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Reds Advance Above Stalingrad, Seizing Initiative From Nazis Both Inside and Outside City

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Brighter Turn Given To Great Struggle For Volga Basin

Cassidy

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—The Red Army gave a new, brighter turn to the great battle for the Volga Basin today by snatching the initiative from the Germans and bearing down on the Nazi flank in an advance northwest of Stalingrad while defenders within the city also were breaking down the enemy's offensives.

Russian tank and troop attacks carried the defenders of battered Stalingrad into the Germans' front line on the north and strong counterattacks within the city also threatened the besiegers' positions there.

The battlefield appeared now to be be divided roughly into three zones, with the Russians driving across the steppes outside the city and along the streets inside it while the Germans persisted in assaults in the suburbs between these two areas.

While the Germans have held the edge in numbers, their greater weight of manpower apparently has been insufficient to swing the scales of the long battle decisively and the reserves which have arrived recently have served only to fill the gaps left by heavy losses.

Improvement Indicated.

Dispatches which reported the German offensive checked on Stalingrad's northwest sector and the Russians pressing their own attacks there indicate a definite improvement in the Red Army's position.

(A British broadcast, heard by CBS in New York, said "a big tank battle, with hundreds of tanks engaged on both sides, has flared up on the scorched steppes northwest of Stalingrad."

(Although it conceded no setback in the violent siege, the German high command communique acknowledged strong Russian pressure both north and south of the city. It gave only a brief, vague account of action yesterday, asserting that the day's objectives were attained.)

The Russians are battering down the Germans' hastily improvised fortifications and driving wedges in their defenses during battles involving huge numbers of tanks, the army newspaper Red Star declared.

Losing 2,000 to 3,000 dead daily, the Germans were forced back through the ruined streets of Stalingrad yesterday, while the relief offensive northwest of the city gained a hilltop where the Germans had buried 130 damaged tanks as gun emplacements, the Russians said.

Tank-supported Nazi infantrymen, trying to roll the defense lines eastward toward the Volga, were reported by Red Star to have been the victims of a Red Army guard division.

While intrenched Soviet troops held firmly, the guard division struck swiftly against a side of the invasion wedge and compelled the enemy to retreat, leaving war equipment, several hundred dead and some prisoners.

Invaders Ousted.

Squad by squad and house by house, the siege-worn garrison was reported ousting the invaders from bloodily gained footholds.

All the news was not good—retirement of a Red Army detachment south of the city was officially noted—but restrained optimism was evident in field dispatches.

The Soviet Information Bureau's accounts remained restrained. Overnight developments were summed up in these words:

"Stubborn fighting continues. One guards mortar unit, firing against a concentration of German troops, killed more than 200 officers and men.

"In another sector one of our units repulsed three German attacks and destroyed four tanks and about one company of infantry.

"Northwest of Stalingrad our troops waged active operations. Our tank units broke into enemy positions and killed more than 150 Hitlerites."

Sharp Clash in Outskirts.

Sharp combat continued in the industrial northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad, where the Germans have been pressing an offensive since they encountered stonewall resistance elsewhere inside the city.

Red Star said a German infantry division attacked another factory settlement, trying to expand the penetration, but retreated under Soviet fire to its starting point.

The newspaper Izvestia declared a column of tanks which had previously wedged into a workers' development was forced out under heavy fire from Red Army artillery batteries.

Hand-to-hand fighting raged in some suburban streets. An entire company of German automatic riflemen was reported exterminated by Soviet infantrymen. In another street the Russians, firing from the attic of a house, forced two enemy companies to retreat with only a few survivors, dispatches said.

The Germans were reported driven from several large buildings, including a four-story house dominating a broad district where the enemy lost 200 men.

Speed of the Soviet advance northwest of Stalingrad evidently proved confusing to German scouts.

Series of Trenches Taken.

Red Star said a Red Army force charged German positions, captured a series of trenches, destroyed five machine-gun nests and a pillbox and killed 150 of the enemy. That chore completed, the Russians moved forward to new positions.

The newspaper said the Germans, assuming that the assault force had dug in, rushed up dive bombers

(See RUSSIAN, Page A-2.)

and these raided the empty trenches for several hours without effect.

Garrison forces, inured to the rain of explosives which has beaten on Stalingrad for only a few hours less than 40 days and 40 nights, were credited with killing 1,600 more Germans in defensive fighting and counterattacks yesterday.

The midnight communique said, "Our troops forged through, clearing individual buildings of the enemy," in one phase of this battle of the streets, while heavy Nazi tank and infantry assaults were hurled back in another.

A Red Army detachment which had wedged into Axis positions south of Stalingrad was reported to have made a fighting withdrawal to its starting point, accounting for 16 tanks en route, under the onslaught of a German infantry battalion which was supported by 50 tanks.

Nazis Win Hilltop.

The communique acknowledged that a vanguard of Germany's army of the Central Caucasus—now perhaps less than 50 miles from the Grozny oil fields—had won a hilltop in the Terek River basin east of Mozdok.

A series of three attacks by Nazi infantry, tanks and motorcyclists forced back the Russians, but in this and another fight the invaders lost 26 tanks and 960 killed, it was announced.

Russian forces in the Western Caucasus, still fighting within sight of the Nazi-occupied port of Novorossisk, were said to have wiped out an Axis spearhead which had been driven into their lines, slaying 300 Germans and Rumanians.

A section of Soviet submachine-gunners penetrated German wire entanglements in the Voronezh sector on the Upper Don, slew about a company of troops and is "still fighting inside the German defense area," it was announced.

400 Germans Slain.

A German infantry battalion forced a river crossing, but a Red Army force killed about 400 of its members on the eastern bank and the survivors fled, the communique said.

Field dispatches said the Russians had recaptured an important town and railway junction on the Bryansk front southwest of Moscow and repulsed eight counterattacks.

The Information Bureau, without commenting on the reported territorial gains, said "scouting activities took place" on the Bryansk front.

"A group of our scouts penetrated the advance lines of the enemy defenses and killed about 900 Germans," it said. "A number of prisoners was taken.

"In another sector the snipers of one of our units killed 107 Hitlerites in two days."

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Russians Advance Inside Stalingrad

Cassidy

Reds Gain in Street Fighting, Yield on Another Sector North of City as Confused Battle Swirls Into 41st Day of Siege of Volga Metropolis.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Oct. 4—(AP) Resurgent Soviet counter-drives inside Stalingrad and to the northwest and south of the Volga city broke German offensive power and regained position after position, the Soviet Information bureau announced today, but in one sector north of the city the Nazis hammered their way into a populated place.

In the vast and confused battle, now in its 41st day, in which cannon bellowed on all sides of the city and bombs crashed among the stones of its shattered masonry, German and Russian salients were interlaced until it seemed impossible to paint a clear picture of the situation from the official dispatches.

Reds Move Ahead

The midnight communique said, however, that to the northwest the Soviet counteroffensive, which has been gaining power how for several days, succeeded in "overcoming the enemy's resistance, forged ahead and occupied some valuable positions."

In the city itself, among the broad, shattered boulevards and apartment blocks, the Russians said they "cleared the Germans from several streets and part of the workers' settlement."

To the south, they repulsed several German attacks and then charged and succeeded in retaking positions which they had lost the previous day. In this battle, a three-day engagement, 25 German tanks were destroyed and a battalion of enemy infantry wiped out, the Russians said, while 10 guns and other booty were captured.

Thus it appeared that the Russians were grasping desperately, and in some places successfully, for the initiative in the great battle.

Their offensive northwest of the steel city on the broad 40-mile front between the Don and the Volga appeared to be definitely menacing the German fingers thrust into Stalingrad. The defenders were winning back the city, street by street, where the Germans had gained a foothold, and were slicing away at the German salients which menaced the city from the south

Nazis Hit Hard

But somewhere to the north—the city stretches for 15 miles north and south along the west bank of the Volga in a comparatively narrow band—the Germans were able to summon sufficient power in one sector to drive through to one settlement, perhaps one of the industrial suburbs.

In the Caucasus, however, where the Germans are reaching for the Grozny oil fields, the invaders succeeded in breaking into the outskirts of a populated place in the Mozdok area. The Russians did not give up the settlement and the fight continued.

Action also was reported from west of Moscow where a German regiment attacked several times. The Russians said they destroyed 16 trains and killed 600 of the enemy.

Tank Attack Smashed

Illustrative of the fluid nature of the Stalingrad battle, the Russians said the Germans attempted a tank raid south of the city, but Russian artillery boxed in the tanks, cut them off from their supporting infantry, and forced them to withdraw in disorder. A Soviet guards unit then took up the pursuit and killed 200 of the enemy.

Details of the fighting northwest of the city said seven German tanks were put out of commission, along with two batteries of artillery and that enemy ammunition dumps were demolished and a company of infantry wiped out.

The Germans lost 800 men in making their advance to the north of the city, the communique said.

2,000 Killed Daily.

Masses of tanks charged and clanked in close combat among the ashes of Stalingrad and along the parched steppes between the Don and the Volga and the Russians asserted they were punching wedges into German positions and inflicting 2,000 to 3,000 deaths on the attackers daily.

(The Germans said that strong Russian relief actions north and south of Stalingrad failed after heavy fighting and that all objectives set for Friday in the northern part of the city were achieved. Far to the north in the Lake Ladoga region, the German communique claimed the destruction of seven encircled divisions and the capture of 12,370 prisoners and quantities of booty. No gains were claimed in the Caucasus.)

The Army newspaper Red Star asserted that German casualties in three months ended August 15 totaled 1,250,000 and that 73 Nazi divisions had been beaten in campaigns throughout Russia in the four months up to September 1.

Stalingrad was the focal point of three separate battles. The Russians were declared attacking along the streets within the city and in the plains to the northwest, while the Germans persisted in assaulting suburbs between these sectors at the factory belt in Northwest Stalingrad.

Red Star said 30 German divisions of 450,000 men were attacking Stalingrad—twice the number used at Verdun in the last war—and this force outnumbered the defenders, but not sufficiently to be decisive. Reserves poured by Hitler into the battle were declared able only to fill the ranks thinned by Russian artillery, tanks, grenades and bayonets.

Rumanians Are Checked

Along the Black Sea, the Rumanians concentrated fresh forces in the Novorossisk sector where their drive south had been blocked, but the military press said they achieved no success despite a superiority in numbers.

On the Bryansk front southwest of Moscow, Russian scouts were said to have pierced German advance lines, killed 900 and taken prisoners. Nowhere was there any substantiation of the German victory claims south of Lake Ladoga and the disposition here was to interpret the German communique as an apology for the failure to take Stalingrad.

Izvestia reported from Stalingrad that the Germans still were attacking fiercely in the workers northwest suburbs but failed to gain although they threw a whole division of infantry against one point, trying to expand their position. The Germans were using artillery and following up with automatic riflemen supported by as many as 45 tanks.

Nazi Assertion Disputed.

Red Star disputed the German assertion that Stalingrad was a modern fortress and said that its defense was possible only because of the firmness of the Russian troops.

"Actually, for a strategic point of view, Stalingrad is only one sector

of a tremendous front on which violent combat is proceeding," Red Star said. "This sector has no special advantages from the point of view of defense. Battles are going on here under field conditions or in streets as part of the general combat all along the wide front.

"The fate of the whole world depends on these battles."

The Russians maintained pressure on German positions north and south of Voronezh on the Don, about midway between Stalingrad and Moscow. Local attacks were launched particularly during the long, dark autumn nights. A series of German front-lone trenches was reported captured north of the city.

A German unit which crossed the Don in the Voronezh sector was reported driven back.

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Reds Trick Nazis, Switching Guns And Dummies

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—A Soviet war correspondent sent the following story about what happened to a hillock in the battle on the dusty steppe above Stalingrad:

Russian gunners fashioned dummy gunbarrels from plywood and erected them on the hillock, carefully refraining from camouflage.

A German bomber circled the hillock for a long time, studying the "guns." Then, apparently noting they were false, the German pilot flew away to report without dropping a bomb.

At night the Russian gunners swiftly replaced the dummy guns with real ones.

The Germans attacked at dawn, confident they would meet no artillery opposition. A curtain of fire sent them reeling back.

Quickly the Russians swapped the guns again for the dummies, concealing their action behind a dust screen stirred up by a tractor detailed for that purpose.

"The German bombers were not slow in coming," wrote the correspondent. "They made a great effort to destroy the plywood guns.

"The whole steppe around the hillock was honeycombed with craters and, where the hillock use to be, there now is a pit big enough to hold a two-story building."

PROTESTS TO SWEDEN

Moscow, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government announced today that a protest has been lodged with Sweden over the arrest of an employee of Intourist, the Russian travel agency, in Stockholm.

Tass said the Swedish police acted "brutally" in detaining the man, whose name was given as Sidorenko, and branded as without foundation charges that he was connected with activities of Swedish citizens arrested at the same time.

The Swedish authorities disclosed on September 29 the arrest of Vasili Sidorenko, Stockholm head of Intourist, on espionage charges.

A Swede, formerly a cab driver, now a soldier; his wife and daughter, were reported taken into custody on charges of having tried to obtain for Sidorekno access to Government employees holding important military secrets.

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Poliakov, Russian War Correspondent, Dead

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—The death of Alexander Poliakov, a prominent Soviet author who had been serving as Red Star correspondent with the Red Army and as a battalion commissar was announced today.

How he died was not disclosed.

Poliakov, whose book "Russians Don't Surrender" was written after he had escaped German encirclement early in the war, saw action in the battles of Staraya Russa and Rehev. The book was translated into English and other languages.

He was the seventh correspondent of the army newspaper to die during the war. Eugene Petrov, who previously had served the paper, died during the battle of Sevastopol.

7 Russian Divisions Are Wiped Out Near Leningrad, Nazis Say

Capture of 12,370 Men Reported; Red Repulse At Stalingrad Claimed

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 3.—The German high command reported today that recent battling south of Lake Ladoga had ended "in complete success" with destruction of seven encircled Russian divisions, capture of 12,370 prisoners and quantities of equipment.

(Seven full divisions would amount to about 100,000 men.)

The same communique reported strong Russian relief actions both south and north of Stalingrad, but said they "failed after heavy fighting" and that the German drive on the northern sector of the Leningrad front "everywhere achieved all objectives set for yesterday."

The Lake Ladoga front, southeast of Leningrad, is several hundred miles from Stalingrad.

Equipment Seized.

Equipment captured on the Ladoga front was listed as 244 tanks, 307 cannon, 491 trench mortars and 843 machine-guns, in adition to "much other war material captured or destroyed.

"Enemy losses in killed exceed 28,000 and the number of enemy wounded cannot be estimated," the communique added of the Ladoga fighting.

The communique said the Germans knocked out 41 Russian tanks in the Stalingrad battle.

"On the Don front," it added, "Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to cross the river.

Many Prisoners Taken.

"In the Rzhev area, several hundred prisoners were taken in the course of German attacks and in repelling enemy counter attacks. Twenty-six tanks, 44 guns and a large number of heavy and light arms were captured or destroyed. The enemy suffered heavy casualties."

In the air, it said, German and Rumanian planes continued to attack Soviet rail and sea supply routes in the Caspian Sea and lower Volga area.

Rhineland City of Krefeld Heavily Blasted by R. A. F.

Assault Follows Bombing by U. S. Flying Fortresses of Nazi Airplane Plant and Airdrome in France.

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers kept a round-the-clock assault on Germany's war machine rolling last night with a strong smash at the Rhineland which started many fires only a few hours after United States Flying Fortresses bested the Nazi Air Force by shooting down thirteen Focke-Wulf 190s in a raid on northern France.

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The British communique did not identify the exact targets of last night's raid, but it reported that "a strong force" took part.

The German High Command reported, however, that the main target was Krefeld, a large center of textile and heavy industries. Casualties among civilians and damage to buildings were admitted by Berlin. It was the twenty - first attack of the war for Krefeld, which was last raided on August 11.

Seven British bombers failed to return, indicating an attacking force of perhaps 150 planes on the basis of previous averages.

Americans Attack.

In their daylight attack on northern France, the Fortresses returned to England without loss, after bombing an airplane plant, an airdrome, and other objectives.

Swarms of American and Allied fighter planes went along on the Fortress raid and shot down five of the Nazis' prized Focke-Wulf 190 fighter planes—thus bringing yesterday's bag to eighteen enemy aircraft.

The main objectives of the fortresses were the Nazi aircraft factory at Meaulte and an air field at St. Omer in northern France. Returing bombardiers said they could see their bombs bursting all over the targets.

The most spectacular feature was the air battle all over the sky before the planes reached their goal, which continued until they were back over the English channel. American Eagle squadrons, transferred several days ago from the R. A. F. to the United States Air Forces, showed the results of their experience, and accounted for four of the five German planes shot down by the fighter escort.

Six Allied fighters were lost, but the pilot of one is safe, a communique said.

While the Flying Fortresses were at work United States bombers raided the docks at Le Havre and also returned without loss. The fighter escort for the various operations was estimated to total 400 planes.

Jersey Men on the Fortresses.

On the roster of the Flying Fortresses were six men from New Jersey: Lieut. Harry A. Wann Jr. of Madison, Lieut. Edward L. Forrest of Trenton, Lieut. Charles Wagg Hillcroft of Lambertville, Lieut. Morris Berenson of Garfield, Sergt. Joseph R. Volker of Livingston and Sergt. William H. Ketch Jr. of Morris Plains.

It was the thirteenth time Flying Fortresses have raided German-occupied Europe and dared Goering's fighters, and only two fortresses have been lost. Fortress gunners are credited with shooting down more than fifty German planes in the thirteen trips.

Yesterday's flight was led by Col. Ronald Walker of Spokane.

Major Charles C. Kegelman, of El Reno, Okla., who won the Distinguished Service Cross in the famed Fourth of July raid on Holland—the first venture of American bombers over western Europe in this war—again led his Boston formation in the low-level blast at Le Havre.

Germans Still Baffled.

American airmen say the Germans haven't yet found out how to deal with the fortresses. They have learned, however, not to try to attack the squadrons as a unit and usually concentrate all their fire on the last planes in the formation to avoid fire from the lead and middle formations.

Some of the rear flight fortresses were damaged yesterday, but returned safely.

"It must be discouraging for them when they pour shells into us and we keep on going, and all the time they never know when they are going to get it in the neck," one pilot said.

Capt. W. A. Williams, 22-year-old pilot from Riverside, Cal., said: "This was my third trip, but the hottest yet. The flak (anti-aircraft fire) ripped a six-inch hole in our wing. A Focke Wulf-190 shot away part of the stabilizer. One bullet went through four inches from my head, and there were dozens of bullet holes in the plane when we got back."

Kept on Shooting.

Sergt. Joseph D. Hanks, tail gunner in Wiliams's plane, from Kaplan, La., said: "That yellow-nosed squadron was all over us. I heard something hit the tail, but didn't pay any attention. I was too busy pumping out lead at a German fighter about 300 yards away. It caught fire and started spiraling down."

Tail Gunner Douglas Upton of Altadena, Cal., in another plane, declared: "I shot at five altogether and two went down in smoke."

Participating in the raid were the following from New York: Lieut. Frank S. Rathbone of Mamaroneck; Lieut. John M. Smith of 3714 Kings Highway, Brooklyn; Sergt. Harold Snyder of Brooklyn; Alphues P. Backus of Port Chester.

RAF RAIDERS SET KREFELD PLANTS AFIRE

By BLAKE SULLIVAN.

London, Oct. 3 (AP).—A strong force of British bombers last night attacked a Rhineland target, which the Germans said was Krefeld, and started many fires. Bad flying weather over the Continent kept the U. S. daylight raiders at home today.

Krefeld, a textile center, also is the site of heavy industries which have been targets of 21 previous RAF attacks, the last Aug. 11. The Germans acknowledged casualties and damage.

Only 2 Fortresses Lost.

There was no announcement that the U. S. Flying Fortresses, smaller bombers and fighters had renewed their operations today after one of the greatest Allied air offensives of the war Friday.

Seven British bombers were lost last night.

The Fortresses now have raided German positions in Europe 13 times and only two have fallen prey to Hitler's best fighters.

U. S. pilots, declaring the Germans hadn't yet found out a way to stop the four-motored bombers, said the enemy usually concentrated on the "Tail End Charlies" of the formations, having gained healthy respect for the concentrated fire of the lead and middle planes.

Germans Report Raids

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 3 (AP).—The Royal Air Force bombed western Germany again last night, losing a number of aircraft to night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries, D. N. B., German official news agency, reported today.

217 CROATS SLAIN FOR KILLING A NAZI

London Reports Wholesale Reprisal Against Village—16 Die in Other Lands

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BELGIAN POLICE SEIZED

Group Held as Hostages—Yugoslavs Capture Town—Food Crisis in Norway

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Two hundred and seventeen Croats were reported today by Reuter to have been executed for the death of a German shot during a parade by the German minority of a Croatian village. Croatia is an Axis puppet State, a part of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav sources in London could not confirm the Reuter dispatch which came datelined "at the German frontier."

German firing squads have put to death twelve more Czechs and four Netherlanders for continued

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defiance of Nazi rule, and hostages are being rounded up from the ranks of Belgium's native law enforcement agencies as a precaution against violence and sabotage, continental advices said today.

The Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile received word that the Czechs were executed in Prague on Thursday. Ten of the victims, between 30 and 50 years old, were accused of "high treason against the Reich and favoring the enemy." The others were charged with "accusing innocent people of approving of the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich," deputy chief of the Gestapo.

The Czech announcement said that in September the Germans shot seventy-nine persons in the former republic.

The German radio broadcast a D. N. B. [official German news agency] dispatch saying the four Netherlanders were put to death for "inciting the people of the Netherlands against the occupying power" and for Communist activity, the latter a favorite catch-all accusation used by the Nazis.

Belgian Policemen Seized

The official Belgian news agency said that in Belgium the Germans have started picking hostages from among gendarmerie and the police forces.

"Gendarmerie and police must themselves eliminate from their ranks those who will not submit to the occupying power," the news agency quoted a notice posted by the German military commander in Belgium as saying.

"The hostages will pay with their lives for any act committed by members of the gendarmerie or police force against the security of the Germany Army," it added.

The Germans also closed extensive laboratories and remaining administrative services of the free university in Brussels.

Norwegian circles in London reported that unrest had spread to German soldiers, amounting to virtual mutiny. These circles said groups of German soldiers, shackled together and disarmed for refusing to fight on the Russian front, had been passing through several towns on the Norwegian west coast recently.

Scores had been shot, these quarters said, and hundreds confined to camps in Northern Norway.

Elliott Roosevelt Commanding Unit

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Elliott Roosevelt has been assigned to an air base outside London as a unit commander and will be making operational flights shortly, it was disclosed today.

The President's son arrived in Britain this week.

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Taylor, Vatican Envoy, Arrives in England

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, arrived at an English airport this afternoon, en route home after a series of audiences with Pope Pius XII.

Jungle Jamboree.

Says Big Convoy Left Gibraltar

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Swiss radio broadcast today a dispatch from Algeciras, Spain, saying a convoy of fourteen cargo ships escorted by a battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines left Gibraltar last night headed for the Atlantic. It was one of many evidences of activity at Gibraltar reported recently by Axis and neutral sources.

Cripps Hails the New China.

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps declared today at a United Aid to China Fund meeting that "the Chinese are determined that a new China shall become the leading exponent of a peaceful civilization in the Far East." Despite the Japanese invasion, he said, China is well along the way to a new democracy under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"That is why she regards us and we regard her as friends working for the same end," Sir Stafford said.

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Heir To Earldom Killed In Training

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Capt. Viscount Wolmer, 30-year-old heir to the Earl of Selborne, was killed yesterday by an accidental shell hit during army field exercises in southeast England.

A private also was killed by the shell, which fell among troops advancing under an artillery barrage.

The accident was one of several which have occurred since the army started using live ammunition to give realism to maneuvers.

U. S. and British Marines, Complete Joint Games

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 4.—Thousands of United States and British marines have completed five-day joint maneuvers which included landing operations, forced marches and mock combat with live ammunition, the United States Navy disclosed today.

Artillery, tanks, aviation, motorized units and plain, foot-slogging marines participated in the live firing exercises which were witnessed by Lord Louis Mountbatten, the British commando chief; Col. W. I. Jordan of the United States marines and Gen. Sir Alan Bourne, adjutant general of the British marines.

The British agreed that the American leathernecks are "tough babies."

One of the toughest features of the maneuvers was a 29-hour forced march, mostly in the rain.

Col. Jordan congratulated the marines after the exercises.

"If you ever hear anybody else talk about a tough time again you know what you can tell them," he said. "After this a lot of battles are going to seem easy."

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AEF Gives Show For Iceland U.

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—United States soldiers stationed in Iceland helped raise $15,500 for a new dormitory at the University of Iceland by performing in a student fair for a week, AEF headquarters announced today.

One of the best drawing cards was Private Harold Feldman, Philadelphia magician.

Hawaiian music played by a soldiers' orchestra was popular with Icelanders.

Among Combat Crews

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The roster of combat crews in yesterday's air raids in the north of France included:

Connecticut — Sergeant William Whalon, Meriden.

New Jersey—Lieutenants Harry A. Wann Jr., Madison; Edward L. Forrest, Trenton; Charles Wagg Hillcroft, Lambertville; Morris Berenson, Garfield; Sergeants Joseph R. Volker, Livingston; William H. Ketch Jr., Morris Plains.

New York—Lieutenants Alexander Yonych, Ballston Spa; David W. Bishop, Rochester; Frank S. Rathbone, Mamaroneck; John M. Smith, Brooklyn; Sergeants Howard A. Clarke, Geneseo; Harold Snyder, Brooklyn; Harold R. Romer, Verona Station; Alpheus P. Backus, Port Chester.

London Issues Quotas For Production of Tin

Largest Areas Affected Are in Japanese Hands

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP).—An agreement among the Belgian, Bolivian, the Netherlands and British governments for control of production and export of tin for five years from Jan. 1, 1942, was announced today.

The International Tin Committee, which already had set the current export quota at 105 per cent—although making it elastic to meet war-time needs, announced new standard tonnages, as follows: Belgian Congo, 20,178; Bolivia, 46,768; Malaya, 95,474; the Netherlands Indies, 55,113 and Nigeria, 15,367.

The tonnages were the same as those proposed in the draft of an agreement announced Dec. 1, 1941, in which the I. T. C. proposed an increase in tin production for six months of about 30 per cent over the then effective quotas.

It was noted that two areas with the highest quotas now were under Japanese control—illustrating the plight of the United Nations' tin supply. The new agreements made no mention of the buffer pool which was projected in the December draft, a concession to war demands.

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29 Bomb Victims Buried

English Village Mourns at One Grave After Raid on School

AT A VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Oct. 3 (AP).—Almost every inhabitant of this bereaved countryside was present to mourn today as the headmaster of a boys' school and the twenty-eight pupils who were killed with him by a German air raider Tuesday were buried in one grave.

The Bishop of Chichester conducted a service at the little hilltop parish church, after which the neighbors and civil defense and military units joined in a procession to the graveyard.

The headmaster died trying to protect his boys. Some still are alive because he shielded them under a desk with his own body when a bomb struck their schoolhouse.

Yugoslavs Occupy Bosnian Town

Moscow, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau reported today that Yugoslav guerrillas had occupied the Bosnian town of Yaitse after two days of fierce fighting in which they killed more than [illegible] German and Italian troops and destroyed some 600 blockhouses.

FRANCE EXPLAINS HERRIOT DETENTION

Vichy Says He Was 'Invited' Not to Leave Home 'Because of His Attitude'

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IN PRISON CAMP, NAZIS SAY

Welles Praises the Courageous Stand of Former Premier as 'True French'

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—Belatedly breaking its silence after the news had been published abroad, Vichy announced today that Edouard Herriot had been placed under residential surveillance by the police because the government did not like his attitude."

An official statement said the reports abroad that M. Herriot had been "arrested" were inexact, and then explained that he had been "invited to reside on his property in the country because of his attitude and the political agitation in which he engaged."

The detention of M. Herriot, who once conducted a one-man fight for paying the French war debt to the United States and who since the 1940 armistice has outspokenly favored continued friendship with Britain and America, leaves at large only two leading political figures of the last days of the Third Republic, Jules Jeanneney, former president of the Senate, and Albert Lebrun, former President.

M. Herriot, thrice Premier of France, was president of the Chamber of Deputies when it voted to give dictatorial powers to Marshal Pétain after the 1940 armistice.

Berlin Reports Imprisonment

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Berlin radio today broadcast a Vichy report that Edouard Herriot, 70-year-old former Premier, had been placed in a concentration camp at Vals-Les-Bains in unoccupied France.

Herriot Held In Lyons Home

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 2 (Delayed)—Edouard Herriot, veteran statesman of Republican France and outspoken critic of the Vichy French regime, has been placed under house arrest at Lyon, it was announced officially today.

The 70-year-old Herriot, three times French Premier and long president of the now-dissolved Chamber of Deputies, was placed under "residential surveillance" by the national police in the city he served as "perpetual mayor" until the Vichy Government ousted him in June, 1941.

Herriot was charged with "political agitation" and it was explained further that the Government did not like "his attitude."

Long Anti-Vichy

(The Berlin radio broadcast a report from Vichy today that Edouard Herriot had been placed in a concentration camp at Vals Les Bains in unoccupied France.)

Herriot and Jules Jeanneney, Senate chairman in the republican days, have become vociferously anti-Vichy since the dormant French Parliament was dissolved by Pierre Laval.

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This Parliament, which provisionally delegated power to Marshal Petain, was elected in 1936 in the last popular voting in France. In that election the Socialists and majority Left—the Liberal bloc—gained a plurality.

M. Herriot represented the so-called Radical Socialist—really the liberal—wing which later turned against the left. He first was Premier in 1924, held the post again for only forty-eight hours in 1926 and headed the Government for a third time in the all-left elections of May, 1932.

M. Herriot was charged with political agitation and it was explained further that the Government did not like his attitude.

His detention left at large only Jules Jeanneney, former Senate Chairman, and former President Albert Lebrun of all the leading political figures of the last days of the Third Republic.

Protested Collaboration

Herriot and Jeanneney were reported last month to have written a letter to Marshal Petain passionately protesting collaboration with the Axis and any move to draw France into war against her former allies. For this they drew warm praise from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The letter-writing episode was followed by Herriot's resignation from the French Legion of Honor in protest over the posthumous bestowal of this decoration upon two Frenchmen killed while fighting at the side of the Germans in Russia.

Edge Denounces "Outrage"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France while Edouard Herriot was Premier, said today that news of M. Herriot's arrest came "as a severe shock, not only to the people of the United States who knew him as a true friend, but to all liberty-loving Frenchmen."

"His arrest, by order of the Vichy government, and with the knowledge and consent of Marshal Pétain, is in direct violation of the definite promise of personal freedom which the Marshal had given to Herriot after the armistice," Mr. Edge's statement said.

"I am sure that this outrage will finally bring to the forceful attention of the French people the realization of the true meaning of the new Europe, where liberty is a mockery, solemn promises are only good to be broken and arbitrary decisions have become the method of government."

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Arrest Called Sign Of Revolt

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—The voice of Edouard Herriot has led to his arrest by Vichy but, Under-Secretary of State Welles said today, it expresses the real spirit of France.

"Militant Communists" Seized

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—Authorities announced today the arrest of seventeen persons in reprisal for a series of what they called terrorist acts in the past few weeks in the Doubs Department in the occupied zone south of Alsace. Those arrested were described as "militant Communists considered liable to lend their aid to the authors of terrorist acts."

British Gaining In Madagascar

Vichy, Oct. 3 (AP).—The British capture of Antsirabe, a railway terminal tapping the interior of southern Madagascar, appeared imminent tonight as the French acknowledged the loss of Sambaina, the last big post blocking the rail and road approaches to the town.

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The Colonial Office said that preparations had already been made for a British advance southward from Antsirabe and that native partisans were being armed to ambush a South African column along the 150-mile trail around Mount City to Fianarantsoa, the capital of the south country.

Antsirabe itself is about 70 miles southwest of Tananarive, the British-held capital of Madagascar.

The trail southward from Antsirabe, the French said, has been strewn with obstacles. It passes through the Betsileo region inhabited by Merina and Betsileo tribesmen.

The French charged that the British were using incendiary bullets to start brush fires. They declared that the British would "pay dearly" for their progress. So-called loyalist guerrillas, however, continued to fall back.

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French Battle British In South Madagascar

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—British troops in Madagascar continued to advance southward from Tananarive, but encountered some opposition from the French who are withdrawing to the southern tip of the island, an army communique said today.

The French were overcome at the railway station of Sambaina. The British were reported approaching Antsirabe, despite delays because of extensive road blocks.

Nazis Restrict French Further

Vichy, Oct. 3 (AP)—Tighter restrictions on access to the forbidden coastal zone of occupied France were announced by the Germans today.

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The prohibition will now affect even inhabitants of parts of coastal departments outside the zone, and entry permits will no longer be issued for private purposes. Camping in the open within the zone now is also forbidden.

AXIS SHIPS BOMBED

Cairo, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Heavy Allied bombers attacked Axis shipping Thursday night near the Libyan port of Derna and light bombers started fires in a concentrated attack on landing grounds at Sidi Haneish, British headquarters announced today.

Six German planes were reported shot down without any Allied losses.

A tanker was set afire by a British torpedo plane which attacked an Axis convoy north of Tobruk.

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Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 3 (A. P.).—British concentrations were shelled yesterday on the El Alamein front and Allied transports were bombarded, the Italian High Command said today, adding that nine British planes were shot down by Axis aircraft, while "two of our planes are missing."

Australians Push On Up Stanley Mountains Without Opposition

Continued Allied Attacks By Air Keep Japs From Making Stand

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By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 3.—Steadily advancing Australian ground forces neared the summit of New Guinea's rugged Owen Stanley Mountains today after pushing beyond the tiny hamlet of Menari without fresh opposition from retreating Japanese troops.

Advices from the front indicated the Australians were within five or six miles of the gap in the crest of the towering ridge through which they fell back three weeks ago under the pressure of a strong enemy column driving toward Port Moresby.

A communique announcing the reoccupation of Menari, which is about 64 miles northeast of Port Moresby by trail, said there had been no further contact between the opposing forces, although the ground over which the Japanese have been retreating is admirably suited to defense.

Allies Keep Up Aerial Attack.

Failure of the Japanese to attempt a stand was attributed largely to unending Allied aerial attacks which have virtually paralyzed their supply lines.

There was no telling how much farther the Japanese might withdraw without a show of resistance, but an Allied spokesman said they probably would show fight when the supply difficulties became more nearly equalized—that is, when the Australians reach a point in their advance where they can supply only about the same number of men as the Japanese.

Because of the nature of the terrain and the constant danger of running into a jungle ambush, the Australians have been moving with great caution. Although it is only 4 miles from Nauro—which they occupied Wednesday—to Menari, the advance represented the utmost difficulties, for the troops had to cross a 3,500-foot ridge along narrow, winding trails.

Allied air units gave the advance strong support, continuing their strafing attacks on the Japanese communication lines with special attention to the oft-bombed Waironi Bridge over the Kumasi River, which a comunique said was now almost completely destroyed.

Fortresses Busy.

Flying Fortresses manned by Americans also ranged across the Coral Sea to New Britain and the Solomon Islands, carrying out the most damaging attacks to which enemy shipping has been subjected in recent weeks.

Direct hits were reported on a 15,000 - ton transport and another of 7,000 tons at Rabaul, New Britain, setting both vessels afire.

An enemy cruiser and an unidentified vessel also were believed hit, while bombs were dropped on the airdrome and other shore installations.

Another enemy cruiser was attacked off Buin, on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons, with unobserved results. Two night raids were made on the airdrome at nearby Buka.

All Allied planes were reported to have returned from these assaults.

AUSTRALIANS NEAR GAP IN MOUNTAINS

Troops on New Guinea Reach Efogi, Seven Miles from Pass.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday, Oct. 4—(AP) Scrambling in aggressive pursuit of the Japanese along the upward trail of the Owen Stanley range, Australian bush soldiers scored a six-mile advance up a precipitous 1,200-foot ridge and have reached Efogi, only seven miles from the entrance to the gap through th mountain backbone, it was announced today.

Punctuating this reversal of Japanese fortunes in which they have been thrust backward 20 miles from their farthest advance upon Port Moresby in New Guinea during a week-long Australian offensive, Allied torpedo bombers lashed out at a naval concentration surprised at anchor in the Solomons and probably registered close-range hits upon three cruisers and two merchant ships, said a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Jap Outpost Raided.

Action burst about the ears of the Japanese in yet a third sector, too, at Mubo, 12 miles south of Salamau on the New Guinea northeast coast, where Allied outpost forces conducted a daring raid on Japanese positions, killing and wounding at least 25 of the enemy.

Perhaps stronger than has been suspected, Allied forces in this quarter have carried out numerous irritating stabs in the very backyard of Japanese-occupied parts of New Guinea.

The torpedo plane raid was made at dawn at Buin on the southwest tip of Bougainville island in the northern Solomons, the communique said, and although hits were believed scored the visibility was too poor to determine the results definitely.

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Allied fighters and bombers pounded hard up and down the Buna-Efogi track, strafing a warehouse at Buna, the Japanese base on the coast, again blasting the tottering Waironi bridge, the Japanese supply bottleneck, with three bombs and cooperating with the advancing ground forces by strafing areas north of Efogi and about the Myola lakes.

The communique did not make clear whether Efogi actually had been captured. It said forward elements had pushed that far and had captured some enemy ordnance stores and equipment.

FLYERS BRING BACK FORTRESS AFTER 17 DAYS IN WILDS

Natives Help Army Men Build Runway in Jungles of New Guinea.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Four bearded and tattered United States Army airmen—seventeen days late in returning from a bombing mission—came back out of the wilds of New Guinea today and brought with them their $250,000 Flying Fortress.

Stepping out of the fortress, stripped of everything but the bare essentials for flying, the airmen, after an enthusiastic welcome, told a story of marshaling 500 native men, women and children to help save their plane.

They were returning from a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, seventeen days ago when a night-long storm forced them to come down. Luckily they found themselves over a bay with a sandy beach when they dropped through the clouds.

Lieut. Raymond Holsey of Altus, Okla., pilot, and Lieut. Jack Ryan of Chicago, co-pilot,

Continued on Page 15.

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brought the fortress along the beach for a perfect landing.

The pilots and Lieut. J. A. Crockett of Stephens, Ark., navigator, and Sergt. J. B. Young, Romayor, Tex., turret gunner, then made plans to save the expensive bomber. They lived for the first few days on emergency rations from the ship and then from supplies dropped by plane.

They located an Australian officer who helped them find a quantity of steel mesh wire. Natives were engaged to carry it to the beach, Crockett and Young enlisted the working party from nearby villages. The problem was to build a sufficiently solid runway in the sand to permit the heavy ship to take off.

"We took everything possible out of the plane," Holsey said. "We threw out guns, ammunition, parachutes and lifebelts and even swept the inside clean because every grain of dirt was going to count on that take-off."

With natives lining the beach, Holsey took the controls with the other three crew members in their places.

"It stalled out as we curved with the beach and with the wheels hardly up she dipped sharply and one wing slipped water," Holsey said. "She skimmed the water for a few seconds, which seemed like hours, then off she went, hitting on all four."

"Take it from us the B-17 is the best airplane yet," he said.

Flying Forts Bomb Japanese Shipping

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By Dean Schedler

[Associated Press C

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 2 (Delayed)—United States Flying Fortresses ranged across the Coral Sea to New Britain and the Solomon Islands today to deal out some of the most damaging blows inflicted on Japanese shipping in that area in recent weeks.

The Fortresses unloaded tons of bombs on a concentration of enemy vessels in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, and returning pilots reported that despite intense anti-aircraft fire they scored direct hits of two transports — one of 15,000 tons and another of 7,000 tons.

Cruiser Probably Hit

Probable hits also were scored on a cruiser and an unidentified ship.

(A communique issued from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia today said both the transports mentioned in this dispatch were set afire. The communique also reported a Japanese cruiser bombed off Buin in the Solomons with unobserved results.)

Squadron Commander Major William Benn, of Washington, Pa., rode along in a copilot's seat to watch the pilots operate. The pilots were Capt. Kenneth McCullar, of Batesville, Miss.; Capt. Byron Heichel, of Stanwood, Wash.; Lieut. James T. Murphy, of Roundup, Mont.; Capt. Carl Hustad, of Minneapolis, and Lieut. William O'Brien, of Milwaukee.

Impressive Ack-Ack Show

"The ack-ack was the most impressive show I've seen yet," Major Benn said. "The bombs threw huge geysers of water as the boys picked their bait and went after them."

Blasted 15,000-ton Ship.

Lieut. Murphy, piloting a plane with Lieut. John C. Lombard of 45 Beach Hill, Scarsdale, N. Y., as bombardier, landed a string of bombs across the 15,000-ton ship.

"Murphy put the plane at a low altitude over a big cargo ship which was either anchored or alongside a dock since it was not moving about like some of the others," Lombard said. "I got him in the sight and let go several bombs across the rear. I believe the third bomb hit and the others were close enough to do a lot of damage. A blaze and smoke started to pour from the ship."

Lieut. Marlin Ditchey of Riverside, Cal., bombardier in another plane, reported: "Our plane got lots of ack-ack from the shore and ships. I dropped several bombs train fashion, scoring hits amidships. I guess they did the business because the firing stopped immediately."

Wants to Go Back Again.

Lieut. Robert Butler of St. Paul's, N. C., bombardier in McCullar's plane, said: "I sure want to go back to that place some more. Those ships were standing still like ducks in a rain barrel. I unloaded from a low altitude, but we were gone before I saw the hits. The tailgunner called over the interphone that she was burning."

Lieut. William Lindsay of Parkin, Ark., took a crack at what appeared to be a warship.

"It's lots of fun bombing ack-ack positions, but what looked like a warship was best," he said. "It wasn't moving and didn't burn when hit, but I guess that steel takes a little time to show us we got a hit."

Private Louis Prifti of Philadelphia, a gunner, suffered the only accident of the night's operation. On the way to breakfast, he fell off the fender of a truck and bruised his leg and arm.

30.24 — 19121

30.24 - 19121

Flyer Awarded DSC for Giving His Life to Save Commander

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By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 3.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur conferred the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously today on Lt. Robert M. Wilde of Sioux City, Iowa, for extraordinary heroism in an air combat in which he gave his own life to save one of his comrades.

The action took place near Port Moresby, May 12, when, the citation said, "a flight of fighters of which Wilde was a member was ordered to patrol the area."

"The flight had been in the air one-and-a-half hours when several enemy fighters were reported to be within sight of the field," the citation said. "Our planes were nearly 20 miles from the airdrome at this time and had only a limited supply of gasoline with which to return to base. After it had proceeded about 10 miles the flight was intercepted by the enemy planes.

"Suddenly an enemy fighter came from below and in front of the flight commander, flipped back and was on the rear of his plane in an instant.

"Wilde was the only member of the flight who was near enough to appreciate what was happening. This allowed only two choices—either to fly to the field with barely enough gasoline to make it or to engage the enemy fighter, using up his gasoline and having no chance of getting back to base.

"Unhesitatingly, he chose to go to the assistance of his commander and shot down the enemy in flames. By his heroic action he saved a fellow officer's life, but in so doing lost his own."

R. A. F. BLASTS JAP TARGETS IN BURMA

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New Delhi, Oct. 3 (A. A.).—A British Air Headquarters communique said today:

"Military targets in central Burma were successfully attacked by R. A. F. bombers yesterday. Barracks at Meiktila, south of Mandalay, were bombed and one large building and several smaller ones were hit. At the enemy-occupied Shwebo cantonment northwest of Mandalay direct hits were scored on buildings. From all these operations all our aircraft returned safely."

A. E. F. bombers and fighters were reported by the United States Army Air Force headquarters here to have left areas of destruction at Japanese bases in Upper Burma and the adjoining Chinese province of Yunnan during sorties Sunday and Monday.

All the missions were declared executed without a loss.

A medium bomber, attacking from a thirty-foot altitude, demolished a building on the Tingka, Yunnan, air field and battered others at Lowing Field, where soldiers and laborers working on runways were dispersed, the communique said.

En route back to its Indian base on this solo trip, the bomber loosed explosives upon Japanese tractors parked along the railroad tracks near Katha.

The barracks area of Myitkyina, Burma, was the target of another bomber.

Asiatic Offensive Highly Important, Willkie Declares

Common Man More Eager Than Leaders to Get on With War, Chinese Told

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By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3.—Wendell Willkie told a distinguished Chinese audience today that he regards bold, offensive action in Asiatic battle zones as important as the opening of a second front, which he urged while in Moscow.

The "common citizen" of Africa, Europe, Asia and America is far ahead of his leaders and much more eager to get on with the war, Mr. Willkie said at a banquet given in his honor by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He pleaded for a "great unison of effort on the part of the United Nations to take the offensive everywhere."

The personal representative of President Roosevelt told the Chinese he is here on an important mission and that on all previous stops on an air tour through Egypt, the Middle East and Russia he made an effort to understand the attitude of the "man on the street." This common man, he asserted, is annoyed by delays, no longer fears the myth that Germany and Japan are invincible, and demands action now.

The address was heard by leaders of Chinese military and civil life and by diplomats of the United Nations. The Chinese obviously were charmed by this vigorous visitor and extended hospitality lavishly.

Mr. Willkie's address followed conferences with Gen. Chiang and other governmental and military leaders, including Lin Sen, president of the Nationalist government; H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Ho Ying-chin, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Army.

Mr. Willkie praised Gen. Chiang as a man of aggressive spirit "who believes in his heart that freedom and security are possible of achievement not only for China, but for the whole world.

"I came to China not through what used to be called the treaty port, but through great, wealthy provinces to the west of here," he observed. "I've worked and lived in the West of America and I know from experience the kind of aggressive self-confidence which is developed in pioneer regions by men who are not afraid to take chances—sometimes very grave chances—in pursuit of something in which they believe."

Mr. Willkie then said:

"Prediction is not my business, but I would be prepared to make a substantial bet that the confident and aggressive spirit I've seen in Sinkiang, in Kansu and Szechwan is not likely to be stopped by floods, earthquakes or by the Japanese.

"The generalissimo helped launch these Chinese people on a great experiment in democracy. I like to think that not only China but the whole Pacific area and the entire world may emerge from this war with their faces set directly toward a larger experiment along the same lines."

The Chinese, overlooking nothing to make their visitor comfortable, even went to the length of demolishing a squatters' settlement which could have been seen from a window of his palatial guest house—"so that it might not offend his eye."

His journey to the guest house was a triumphal procession. Flag-waving school children thronged the streets and firecrackers exploded in keeping with Chinese tradition. Policemen saluted and a few American soldiers shouted noisy greetings.

On seeing the soldiers Mr. Willkie leaned far out of his automobile, waved cheerily and said, "Why, it's just like home."

The Chinese who shouted his name said "Wei Erh Chi," which is as close as the Chinese language can come to "Willkie." The literal meaning of "Wei Erh Chi" is "strengthen your inner self."

The Chungking press devoted much space to Mr. Willkie's visit. An editorial in Hsin Min Pao called him "a great American statesman who probably will be greatly responsible for American affairs in the future."

The Commercial Daily News said Mr. Willkie "is a symbol of victory for the United Nations."

In an address to 1,100 uniformed members of the graduating class of the Central Training Institute, where officials from all parts of the country are completing political, military and physical training courses, Mr. Willkie emphasized that Chinese and Americans and their allies must make sure after the victory is won that the world is reconstructed so peoples everywhere, regardless of race, color and creed may live in peace under governments of their own choosing.

At a luncheon given by President Lin Sen, Mr. Willkie remarked that when he left the United States the fate of Cairo and Stalingrad were in the balance, but both Cairo and Stalingrad held.

"I felt I brought them luck," he said. "I hope my visit to China brings you luck, too."

On arriving at Gen. Chiang's residence he was greeted by a large, smart-looking guard of honor and a brass band playing the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Willkie found his bag of formal clothes had not arrived from Chengtu so he went to the formal state luncheon wearing his blue suit, white shirt and bright red tie and sat down among Chinese generals in full dress uniforms and Chinese officials in cutaways.

Willkie Urges Action, Hits 'Timidity'

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 3 — Wendell Willkie pressed tonight for immediate aggressive action, declaring that the war cannot be won by timid souls.

"I view this war as a great world struggle for freedom," Willkie said at a banquet given in his honor by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"It won't be won by timid souls. It will be won only by bold, courageous men who inspire their peoples to undertake and carry through bold plans. Timid souls can always find reasons for delay in aggressively pushing through to victory."

Action Wanted "Now"

Willkie told the audience, which included leaders of Chinese military and civilian life and diplomatic representatives of the Allied Nations that the "common man" everywhere among the enemies of the Axis wants action now.

"I have learned that the ordinary citizen, from Cairo to Moscow to Chungking, is a lover of liberty and wants action now," he said. "He feels the time has come for the United Nations, in a great unison of effort, to take the offensive everywhere.

"He is ahead of his leaders—this plain citizen of Africa, of Europe, or Asia, or America. He wants to get on with the war. He wants the job done.

Axis Myths Exploded

"He no longer fears the myth that Germany and Japan are invincible. It annoys him that much of the might of the United Nations stands idle, awaiting action on some future day.

"This ordinary citizen is ready now. He is the strength of the United Nations. His faith in the justice of our cause makes him a superman. We must all catch his infectious spirit of enthusiasm for immediate, slashing, courageous attack to enable us to sweep over aggressor nations and on to a new world of victory with justice, freedom, equality and opportunity for all nations."

Talked To Scores

Willkie told of his visits to the Mediterranean area, the Middle East, Russia and now China. He toured the battle fronts of Egypt and Russia, talking with military and government officials, "but above all," he said, "with scores and scores of people, regular, simple people. And what did I learn from them, particularly from the ordinary citizen in whose intuitive judgment lies wisdom which even the experts should respect?

"I learned the ordinary citizen wants action now."

Willkie came here after making stops in his special plane at two other Chinese communities. He first touched Chinese soil at Urumchi, Sinkiang province, on September 29. His next stop was at Lanchow, Kansu province.

From General Chushaoliang, Governor of Kansu, Willkie received gifts including a "dragon bone" Chinese seal, a painting of Buddha and a carpet of Chinese design.

Willkie Averts Hunger By Discarding Chopsticks

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By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3—Luckily knives and forks were provided at the fifteen-course luncheon given for Wendell Willkie today or he might have gone hungry.

Mr. Willkie first tried to use the chopsticks, but soon gave up. One of the courses was a whole roast pig.

Chekiang Fighting Continues

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Chinese high command reported tonight continued fighting, without change, near the Chekiang Province towns of Kinhwa, Lanchi and Tungyang.

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Chungking, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Chinese high command reported tonight continued fighting without change near the Chekiang province towns of Kinhwa, Lanchi and Tungyang.

Marines Annihilate Landing Party of 700 Seasoned Jap Soldiers

Sergt. Hurlbut Writes of Tenaru River Victory August 21 in Solomons

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The following account of action in the Solomon Islands was written by Sergt. James W. Hurlbut of Arlington, Va., a Marine Corps combat correspondent at the scene. The action was that referred to in a communique issued August 29.

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, Aug. 21 (Delayed).—Tenaru River on Guadalcanal Island took its place today with other great battlegrounds where United States Marines have met the enemy face to face and emerged victorious.

A contingent of Leathernecks attacked a Japanese landing force of some 700 well-equipped and seasoned soldiers at the mouth of the Tenaru River today and all but annihilated the invaders.

At the end of the approximate 12-hour battle, marked by two separate Jap attacks, most of the landing force lay dead on the beach and in the coconut palms. Others were wounded and some were captured. Marine losses were slight in comparison.

Reports indicated the Japanese force landed August 18 at a tiny native village on the east coast of Guadalcanal—and spent the intervening three days in reconnaissance and in moving up to the battle area.

Not Unexpected.

The Japanese attack did not come as a surprise. Two days before, a patrol, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Brush, Jr., of Jersey City, N. J., ran head-on into a 25-man Japanese reconnaissance group. In the ensuing action, Capt. Brush's men accounted for at least 18 Japs, losing only a few of their number.

The enemy patrol was exceedingly well equipped, carrying portable radio transmitters and mapping and sketching equipment. Our interpreters read messages indicating the presence of the landing force.

So the Marines were warned and ready. The Leathernecks on the east flank were swung into position and settled grimly down to the business of awaiting action.

The afternoon and early evening of the 20th were as quiet as any day since the Marines landed here.

About midnight, the Marine contingent noticed an increase in the usual sniping. The men in the front line force, commanded by Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Pollock of Augusta, Ga., rechecked their ammunition and stared harder into the darkness.

First Attack at 2:10 A.M.

At 2:10 a.m. it came. Under the steady hammer of machine gun fire, punctuated by loud explosions of motars, the Japanese attacked through the coconut palms of Tenaru plantation. Although suffering heavy casualties, they got almost to the open area of the Tenaru River basin before our fire pinned them down. The first attack was stopped just after 3 a.m.

The Japanese dug in quickly and brought up field artillery, heavy mortars and .60 caliber machine guns in a desperate attempt to break up our line.

At 3:45 a.m., our artillery laid down a concentrated barrage on the area occupied by the enemy. The barrage had been co-ordinated and planned during the day to cover every possible enemy position. It was executed with marvelous precision and played havoc with the enemy.

After the barrage there was a slight lessening in the furious pace of the battle. Firing from both sides slackened down for minutes at a time, only to leap to full crescendo

again.

About 5 o'clock, the Japanese attempted to make another attack. Their front extended approximately 300 yards from the beach to the bend of the Tenaru, but in both attacks the main drive was across the sand bar at the mouth of the river. The murderous fire from the numerically inferior American front line piled dead Japanese three deep across the beach.

The second attack was broken up by our fire, plus another artillery barrage, before it got well started.

Left Flank Circled.

While Lt. Col. Pollock's forces held the front line, Lt. Col. Lenard Creswell of Madison, Conn., took his outfit around the enemy left flank, penetrating clear to the Ilu River and hemming in the whole left rear and left flank of the Japanese.

After the 5 o'clock barrage, the Japanese resistance was completely broken. The shattered enemy determinedly fought on but there was no more organized activity. At about 9 o'clock the forces that were left attempted to retreat, only to run into the enveloping movement led by Lt. Col. Creswell.

Completely disorganized, the Japanese fought on to the end. There was never a sign of mass surrender. Occasionally a few men could not take any more of the intensive American fire and came out of the palm trees waving white flags. But the majority went to their death still at their guns.

A group of tanks, led by Lt. Leo B. Case of Syracuse, N. Y., rolled into Tenaru plantation later in the morning and mopped up what was left. The tanks were used as battering rams to jar snipers from the trees. The Japanese carried flamethrowers which they apparently had planned to use against tanks, but they never got to use them.

It was all over at 2 p.m., August 21.

All the hard work was not done on the firing line. Back at the field hospital Navy doctors and hospital corpsmen worked tirelessly for hours caring for the wounded.

Few Wounds Serious.

Few of the wounds were serious, according to Lt. Comdr. Theodore Pratt, U. S. N.

Comdr. W. T. Brown, U. S. N., took charge of evacuating the wounded. Until far into the night he supervised the transfer of the injured.

High tribute was paid to Comdr. Don S. Knowlton, U. S. N., who had established a field hospital near the front lines. It operated very efficiently.

Jap prisoners captured during and after the battle were well treated. Those wounded had their injuries cared for. Unscathed Japs were given food, water and clean, dry clothing.

Motor transport marines performed well during the battle, making numerous trips to the firing line to deliver ammunition.

There wasn't a marine on Guadalcanal who didn't do a good job. The fight demonstrated the military value of discipline, co-operation and co-ordination.

TROOPS JAM SHIPS IN ALEUTIAN CONVOY

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Bad Weather Makes Landing a Perilous Operation, but Keeps Off Foe's Planes

ALL SORTS OF SHIPS USED

Some Soldiers on a Schooner —Airfield, Speedily Built, Is Tested on Fourth Day

By WILLIAM WORDEN
Associated Press Correspondent

AN AMERICAN ARMY BASE, in the Aleutian Islands, Sept. 9 (Delayed)—The United States Army, starting a campaign to oust Japanese troops from the western Aleutian Islands, has occupied this island within fighting-plane range of Japanese-occupied Kiska.

The occupation was made without opposition by a force fully equipped to withstand air, land or naval attack, and was completed without the loss of a man through enemy action.

Probably the largest convoy of American ships ever to sail the North Pacific, and certainly a motley one, made a rendezvous at sea late in August and proceeded hundreds of miles west of Dutch Harbor without sighting an enemy plane or submarine.

The convoy was made up of heavy naval craft, destroyers, smaller fighting boats, several large transports loaded to the gunwales with troops and supplies, and also a strange collection of power barges, tugs, converted yachts and even one four-masted codfish schooner carrying troops.

The convoy proceeded at a snail's pace and offered a splendid target for the Japanese. But they apparently were afraid to tackle the naval escort or were totally unaware of the convoy's voyage.

This serious challenge to the enemy occupation of Kiska, Attu and Agattu was being made slightly less than three months after the invaders had seized the undefended islands.

Convoy Arrives in Rain

The convoy arrived in a driving rain, and troops and equipment were taken ashore in tank and jeep lighters and landing boats. The landing was made on a vacant beach, which previously had been searched for enemy scouts or defending forces by our own guerrilla-type units, especially organized to operate in Alaska.

The troops had full equipment and were ready to fight, but found that the Aleutin weather was their chief obstacle on that first day. The weather, which no one could predict, had suddenly turned bad just as the convoy was reaching a bay. As landing boats were lowered into the water they banged against the sides of ships.

The heavy surf made moving troops down the rope landing ladders from the transports a major and dangerous operation, and made getting ashore impossible without a thorough wetting in the icy seas.

The landing boats, although equipped with powerful motors, often were unable to clear the beach once they struck it. Nevertheless, troops immediately began forging inland on the treeless, grass-covered island, where growth always was knee-deep and sometimes shoulder-high.

Units were directed to prepare for immediate attack and to set up coastal defense and anti-aircraft guns as soon as possible to supplement teh guns of the fleet that guarded the bay. The ever-present naval flying boats were the only aircraft to venture up into the treacherous winds that first day.

But the weather, which had been hampering American aerial attacks on Kiska all Summer, then aided the Americans. Although the seas mading landing difficult, the clouds made Japanese aerial observation hopeless. No Japanese appeared that day or for ten days afterward. By that time the landing operation had been completed.

The occupation force included a mixture of troops who had been seasoned by months at Alaskan outposts and troops who were fresh from the States and never before had set foot on Alaskan soil. The officers in charge were veterans. Most of them had been in Alaska more than a year planning just such a move as this.

The operation was a joint Army and Navy affair, but, like other operations in this area, remained under naval leadership until the men had ben set ashore. Then it became strictly an Army problem.

Naval surface craft and planes provided the chief means of defense for the landing force during the first critical days, when men and equipment on the beaches themselves were almost defenseless. Navy flying boats were particularly valuable, for they maintained a daily reconnaisance no matter what the weather.

The soldiers, many engaging in landing operations for the first time, demonstrated their ability to fit themselves ot unusual conditions by digging in all manner of shelters and temporary defenses during the first few hours. Some used short-handled shovels and completed habitable underground quarters the first day, working in a horizontal rain against which raincoats and hats were only partial protection.

The first groups ashore had to make their way miles inland over the tundra, on which there was no paths. Some men, dressed for dry hiking, found themselves wading streams. Others, similarly dressed, pitched in as beach crews and waded in waist-deep surf to haul ashore rations, guns and ammunition when the lighters were unable to get in close enough to permit dry landings.

Norwegians Facing Critical Winter With Food Stocks Low

200,000 Cattle Taken By Nazis; Pigs, Fowl Virtually Unobtainable

By CARL E. HOLMQUIST,
Wide World.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3.—Norway faces a new war winter with her food situation decidedly on the critical side.

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Here is the situation:

The number of cattle in the country has decreased 15 per cent since the German occupation began. This fall, about 200,000 were butchered—16 per cent of Norway's supply.

Pigs and fowl have almost disappeared.

Practically all fish is sent to Germany, and Norwegians have the greatest difficulty in getting any for themselves. This, in a country where fish long has been a staple of diet.

There are many empty stores.

Living Cost Up 50 Per Cent.

Living costs have increased about 50 per cent, while wages have gone down. At the beginning, the Germans paid extraordinarily high wages to all workers, but wages have decreased since and they now are about 40 per cent under the level of April, 1940—the time of occupation.

The occupation is costing about 175,000,000 kroner per month, between five and five and one-half billions to date. The national debt, 1,500,000,000 kroner before the war, now is estimated at 2,700,000,000 kroner.

(The kroner's last quoted value in the United States, more than a year ago, was 22.83 cents. On this basis, the Norway national debt would be $616,410,000 for a population of about 3,000,000—$208 per capita.)

Industrial production has dropped 25 per cent and a further slump is expected because of the lack of raw materials. It had been reported that Germany invested about 800,000,000 kroner in Norwegian industry but the biggest part of this money came from the Bank of Norway.

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The internal opposition to Vidkun Quisling's government is stronger, too, with all Norwegian organizations that oppose him planning to call in the Rikstring, or corporative assembly.

106 Executed to Date.

The Nasjonal Samling (National Unity) Party tried vainly to get more Norwegian volunteers for the Eastern war front but finally was forced to mobilize members of Nazi organizations. These will be sent into the battle zones to increase the Norwegian legion to a full regiment.

A total of 106 Norwegians have been executed, of whom all but five have been killed since September, 1941, when a state of civil siege was proclaimed. An equal number is believed to have died in concentration camps.

It is not known how many have been arrested but all prisons and concentration camps in Norway are filled. Best estimates place the number of political prisoners in Norway between 6,000 and 7,000, with an additional thousand sent to Germany.

'Win War' Keynote Of AFL Convention Opening Tomorrow

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Mackenzie King Is Among Speakers Slated for Toronto Sessions

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—The American Federation of Labor's 62d annual convention opens in this neighboring Dominion city Monday, keyed to a win-the-war theme.

President William Green dedicated the convention to victory tonight in a broadcast preview of the two weeks' deliberations of 600 delegates representing about 5,500,000 members.

First of all, Mr. Green said in a speech prepared for broadcast at 10:15 p.m., Eastern war time, the convention "will serve notice on the world that our organization unflinchingly will postpone and put aside for the duration many of our long-standing programs for social and economic reform. * * * Only such undertakings as contribute to promoting the war effort can command our immediate support and attention.

Wants Stand Against Strikes.

The AFL chief said he expected the convention to take "a firm and uncompromising stand" against strikes, seek a greater voice for labor in the civil agencies of Government conducting the war effort, reaffirm the desire for a settlement of differences and eventual merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and vote full support to President Roosevelt in his program to stabilize the cost of living.

"The AFL," Mr. Green said, "will agree to a practical program for the stabilization of wages, even if that involves the requirement that the War Labor Board will be authorized to review new wage agreements voluntarily entered into by private employers and trade unions through the normal processes of collective bargaining." He said that was a sacrifice conditioned by the understanding that the cost of living will be stabilized and that provision will be made for adjusting of inequities and of wages below subsistence levels.

Speakers at the convention will include Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, and Robert Patterson, United States Undersecretary of War.

Third Visit to Toronto.

It was the Federation's third visit to Toronto. The others were in 1929 and 1909. Two other conventions were held in Canada, at Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1931 and at Montreal in 1920.

Some of the delegates have been in the city nearly a week, attending departmental conventions. They found it even more war conscious than some they had just left south of the border.

Though not a coastal city, Toronto's shop windows were darkened. Second cups of coffee were forbidden. Sugar was limited, and beef could not be found on menus of the city's leading hotel.

Some peacetime fixtures were still undisturbed. The horses were running 5 miles from downtown Toronto, and Taxicab service was available. Delegates found a favorable exchange, too. Their United States dollar was good for $1.10 in Canadian currency.

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2 American Casualties Listed

OTTAWA, Oct. 3 (AP).—The names of two Americans were on the Royal Canadian Air Force's 386th casualty list, issued today: Sergeant Victor Howard Miller, son of Howard Miller, R. R. No. 2, Richmond, Ind., listed as missing after air operations overseas, and Leading Aircraftsman Jacob Birky, son of Mrs. J. Z. Birky, of Valparaiso, Ind., dead of injuries sustained on active service.

Price of Canadian Meat Sent to Britain Up 10 Pct.

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Canada will ship 675,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products to Britain in the next year at a rate 10 per cent higher than the price paid under the expiring 600,000,000-pound contract for 1941-1942, Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner announced yesterday.

Mr. Gardiner at the same time forecast a 10 per cent advance in hog prices in Canada.

The average price of A grade Wiltshire sides at seaboard under the 1941-42 agreement is $19.77 for 100 pounds and under the new agreement $21.75.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board also announced that export to the United States of all calves, as well as other beef cattle, now is prohibited except by the Wartime Food Corp.

Export of dairy cattle and purebred stock intended for breeding purposes is still permitted in the usual way and is not affected by the new order.

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30.24-19123

Miss Perkins to Tour Canada

WELLAND, Canada, Oct. 3 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell of Ottawa said last night that Francis M. Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, would visit war plants in Toronto and district Tuesday. She will be accompanied by the Canadian Minister of Labor on Wednesday on a further inspection tour of Toronto and district plants, he said.

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QUITS TO BE CANDIDATE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 3—(AP) Alberto Guani, minister of foreign affairs and acting minister of national defense, resigned today because he is a candidate for vice-president.

President Alfredo Baldomir was understood to have accepted Guani's resignation from the defense post but contended the political campaign would not interfere with his service as foreign minister and asked him to retain it.

ISLAND AIR BASE ALREADY USED IN ATTACKS ON KISKA

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Army Sets Up Strong Installations West of Dutch Harbor.

FLYING TIME CUT

Bomber Squadrons Operate from Fields 250 Miles Closer to Japs.

NAVY GUARDS LANDING

Troops Bring Equipment Ashore Unmolested by Enemy Raiders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(AP) American Army forces in the Aleutian islands have advanced 250 nautical miles nearer Japanese bases in the north Pacific, the Navy announced today, and already have undertaken strong aerial operations against the enemy from their new positions.

The advance—first in the north Pacific area since the Japanese occupied islands in the westernmost Aleutians in early June—was covered and supported by naval units and accomplished without enemy opposition.

It carried American forces a long stride west of Dutch Harbor, heretofore regarded as the main U. S. base for all operations against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu.

The new islands occupied—the Navy did not identify them specifically—are in the Andreanof group, mountainous segment of the Aleutians stretching about 240 miles between Seguam pass on the east and Amchitka pass on the west.

The effect of the advance, in the first instance, will be to cut valuable hours of flying time off the round trip bombing expeditions against the main Japanese base at Kiska which Army planes have been pounding steadily for many weeks. This reduction in time means the planes can carry greater bomb loads and operate with even better fighting protection than they have had.

May Be Invasion Spearhead

Whether, beyond that advantage, the new advance positions may be used as jumping off points for an actual amphibious invasion of the Japanese-held Aleutians was a possibility on which the Navy offered no comment.

It was obvious, however, that

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even without invasion of Kiska and the other enemy islands, the Japs are now in a rather precarious position in the Aleutians, with American planes able to make heavier and more frequent attacks on them, and with the onset of bitter winter weather characteristic of that region at hand.

The Japanese already have lost heavily in ships in their efforts to keep their Aleutian bases supplied and protected against attack. Today's Navy communique which reported the American advance also said that on Sept. 30, the Army's four-engined Consolidated Liberator bombers had attacked ships in the harbor at Kiska and that on enemy transport was set afire by two direct hits.

The camp area also was bombed and several fires resulted, the mission being carried out without the loss of an American plane.

The successful attack of the transport raised the number of ships which the Japanese have had sunk or damaged in the Aleutians to 38, made up of 13 vesels sunk, three probably sunk and 21 damaged.

Cargo Ship Bombed Again

The communique also said that an enemy cargo ship which had been attacked northwest of Kiska on Sept. 28 was again bombed and strafed by Army aircraft on the 29th and appeared to have been abandoned.

There was no indication in the communique as to when the advance was carried out, but the assumption here was that it probably was made several days ago, at least. Navy communiques in recent days have told of heavy aerial attacks on Japanese shore installations and ships at Kiska and also on ships operating west of that island.

Text of Communique

Navy communique No. 138 said: "North Pacific:

"1. U. S. Army troops, covered and supported by units of the U. S. Navy have recently occupied positions in the Andreanof group of the Aleutian islands. Occupation was effected without enemy opposition. Army aircraft, including B-24 (Consolidated) and B-17 (Flying Fortress) bombers and P-38 (Lockheed Lightning), P-39 (Bell Airacobra), and P-40 (Curtiss) pursuit planes are now operating from airfields in these islands.

"2. On September 29, the enemy cargo ship which was attacked northwest of Kiska on the 28th was again bombed nad strafed by Army aircraft. No opposition was encountered and the ship appeared to have been abandoned.

"3. On September 30, in the face of considerable anti-aircraft opposition, Army Consolidated B-24's bombed ships in the harbor at Kiska and an enemy transport was set afire by two direct hits.

The camp area also was bombed and several fires resulted. All our planes returned."

High Court Justice To Be Czar; Wickard, Henderson Told To Fix Farm Rates

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Oct. 3—President Roosevelt gave control of the country's cost of living to Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes today and, putting the anti-inflation law into effect, called for nation-wide rent controls and stabilization of "ninety per cent. of the nation's food bill."

Byrnes, 63-year-old former Senator from South Carolina, has resigned from the court to undertake the unprecedented job. His title is Director of Economic Stabilization and his task is guidance of the whole policy of heading off inflation.

An executive order from the President directed the National War Labor Board to limit wages and salaries, Price Administrator Leon Henderson to put ceilings on prices and rents, and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Henderson together to limit farm prices, at levels as of September 15, so far as practicable.

Policy-Fixing Board

Also created was an Economic Stabilization Board with which the director will consult in fixing policies.

On this board are the Secretaries of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau; Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard; Commerce, Jesse H. Jones, and Labor, Frances Perkins; the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Marriner S. Eccles; the Price Administrator, Henderson; the chairman of the War Labor Board, William H. Davis; and two representatives each of labor, management and farmers still to be appointed.

The order with respect to wages and salaries declared that no increases or decreases shall be authorized unless notice of them is filed with the War Labor Board and the board has approved such changes.

September 15 Wages Set

The board was ordered not to approve any increases in wage rates prevailing on September 15 unless such increase was necessary to "correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

The board also was ordered not to approve any decreases in wages below the highest wages paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

No increases in salaries now in excess of $5,000 a year shall be granted until "otherwise determined by the director (Byrnes)," except in instances in which an individual "has been assigned to more difficult or more responsible work."

No Salary Above $25,000

Also, the order said no salary shall be authorized in excess of $25,000 after the payment of taxes, although the order said regulations should make due allowance for payments on life insurance premiums on policies heretofore issued, and for payments on fixed obligations heretofore incurred, as well as make provision to "prevent undue hardship."

While the order left much to the discretion of Byrnes on this point, n authority close to the President said he did not believe present salaries which amount to more than $25,000 after payment of taxes would be affected by this clause.

"Congress Does Its Part"

The President is a separate statement declared that Congress had "done its part in helping substantially to stabilize the cost of living," adding:

"I am certain that from now on this substantial stabilization of the cost of living will assist greatly in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, will make the transition to peace conditions easier after the war, and will receive the wholehearted approval of farmers, workers and housewives in every part of the country."

In announcing Byrnes' appointment, the President said:

"This position calls primarily for judicial consideration. The organization will therefore be small, because the administrative action will be carried out by the existing agencies."

WLB Powers Extended

The executive order authorized the War Labor Board to continue to perform the powers previously conferred upon it, and extended the board's functions to cover "all industries and all employes."

Under the agricultural title of the order, Secretary Wickard and Price Administrator Henderson were directed to stabilize prices of farm commodities on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, with additional instructions to make appropriate deductions from parity price or comparable price for payments made to farmers under the soil conservation and domestic allotment acts; parity payments made under the AAA and Governmental subsidies.

932 Casualties Listed by Navy For Period of September 7 to 21

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Latest Figures Raise Total for War to 14,466 —Admiral Spears's Son Reported as Missing in Action.

Washington, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Casualties of United States naval forces reported to the next of kin in the period September 7-September 21, totaled 932 dead, wounded and missing.

This was announced by the Navy Department last night in connection with the issuance of its thirteenth casualty list of the war. The list, given out for local publication only, included 162 dead, 67 wounded and 703 missing, and covered officers and men from all States except Arizona, Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming.

Among those listed missing was Lieut. (junior grade) John Pratt Spears, son of Rear Admiral W. O. Spears, of Washington, D. C., who is on duty with the Navy Department.

The latest casualty figures raised the Navy's announced casualty total for the war to 14,466, made up of 4,099 dead, 1,232 wounded and 9,135 missing.

The preponderant share of casualties resulted from direct action with the enemy, the Navy said. Included, however, were the names of those lost in accidents at sea or in the air during duty connected directly with war operations.

Those from the metropolitan area in New York follow:

Officers.

DEAD.

DELONY, JOHN MURPHREE, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. John M. Delony, 219 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens, L. I.

DEMPSEY, RICHARD JOHN, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.; mother, Mrs. James A. Dempsey, 2265 Sedgwick avenue, New York.

FAMA, VICTOR JOHN, lieutenant (junior grad), U. S. N. R.; father, Charles Fama, 32-54 88th street, Northern Boulevard, Jackson Heights, L. I.

JACKSON, SAMUEL Jr., lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.; wife, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Jr., 315 East 58th street, New York; father, Samuel Jackson Sr., 12 East 62d street, New York.

SAPHIER, JACQUES CONRAD, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.; father, Conrad J. Saphier, 1062 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

WOUNDED.

BALL, STUARD MICHAEL, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.; mother, Mrs. Eleanor Martha Ball, Hudson View Gardens, West 183d street, Pinehurst avenue, New York.

MOONEY, LAURENCE PATRICK, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R.; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Mooney, 192 Capitol avenue, Williston Park, L. I.

MARSH, ROBERT AINLEY, ensign, U. S. N. R.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ainley D. Marsh, 82-15 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens, L. I.

MURRAY, RAYMOND JAMES, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Matthew A. Murray, 149-19 10th avenue, Whitestone, L. I.
WASIL, JOSEPH, ensign, U. S. N. R.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wasil, 1575 East Third street, Brooklyn.

Enlisted Personnel.

DEAD.

CONLON, GEORGE EDWARD, aviation machinist's mate, third class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Georgina M. Conlon, 608 West 204th street, New York.

WOUNDED.

HANSEN RANDALL N., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans O. Hansen, 125 Baldwin avenue, Baldwin, L. I.
NEAL, GROVER L., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Grover L. Neal, 3754 77th street, New York.
NIELSEN, WALTER LUND, ship's cook, first class, U. S. N.; father, Niels Nielsen, 423 52d street, Brooklyn.

MISSING.

AGLIATA, PHILIP, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; father, Leonardo Agliata, 72-30 Burchell avenue, Arverne.
BAKER, HAROLD RICHARD, fire controlman, third class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Viola Elizabeth Baker, 30-76 41st street, Astoria, L. I.
BREITENBACH, FRANK JOSEPH, chief watertender, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Veronike Breitenbach, 1716 Decatur street, Brooklyn.
CASTALDO, DOMINICK NICHOLAS, seaman, first class, U. S. N.; aunt, Miss Antoinette Castaldo, 267 New Main street, Yonkers.
CHMILL, PAUL, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Catherine Chmill, 367 East Eighth street, New York.
COHEN, EDWARD, seaman, second class, U. S. N. R.; wife, Mrs. Wilda Mae Cohen, 3 West 111th street, New York.
COLSON CLARENCE JAMES, fireman, third class, U. S. N. R.; sister, Mrs. Grace E. Brown, 149 West 98th street, New York.
COOK, GEORGE HENRY, seaman, second class, U. S. N.; father Henry Martin Cook, 97-48 76th street, Ozone Park, New York.
CUBEIRO, EMILIO JOHN, fireman, third class, U. S. N. R.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Cubeiro, 95 James street, New York.
DAWKINS, EDWARD JOSEPH, seaman, second class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Agnes S. Dawkins, 150-30 116th street, Ozone Park.
DUNDON, EDWARD JOSEPH, seaman, second class, U. S. N.; father, John Dundon, 2304 Amsterdam avenue, New York.
FITZSIMMONS, JOHN FRANCIS, seaman, second class, U. S. N.; father, Patrick Fitzsimmons, 1331 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn.
FOYTLIN, HENRY STEPHEN, chief shipfitter, U. S. N.; father, Louis Foytlin, 633 East 11th street, New York.
FREDERICK, HAROLD MAX, seaman, first class, U. S. N.; father, Max Frederick, 121 Valley Stream Boulevard, Valley Stream.
HAHN, JACK JAMES, fireman, second class, U. S. N.; guardian, Elizabeth Hahn, 225 Himrod street, Brooklyn.
HARNISCHFEGER, FRANK JOHN, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; father, Frank S. Harnischfeger, 137 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.
HAUGHERY, THOMAS BUDDE, carpenter's mate, third class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Clara Haughery, 1228 East Eighth street, Brooklyn.
HILL, GORDON ANTHONY, seaman, second class, U. S. N. R.; father, Pliny A. Hill, 32-37 42d street, Astoria.
HOYO, KARL THOMAS, fireman, first class, U. S. N.; father John Hoyo, 31 Garden street, Yonkers.
JOHNSON, HAROLD ALEC, seaman, second class, U. S. N. R.; father Charles Johnson, 226-08 145th avenue, Springfield Gardens.
KOLLAR, JOSEPH STEVEN Jr., aviation metalsmith, third class, U. S. N.; father, Joseph Steven Kollar Sr., Deer Park.
LAJKOWICZ, ANTHONY JOSEPH, gunner's mate, third class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Mary Szczerba, 97 North Fourth street, Brooklyn.
LAMBERTI, JOSEPH, electrician's mate, third class, U. S. N.; sister, Mrs. Yolanda Samela, 82 South Regent street, Port Chester.
LESSIE, CARL ALGIRD, chief yeoman, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Eleanor A. Lessie, 4012 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.
MEYER, HENRY JOHN, seaman, second class, U. S. N. R.; father, Henry Meyer, 105 Albany avenue, Brooklyn.
MINEAR, BYRON AMBROSE, storekeeper, second class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Olive Merlin Minear, 144-02 69th Road, Flushing, L. I.
MONTGOMERY, CHARLES BOLIN, metalsmith, first class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Rose T. Montgomery, 164-27 97th avenue, Flushing.
NORMAND, LAWRENCE PAUL, watertender, first class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs Christine Sciacca Normand, 270 East 161st street, Bronx.
PEPPER, LOUIS, fireman, third class, U. S. N. R.; father, Harry Pepper, 880 East 178th street, Bronx.
PICKETT, JOHN LOUIS, boatswain's mate, first class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Waneta Ruth Pickett, 336 West 19th street, New York.
RANKIN, BRUCE J., private, U. S. M. C.; wife, Mrs. Bruce J. Rankin, 1239 Franklin avenue, Bronx.
SALERNO, ALFONSO JOSEPH, seaman, first class, U. S. N.; father, James Salerno, 5838 61st street, Maspeth, L. I.
SMITH, OLIVER SLOAN Jr., apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R.; brother, Leroy W. Smith, 126-17 Jamaica avenue, Richmond Hill.
SOUTHARD, JOHN JOSEPH, apprentice seaman, U. S. N.; guardian, Sister Mary Gertrude, Angel Guardian Home, 12th avenue and 63d street, Brooklyn.
STACK, WILLIAM MOORE, apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R.; father, James Francis Stack, 107-06 101st avenue, Richmond Hill.
TOMPKINS, JAMES WELLINGTON, gunner's mate, third class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Bonnie Loleta Tompkins, 211 West 22d street, New York.
WALLACE, KENNETH PATRICK, fireman, second class, U. S. N.; brother, Eugene Wallace, 104 West 92d street, New York.
WOODWARD, ROBERT HEDGES, fire controlman, third class, U. S. N.; father, Harvey B. Woodward, East Hampton.

Those from the metropolitan area in New Jersey follow:

Officers.

WOUNDED.

HUNDEVADT, RAYMOND ARTHUR, lieutenant (junior grade); wife, Mrs. R. A. Hundevadt, 364 Webster avenue, Jersey City.

MISSING.

VANDER VEER, HUGH GASTON Jr., ensign; parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Vander Veer, 67 North Bridge street, Somerville.

Enlisted Personnel.

DEAD.

WARD, WILLIAM BUCHANAN Jr., aviation metalsmith; father, William B. Ward Sr., 162 Grove street, Passaic.

WOUNDED.

SMITH, ALBERT E., private, U. S. M. C. R.; father, Charles H. Smith, 61 Clark avenue, Bloomfield.

MISSING.

BISHOP, STEPHEN EDWARD; father, Edward Stephen Bishop, 16 Llewellyn avenue, Bloomfield.
CANNON, MARTIN; father, Michael Cannon, 210 Union street, Jersey City.
DIETZ, JOSEPH FRANCIS; father, Nicholas J. Dietz, 33 Clinton street, Rahway.
FRENCH, FRED; mother, Mrs. Millie French, 123 Newark street, Newark.
GENSINGER, JOHN REED; mother, Mrs. Frank Gensinger, 11 Codington street, Avenel.
GMEINER, KENNETH FRANK; mother, Mrs. Margaret Gmeiner, Harrington Park.
GREGG, JOHN HENRY; wife, Mrs. Amela Dorothy Gregg, 5515 Bergenline avenue, West New York.
MACKAY, MALCOLM MURDO,; father, Malcolm Morrison Mackay, 199 East Passaic avenue, Bloomfield.
MADIGAN, JAMES JOSEPH; father, Jack Madigan, 1220 Washington street, Hoboken.
MILLER, HUBERT WILLIAM; wife, Mrs. Olga Doris Miller, 90 Magnolia street, Newark.
PETO, LOUIS; father, Martin Peto, 78 Prospect street, Bernardsville.
SCOTT, WILLIAM PAUL, pharmacist's mate; father, Benjamin Hatfield Scott, 37 West 32d street, Bayonne.
SIMONSEN, STANLEY CLIFFORD; father, Ralph Green Simonsen, 48 20th street, West New York.
THANOS, LEONARD; father, George Thanos, 403 East Jersey street, Elizabeth.
TONNE, JAMES RICHARDSON; wife, Mrs. Bertha Merrel Tonne, 106 Eighth avenue, Roebling.
TROLAN, JOSEPH; father, Walter Trolan, 92 East 25th street, Bayonne.
VECCHIONE, AUGUST GEORGE Jr.; father, August George Vecchione Sr., 243 Columbia avenue, Cliffside Park.

Ceiling Clamped On Virtually All Food

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 3—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today clamped an emergency price ceiling over virtually all food items not previously controlled, and announced that within a few days action would be taken to initiate rent control over every residence and dwelling unit in the country.

By the move, coming within two hours after the Presidential anti-inflation directives, Henderson increased from about sixty per cent. to a full ninety per cent. the Government's control over the food budget of the average family, and acted to extend rent ceilings over new areas embracing about 80,000,000 people.

Dairy Goods Affected

The emergency food ceiling, effective Monday, will last for sixty days, and will cover retailers, wholesalers and processors. It "freezes" at the highest level of the past five days—September 28 through October 2—each individual dealer's prices on these food items:

Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, flour, dry onions, potatoes, fresh and canned citrus fruits and juices, dry edible beans, evaporated and condensed milk, cornmeal and mutton.

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As the score stands, the only important foodstuffs still exempt from price control are fresh fruits and vegetables (except potatoes, dry onions and citrus fruits), fresh fish and peanuts—all of a seasonal nature and expected shortly to be brought under special price orders.

Some To Be Reduced

By the time the sixty-day freeze expires, the OPA expects to issue permanent price ceilings which in many, if not all cases, will actually reduce the prices of grocery-store items covered.

"Prices of some uncontrolled foods have been running wild," the Price Administrator noted. "We have now curbed them. We shall, therefore, look into the matter of setting some of them back to a more normal relationship with the rest of the food field."

U. S. WILL INTERN ACTIVE BUNDISTS

OCT 4 1942

Justice Dept. Asks Courts to Revoke Citizenship of Those Aiding Nazis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(AP) The Justice department, officially designating the German-American Bund as the "official spearhead of the Nazi fifth column in America," started today a nationwide drive to revoke the citizenship of all naturalized persons who were active in the organization, class them as enemy aliens and intern them.

Attorney General Biddle, in announcing the action, said that "we are moving at once to clean out this source of danger to our national security."

Spirit of Bund Continues

Although the Bund announced its "voluntary" dissolution shortly after Pearl Harbor, Biddle said, "its spirit and functions continue up to the present day behind the innocent mask of cultural societies, singing and athletic clubs. The Bund, in reality, is far from dead."

In the last decade, Biddle asserted, the "Bund has been an arm of aggressive Nazi world diplomacy—an instrument of the German 'Ausland organization' with headquarters at Stuttgart. Its avowed policy has been to resist integration of Germans into the American system; to retain the complete loyalty of its members to Germany; and to establish in the United States a branch of the German Reich.

SEVEN DIE IN FALL OF ARMY BOMBER

Motors Fail at Akron Take-Off and Craft Bursts Afire as It Drops on Knoll

OCT 4 1942

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 3 (AP)—A medium Army bomber crashed near Akron Airport tonight and airport officials said that all seven occupants were killed.

Guards at the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation reported that one of the plane's motors failed immediately after a take-off. One of them, Henry Betz, said he saw the right wing dip, throwing the craft over on its back on a small knoll. It burst into flames.

The guards attempted to reach the occupants but were driven back by the intense heat.

Marine Who Killed 36 At Tulagi Wants More

In Mare Island Hospital, He Awaits Return to Action

VALLEJO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP).—A twenty-six-year-old marine, a hero of Tulagi, who personally killed thirty-six Japanese in hand-to-hand fighting in the big raid on the Solomons, said today he hoped to go back soon and get some more. He is Private Leo Lopacuiski, of Chicago. His buddies call him "Ski."

He was one of the lads who received the personal commendation of President Roosevelt when the President toured Mare Island Navy Yard and hospital here. "If they'd all get thirty-six Japanese it would be all right," the President said.

Private Lopacuiski bears serious wounds suffered in the Tulagi fighting and is under treatment at the hospital.

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He said he was frightened that morning when he and his buddies led the assault on Japanese-held Tulagi Bay. "I was scared as hell," he said, "but once on land I felt like a million dollars and I went in after them." He got an even three dozen officers and men.

"I got my first one after about fifteen minutes," Private Lopacuiski related, "but after that I lost all track of time and just went after them."

Brazil Officer Reaches U. S. on Way to Parley

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 3.—Col. Vasco Alves Secco, a member of the Brazilian Air Force Ministry and an aide, Capt. Joao Cruz, arrived in this country yesterday to attend a military conference with United States officials in Washington.

During the day they inspected military air facilities in this area and were guests at an official luncheon attended by Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the Army Air Transport Command, Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten, commandant of the Air Force Officers Training School at Miami Beach, and other ranking officers.

After the Washington conference, Col. Secco and Capt. Cruz will make a tour of inspection of military bases throughout the Nation.

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Halifax Says Nazis Face Choice of Drive Or Production in 1943

Message From Roosevelt Read at Foreign Policy Association Meeting

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Germany will have to choose between a great military campaign in the spring of 1943 and maintenance of her military production level, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, asserted today.

Citing manpower shortage as a factor which will contribute to German defeat, Lord Halifax told about 2,000 members of the Foreign Policy Association:

"We can feel sure that our joint production will still be rising when theirs (Germany) begins to sag. The air force has been steadily hammering at the Ruhr, and at important industrial centers like Cologne and Dusseldorf. But apart from these bombing raids, and what must be their effect on output, there is good reason to think that in order to find men for their Russian campaigns, the Germans have had to comb their factories and farms.

Start Lost by Nazis.

"This means that if Germany has to face—as she will have to face—another campaign in the spring of 1943, she can hardly maintain both her military and industrial efforts at their present pitch, but will have to choose between them. The race is still on, and the finish is a long way off, but Germany has lost her start."

A letter from President Roosevelt was read by Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Last year, in a message to the forum of the Foreign Policy Association, I said that, although we were not then actively at war, ours was as great a responsibility for destroying the totalitarian menace to everything for which we stand as that of the people who were fighting against it. I expressed my conviction that our country would not shrink from that responsibility, nor quail before whatever sacrifices it might demand.

"The crucial test came only a few weeks later when the foes of human freedom struck at us and plunged our country into war.

Faith Vindicated.

"During the months that have elapsed, my faith in my countrymen and their faith in themselves have been more than vindicated before the Axis powers treacherously attacked us, they sought strenuously to intimidate us into inaction as regards our most sacred duty to ourselves—defense against the threat which was so clearly and so inexorably moving in our direction.

"Far from being intimidated, our nation has risen in a superb unity of purpose and sacrificial spirit of devotion that will never abate until victory is ours—final, unmistakable, and complete.

"In war as in peace, our foreign policy is the instrument through which we establish our relationships with the world of which we are a part. Today it is focussed solely and inevorably upon finding the most effective means of defeating our enemies as speedily as possible, in order that our right to live as free men may no longer be menaced. With victory secured, our foreign policy must be focused upon finding the most effective means of enriching our lives as free men—spiritually, morally, and materially—through all the manifold ways in which international relationships contribute to this end.

"In war as in peace, our foreign policy can be only what we as a people want it to be. We know how, better than we ever knew before, that free men can survive as free men only when they make their public decisions on th basis of free discussion, informed by an adequate understanding of the facts and the issues involved, and founded upon a sense of individual and national responsibility. This kind of free discussion is needed now. It will be needed as never before in the hard years ahead."

Elmer Davis Speaks.

Lord Halifax's talk followed one

30.24 — 19125

30.24- 19125

Collective Security To Be Post-War Need: Davis

OCT 4 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 3—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, told the Foreign Policy Association forum today that the United States would have the "greatest single power at the end of the war," and that some international organization would be required to give smaller nations "real collective security."

Regardless of the question of nationalism or internationalism, on which patriotic citizens may honestly differ, Davis said in his prepared address, the question of security in the next few decades would depend upon air power.

Credit To Air Power

"If the world attains a sane international organization," Davis declared, "the men who deserve most of the credit will not be statesmen or philosophers or moralists, but the Wright brothers and their successors, who made the world so unsafe that at last everybody had to get together, whether they liked it or not."

He said the "apocalyptic visions" of the aeronautical expert, Alexander de Seversky, are likely to come true in this war only to a limited degree, but predicted that de Seversky's prophecies are almost certain to be realized in the next war, "if we are foolish enough to have one."

"It is not altogether true yet, but certainly will be true before many years, that small nations will exist either on the sufferance of their stronger neighbors—or else by virtue of some type of international organization that will give them real collective security.

"Even the larger nations seem likely to need a higher degree of security hereafter before any of them can be altogether sure of getting by on its own efforts."

Davis asserted that the United States would have to be "more circumspect" in its behavior than powerful nations have usually shown themselves to be, or the propaganda of the Axis powers might convince some nations that their only safety "lay in ganging up on us."

"But we ought to remember that if we have, as I am confident we shall have, the greatest single power at the end of this war, other nations may not be so sure of our good intentions as we are, and measures that might seem to us merely necessary steps for our own defensive security might look to others like preparations for aggression."

Pointing to the experiences at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines, Davis said that the nation should maintain sufficient armaments after the war to prevent a surprise attack, and to use these armaments as a tactical device for insuring peace.

"This country has a compelling interest in the continued unity of the United Nations, to whose number other nations may be added upon proof of good behavior, and if we with our great strength have such an interest, *a fortiori*, every other nation had an interest, too."

Sees No Millennium

Davis declared that so-called "experts" could not predict the shape of things to come in the world after the war, and said that Secretary of State Hull had reminded the nation not to expect any form of post-war settlement to bring about the millennium.

"Nobody can foresee just what the world will be like when the war is over, and what will be all the factors in the attempt at world reconstruction," Davis said.

"WE HAVE NOT GONE THERE IN ORDER TO ALLOW OURSELVES SOONER OR LATER TO BE THROWN BACK AGAIN," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

APL 1645-RN, 1205PEM

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL TODAY IN WHICH THE EGYPTIAN COMMANDER SAID LARGE QUANTITIES OF AMERICAN MATERIEL WAS MET IN THE LAST BATTLE IN THE DESERT BUT THAT THE TANKS "COULD NOT STAND UP TO OUR ANTI-TANK DEFENSES." OCT 4 1942

"IN PREVIOUS FIGHTING WE CAME UP AGAINST AMERICAN TANKS WHICH, HOWEVER, WERE OF NO IMPORTANCE," HE SAID, "THEY WERE BADLY BUILT AND BADLY ARMORED AND PROVED WORTHLESS."

IN THE MORE RECENT FIGHTING, HE SAID THE AMERICAN TANKS WERE "MUCH BETTER WEAPONS BUT THEY ALL WERE LYING BEHIND OUR LINES." HE DID NOT EXPLAIN FURTHER.

THE MARSHAL, FIRST REPORTED IN BERLIN TO ATTEND HITLER'S SPEECH, SAID THE INTENTION OF HIS FORCES "IS" TO ACT."

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 4--(AP)-- BRITISH TROOPS IN MADAGASCAR, CONTINUING TO MOVE SOUTHWARD FROM THE ISLAND CAPITAL OF TANANARIVE, HAVE OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF ANTSIRABE AFTER AN ADVANCE OF 70 MILES, THE EAST AFRICAN COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH FORCES WERE "ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED BY THE POPULATION" AND MADE NO MENTION OF OPPOSITION.

THE BRITISH EARLIER HAD REPORTED THE OCCUPATION OF SAMBAINA, SOME MILES NORTH OF ANTSIRABE, BUT SAID THAT ROAD BLOCKS WERE DELAYING THEIR PROGRESS.

LONDON, OCT. 3--(AP)-- MYRON C. TAYLOR, WHO FINISHED A SERIES OF THREE AUDIENCES WITH POPE PIUS XII LAST SATURDAY, WAS REPORTED IN A MESSAGE FROM LISBON TODAY TO HAVE DEPARTED FOR LONDON ON HIS WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON.

APL-61 REUTERS-VICHY 01242 RT 755AEW

LONDON (ADD MANEUVERS) x x EASY.

"I HAVE NEVER BEEN THIS COLD IN ALL MY BORN DAYS," DRAWLED SGT. ARNOLD G. ARROWOOD OF MORGANTOWN, N.C. "BEYOND THAT, WHAT I'M THINKING OF AINT PRINTABLE."

"THIS SORT OF STUFF MAKES YOU LONG FOR THE COMFORT OF SHOOTING AT A REAL, LIVE ENEMY," SAID SGT. SHELBY JONES OF FRANKLINTON, LA. "EVEN PARIS ISLAND (U.S. MARINE TRAINING BASE) WOULD LOOK GOOD TO ME NOW."

PRIVATE KENNETH A. SMITH OF DETROIT OBSERVED:

"WHOEVER WROTE THAT THE GULF STREAM IS SU[illegible]ED TO WARM UP THIS ISLAND NEVER GOT TO THESE PARTICULAR I[illegible]"

W832PEW

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, OCT. 3)

LONDON REPORTS:

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STAY-AT-HOME TO BE BRITISH WINTER BILL

REASONS CITED AS REDUCED TRAVEL, GASOLINE LIMITATION AND WARNING OF TIGHTER RATIONING

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT. 2-(WIDE WORLD)-THE WINTER PROGRAM FOR GREAT BRITAIN IS NOW PLAINLY BILLED AS STAY-AT-HOME.

HERE'S WHAT THE BRITISH LOOK FOR: TRAVEL CUT TO THE BONE; EARLIER CLOSING HOURS FOR SHOPS AND ENTERTAINMENTS; LESS AND POORER FUEL; DEARER MILK AND BREAD; GASOLINE LIMITED TO ESSENTIALS AND A WARNING OF TIGHTER RATIONING.

-DASH-

ENCOURAGED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-INFLATION MOVES, THE CAMPAIGN FOR WAGE CONTROL MOVED FROM THE PRESS COLUMNS TO PARLIAMENT BUT RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

-DASH-

FINANCIAL: GREAT BRITAIN'S NATIONAL REVENUE FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR WAS £1,163,050,400 STERLING, WHICH WAS NEARLY £426,000,000 HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO.

EXPENDITURES ROSE BY £358,168,000 TO £2,594,024,000, OF WHICH £2,427,110,000 WAS FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

-DASH-

LABOR: CALLING UP 28,000 BUILDING WORKERS WAS SUSPENDED TO ENABLE

30.24 — 19127

THE TRADE TO COMPLETE A GIGANTIC HIGHSPEED BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF AIRDROMES AND CAMPS WHICH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE WILL USE AS BASES FOR ATTACKS AGAINST TH NAZIS.

-DASH-

FOOD: GREAT BRITAIN'S ALL-TIME HARVEST RECORD WAS NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR CONSERVATIVE LORD WINTERTON, WHO WANTS THE ROYAL PARKS AND COMMON LAND GOLF COURSES PLOUGHED UP FOR CROPS.

-DASH-

BIG PROVINCIAL CENTERS WERE TRYING OUT RESERVATION WEEK-END SHOPPI FOR WAR WORKERS ONLY. THE PRESENTATION OF A "FACTORY CARD" WOULD GET PRIORITY SERVICE. SHOPS IN LONDON WILL CLOSE AT 4 P.M. AFTER NO.1 AND AT 6 P.M. OUTSIDE THE METROPOLIS.

-DASH-

ITEMS: SAVING SOME METAL WAS ENSURED BY THE ORDER TO TOBACCONISTS TO REMOVE METAL FOIL FROM TINS BEFORE SALE.

LONDON BOROUGH WAS SOLVING THE BABY-CARRIAGE SHORTAGE BY HIRING THEM OUT TO MOTHERS AT 20 CENTS WEEKLY. A DEPOSIT OF $6 WAS REFUNDED IF CARRIAGE WAS RETURNED "IN A SATISFACTORY STATE."

THE SHORTAGE OF RAZOR BLADES WAS COMPELLING THOUSANDS OF MEN TO CHOOSE BETWEEN A STRAIGHT-EDGE OR A BEARD.

-DASH-

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D61

BRITISHERS HAVE BEEN SMOKING 2,000,000,000 CIGARETTES WEEKLY BUT TOBACCO CONTROLLER MAXWELL, JUST RETURNED FROM AMERICA, SAID UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAD ASSURED SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES TO CARRY THE ISLAN AT ANY RATE THROUGH THE WINTER.

-DASH-

THE POLICE STOPPED THOUSANDS OF AUTO DRIVERS LAST WEEK BUT CAUGHT ONLY 14 MIS-USING GASOLINE. EACH QUIZ MEANT A FULL REPORT WITH THE NAME, LICENSE, DESTINATION AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, REASON FOR WHICH GASOLINE WAS OBTAINED.

A 32-YEAR-OLD LUTON WOMAN--PROSECUTED AT THE REQUEST OF FELLOW WORKERS--WAS JAILED FOR TWO MONTHS FOR DODGING WAR WORK. SHE HAD ONLY PUT IN A FEW HOURS SINCE THE INDUSTRIES WORK WEEK STARTED MAY 22.

END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, OCT.3, SENT OCT.3
AH134PEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT. 3--(AP)--

LIEUT. HANS BEISSWENGER HAS MOVED INTO THE RANKS OF GERMAN AIR ACES AND BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAVES TO THE KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS, THE [redacted] TO WEAR THE DECORATION.

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30.24-19127

CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 100 PLANES, BEISSWENGER IS THE 130TH GERMAN SOLDIER TO WEAR THE DECORATION.

GEN MACARTHURS HDQTRS (ADD)

After taking Menari, 64 miles by twisting trail from Port Moresby, the Australians' next objective was the village of Efogi, six miles beyond. [redacted] The trail to Efogi led up a 1,200-foot ridge.

OCT 4 1942

The taking of Efogi would be important for it would open up th way to control of the Myola lakes.

Isuraya, generally described as the entrance to the gap several days, was taken without opposition, much to the surprise of the Australians who thought it was an important supply depot and would be stoutly defended. However, no word was received of the capture of

CHUNGKING, OCT. 3 (AP)--- THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED CONTINUED FIGHTING WITHOUT CHANGE NEAR THE CHEKIANG PROVINCE TOWNS OF [redacted] KINHWA, LANCHI AND TUNGYANG.

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further Japanese equipment there.

The mystery of the enemy's whereabouts, as well as his lack of air support, increased as the Australians advanced unchallenged through Menari.

Observers believed, however, that the Japanese, who encountered growing supply difficulties as they advanced, may be waiting for these problems to be equalized [redacted] before making a stand.

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CHUNGKING--INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAPH NIGHT LEAD WILLKIE STARTING "WILLKIE'S ADDRESS, ETC. X X X CHINESE ARMY." OCT 4 1942

CHIANG, TOASTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND WILLKIE, TONIGHT SAID THE LATTER'S VISIT HAD GIVEN NEW IMPETUS TO CHINA'S WAR EFFORT.

"HIS PRESENT VISIT HAS MOVED US TO REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS IN ORDER TO BE WORTHY OF BEING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO FULFILL THE EXPECTATIONS OF OUR GOOD FRIEND, MR. WILLKIE, AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS," THE GENERALISSIMO DECLARED.

HE ADDED THAT WILLKIE, VIEWING THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE JAPANESE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, "WILL NOT FAIL TO SEE HOW IN THE FACE OF IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES WE HAVE BEEN DOING OUR UTMOST TO INCREASE OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH AND CARRY ON OUR WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION, HOW THE CHINESE ARMY AND PEOPLE ARE STRUGGLING FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF OUR COMMON AIM AND VICTORY."
WILLKIE PRAISED, ETC., SEVENTH GRAPH. GMH 1025P

CAIRO, OCT. 3--(AP)---B LORD TRENCHARD, A MARSHAL OF THE RAF, ARRIVED IN CAIRO BY PLANE FROM BRITAIN TODAY.

OCT 4 1942

APL 27 BARBERS 0900 JRT 622AEM

ANKARA, TURKEY, OCT. 2--(DELAYED)--(AP)--SHIPMENTS OF GERMAN WAR AND COMMERCIAL GOODS, THE DELIVERY OF WHICH DETERMINES WHETHER GERMANY WILL GET TURKISH CHROME AFTER JANUARY 1, ARE COMING INTO TURKEY AT THE RATE OF 40 AND 50 FREIGHT CARLOADS DAILY, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY. OCT 4 1942

A NUMBER OF SMALL TURKISH COASTAL SHIPS ALSO WERE REPORTED BRINGING GERMAN GOODS IN A STEADY FLOW.

30.24 - 19129

30.24 - 19129

THE TURKISH-GERMAN T ADE TREATY SIGNED IN THE FALL OF 1941 PROVIDED THAT TURKEY WOULD DIVER T PART OF HER CHROME PRODUCTION TO GERMANY BEGIN ING IN JANUARY, 1943, IF GERMANY COMPLETED SIZEABLE DELIVERIES OF GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT. SO FAR 100 PER CENT OF THE [redacted] CHROME PRODUCTION HAS GONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

APL OBRIENS 01045 CCC 659P

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, OCT. 3--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT BY DECREE TODAY WITHDREW THE GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED EDITORS FROM THE COUNTRY'S FIVE NEWSPAPERS WHERE THEY HAD DIRECTED THE PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT NEWS AND EDITORIALS AND KEPT ALL OTHER ITEMS OUT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS. THE DECREE SAID THE MEN ACE TO PUBLIC ORDER, WHICH HAD PROMPTED THE APPOINTMENTS, HAD PASSED.

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OTTAWA, OCT. 3--(AP)--MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE J. G. GARDINER LEFT BY TRAIN TODAY FOR WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS AND OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOOD MINISTRY.

OCT 4 1942

THE PURPOSE OF GARDINER'S TRIP WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE MEAT SUPPLY SITUATION WOULD BE DISCUSSED. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ANY CONTROL MEASURES WHICH MIGHT BE TAKEN IN CANADA IN REGARD TO MEAT SUPPLIES WOULD BE CO-ORDINATED WITH THE SUPPLY SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 3 -- (AP) -- A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST TO GERMAN SEAMEN, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID TODAY THAT "IN THE 24 HOURS UP TO THURSDAY MIDNIGHT FIVE ATTACKS WERE MADE ON GERMAN U-BOATS IN THE ATLANTIC" BY ALLIED PLANES AND SURFACE SHIPS AND THAT 145 SUCH ATTACKS WERE MADE THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER.

OCT 4 1942

A COMMENTATOR ON THE BROADCAST SAID "NO CLAIMS ABOUT THE SINKINGS OF SUBMARINES BY BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES -- IT BEI PREFERRED TO KEEP THE NAZIS GUESSING -- BUT "WE ARE SATISFIED TO NOT FROM TIME TO TIME THAT OUR ATTACKS ON GERMAN U-BOATS ARE INCREASING TO AN ENCOURAGING DEGREE."

WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 4

CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE!

SHOCK SOLDIERS OF THE SKIES

PARATROOPS TRAINED
RIGOROUSLY FOR
INVASION JOBS

AIRBORNE UNITS
VITAL TO PLAN
FOR VICTORY (1,400)

(PICTURES SHOW PARATROOPS IN TRAINING)

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, OCT. 3-(WIDE WORLD)-THOUSANDS OF PARATROOPS, THE SHOCK SOLDIERS OF THE SKIES, WILL HEAD OTHER THOUSANDS OF AIR BORNE TROOPS IN THE SPEARHEAD OF INVASION WHEN WHEN THE ALLIES STRIKE AT GERMAN DOMINATION OF EUROPE.

TOUGH AMERICAN JUMPERS ALREADY HAVE JOINED FORCES WITH THE BRITISH AIR BORNE DIVISIONS, AND BOTH ARE PRACTICING AERIAL INVASION TACTICS IN A REALISTIC FASHION.

THE BRITISH WARRIORS OF THE AIR GOT THEIR FIRST TASTE OF ACTION IN THE RAID ON BRUNEVAL, FRENCH CHANNEL PORT BETWEEN LE HAVRE AND DIEPPE, AND ARE USING THAT EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING AGAINST THE DAY WHEN THEY WILL SWOOP DOWN OUT OF THE EUROPEAN SKY AND PAVE THE WAY FOR THE SEA BORNE HOSTS TO FOLLOW.

OCT 4 1942

PRESENCE OF THE BOOTED UNITED STATES PARACHUTISTS IN ENGLAND WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY SEPT. 18 FROM HEADQUARTERS OF LIEUT.GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE A.E.F. IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

ALTHOUGH THE PARATROOPS ARE THE MOST SPECTACULAR ELEMENTS OF THE AIR BORNE FORCE, BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS BELIEVE TROOPS BORNE BY GLIDER AND BY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT WILL PLAY AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT PART IN THE INVASION.

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"EVERYTHING WILL BE THROWN INTO ONE GIGANTIC INVASION EFFORT AND IT IS CERTAIN THAT OUR PEOPLE WILL BEAR A MAJOR PART IN THE EARLY FIGHTING," ONE BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID.

JUST HOW "MAJOR" A PART AIR BORNE TROOPS WILL PLAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE WINGED FIGHTERS ARGUE WITH THE FRENZY OF ZEALOTS THAT ONLY THE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT, GLIDERS AND PARACHUTES AVAILABLE SHOULD LIMIT THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMING INVASION.

EXERCISES IN WHICH OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ALIKE ARE TAUGHT TO LEAP OVER GYMNASIUM HORSES AND THEN FROM MOVING VEHICLES FOLLOW. THE BOY WHO WAS AN ADEPT TUMBLER ON THE HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM MAT IS LIKELY TO BE A GOOD PARATROOPER. FINALLY THERE ARE LONG HIKES CALCULATED TO PREPARE THE TROOPER FOR THE LONG FORCED MARCHES WHICH ACTIVE SERVICE REQUIRES.

30.24—19131

30.24-19131

LIKE THE COMMANDOS, THE CANDIDATE NEED NOT GO ON A SPECIAL DIET. "THEY CAN DRINK AS MUCH AS THEY WANT, THE WORK SWEATS IT OUT," ONE OFFICER SAID. MOST CANDIDATES, HOWEVER, LIVE SIMPLY DURING THEIR TRAINING. THEY'RE PROBABLY TOO TIRED TO DO ANYTHING ELSE.

WHILE THE "HARDENING" PROCESS CONTINUES THE CANDIDATE IS DRILLED IN TACTICS WHICH AIR BORNE DIVISION OFFICERS DESCRIBE AS "WHAT ALL MODERN INFANTRY TACTICS OUGHT TO BE." THEORETICALLY THE PARATROOPER IN ACTION ALWAYS LANDS ENCIRCLED AND HIS TRAINING SEEKS TO DEVELOP THE INITIATIVE SO VALUABLE UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES.

WHILE TRAINING CONTINUES, THE CANDIDATE IS BEING APPRAISED BY INSTRUCTORS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS. MENTAL BALANCE IS MOST IMPORTANT AND MEDICAL OFFICERS SEEK TO IRON OUT ANY KINKS WHICH HAMPER THE TROOPER'S ABILITY TO JUMP.

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"IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF BRAVERY," ONE MEDICAL OFFICER SAID. "MANY OF THEM ARE ALL RIGHT AFTER THE FIRST JUMP. OTHERS GROW PROGRESSIVELY MORE FEARFUL BUT WON'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT. THERE ARE SIGNS, HOWEVER, AND USUALLY WE CAN WEED THESE FELLOWS OUT. EVERYONE UNDERSTANDS, AND WE EMPHASIZE IT WHENEVER WE CAN, THAT IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF BRAVERY BUT ONE OF PSYCHOLOGY. ONE HESITANT JUMPER CAN RUIN AN OPERATION. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE CHANCES."

ON THE GROUND THE PARATROOPER IS TAUGHT ELEMENTARY DEMOLITION. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RADIO LOCATION STATION AT BRUNEVAL WAS CARRIED OUT BY PARATROOPS AND ALMOST EVERY TROOPER KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT THE DEMOLITION OF PILL BOXES, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND MACHINE GUN POSITIONS. IN THE INVASION, WHEN DEMOLITION PROBLEMS WILL BE VASTLY MORE INTRICATE, IT IS PROBABLE THAT REGULAR ENGINEERS OR "SAPPERS" WILL BE DROPPED.

PARACHUTE CONTROL, THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE JUMP, IS TAUGHT ON AN ORDINARY TRAPEZE. THERE THE PUPIL LEARNS TO BALANCE HIMSELF WHILE SWINGING. WHEN HE IS ACCUSTOMED TO THAT, HE SWINGS OFF A 20-FOOT PLATFORM, LETTING GO AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SWING.

LATER HE DONS THE HARNESS AND LEARNS TO TURN HIS BODY IN THE AIR SO HE'LL KNOW HOW TO LAND WITH HIS BACK TO THE WIND.

TWO FACTORS INFLUENCE THE USE OF AIR BORNE TROOPS AND MUST BE KEPT CONSTANTLY IN MIND. ONE IS THE WEATHER. THE SECOND IS THE TERRAIN ATTACKED.

THE BEST PARATROOPER IN THE WORLD IS UNABLE TO LAND SAFELY IF THE WIND IS BLOWING IN GUSTS OF MORE THAN 35 MILES AN HOUR. LANDING UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS THE TROOPER, WHO DROPS 17 FEET A SECOND, WOULD BREAK ONE OR BOTH LEGS.

TROOPS BORNE BY GLIDER OR TRANSPORT PLANE ARE RELATIVELY UNAFFECTED BY THE WEATHER BUT CANNOT LAND IN MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY OR EVEN A ROCKY PLAIN. THESE TWO CONSIDERATIONS MUST B KEPT N MIND WHENE

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OR EVEN A ROCKY PLAIN. THESE TWO CONSIDERATIONS MUST BE KEPT IN MIND WHENEVER THE TACTICS OF AIR BORNE TROOPS ARE DISCUSSED.

THE PRIMARY VALUE OF THE AIR BORNE ARM IS, OF COURSE, ITS ABILITY TO HURDLE WATER BARRIERS LIKE THE ENGISH CHANNEL AND THE STRONGEST

GROUND FORTIFICATIONS SUCH AS THOSE NOW HELD BY THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN COASTS OF EUROPE.

FACED WITH THE TASK OF TRANSPORTING TO EUROPE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN, THEIR EQUIPMENT, FOOD AND MUNITIONS, THE ALLIES INEVITABLY MUST DEPEND ON AIR BORNE FORCES TO ISOLATE BRIDGEHEADS, KNOCK OUT AND THEN OCCUPY GERMAN AIRDROMES AND DESTROY INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MAIN JOB, HOWEVER, LIES IN THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF AT LEAST ONE MAJOR EUROPEAN PORT, A JOB VITAL TO THE LANDING OF THE LARGE NUMBERS OF SUPPLY TROOPS, THE GREAT AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT ARMS AND MUNITIONS WHICH MUST FOLLOW THE INITIAL INVASION FORCE.

TO ISOLATE THE PORT, AIR BORNE SOLDIERS WILL HAVE TO BE USED. THESE MUST LAND WELL BEHIND THE PORT TO SET UP STRONG POINTS ALONG THE PRINCIPAL ROADS, CUTTING RAILROAD LINES AND MEETING AND HOLDING ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS MOVING FORWARD TO ATTACK THE INVADER'S MAIN FORCES.

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IT IS A VITAL ROLE AND ONE WHICH ONLY THE SOLDIERS OF THE SKY WILL BE ABLE TO PLAY FOR THEY ALONE CAN HURDLE THE SEACOAST AND LAND INLAND.

THE PARATROOPS ARE THE MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED AND REQUIRE THE LONGEST TRAINING OF ALL AIR BORNE SOLDIERS. THEIR JOB IS HALF INFANT HALF AIRMAN AND EMBODIES MUCH THAT IS NEW IN ARMAMENT AND TACTICS.

STRICT MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN THEIR OWN UNITS TURNS BACK THOSE UNFIT FOR THE HAZARDOUS DUTY AHEAD. MOST PARATROOPERS ARE BETWEEN 22 AND 32, ALTHOUGH AN OLDER MAN "WITH A LOT OF WILL POWER" CAN MAKE THE GRADE, OFFICERS SAY.

THE CANDIDATES GO THROUGH A STRENUOUS TRAINING ORDEAL FOR THREE WEEKS, AIMED FIRST AT BUILDING UP LEG MUSCLES TO STAND THE IMPACT OF LANDING AND SECONDLY AT PREPARING THEIR MINDS FOR THE MOMENT WHEN THEY DROP FOR THE FIRST TIME OUT OF THE AIRCRAFT INTO THE EMPTY AIR.

RIGOROUS CALISTHENICS BUILD UP THEIR MUSCLES. ONCE PARATROOPERS START THEM THEY NEVER STOP. VETERANS GO THROUGH A TAXING EXERCISE EVERY DAY AS LONG AS THEY REMAIN PARATROOPS.

DURING THIS ELEMENTARY TRAINING THE CANDIDATE HAS FOUR JUMPS FROM A TOWER ABOUT 120 FEET HIGH. THE SPEED OF HIS DESCENT IS CONTROLLED BY A WIRE ATTACKED TO HIS HARNESS. THESE TRIALS GIVE THE SOLDIER SOME OF THE FEELING OF JUMPING FROM AN AIRCRAFT AND ALSO ENABLE OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS TO TEST HIS NERVE AND REACTIONS.

AFTER THIS THE PARATROOPER GETS A CHANCE TO JUMP WITH A PARACHUTE. HE JUMPS TWICE FROM A CAPTIVE BALLOON WITH THREE OTHER CANDIDATES AND AN INSTRUCTOR. ANOTHER INSTRUCTOR ON THE GROUND DIRECTS THE CANDIDATES VIA A LOUD SPEAKER.

ONCE THIS HURDLE IS PASSED, THE CANDIDATE PROGRESSES TO HIS FIRST TWO AIRCRAFT "DROPS." THESE ARE DONE FROM LESS THAN 500 FEET, TWO MEN FOLLOWING EACH OTHER IN RAPID SUCCESSION. PARACHUTISTS JUMP FROM LOW ALTITUDE TO ENSUE A SPEEDY ASSEMBLY ON THE GROUND.

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THE CANDIDATES JUMP IN GROUPS OF FIVE. AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR TOLD ME HE COULD ALWAYS "SPOT THE LAD THAT FEELS THE MOST NERVOUS" AND INVARIABLY ORDERED HIM TO JUMP LAST BECAUSE "WHEN HE'S SEEN THE OTHERS DO IT HE FEELS MORE CONFIDENT."

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THE FIRST JUMP IS "ABOUT THE MOST FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE ANYONE CAN HAVE," A VETERAN SAID. BUT IN ACTUAL OPERATIONS OVER BRUNEVAL HE FOUND HIS LONG TRAINING "MADE THE JUMP SO METHODICAL THAT I NEVER THOUGHT OF JERRY TILL I LANDED."

THE JUMPERS ATTACH THEIR PARACHUTES TO A LENGTH OF WEBBING, ONE END OF WHICH IS STRAPPED TO THE AIRCRAFT. WHEN THEY JUMP, THIS WEBBING PULLS THE COVER OFF THE PARACHUTE SO THE JUMPERS THEMSELVES HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH RELEASING THE 'CHUTE.

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"AFTER I JUMPED THE FIRST TIME THE SLIP STREAM CAUGHT ME AND KNOCKED ME BACKWARDS" ONE CANDIDATE SAID. "I LOOKED UP AND THERE WAS THE PARACHUTE, WIDE AND WHITE. WHAT A RELIEF. THE NEXT FEW SECONDS WEREN'T BAD, PRETTY NICE IN FACT, WITH ALL ENGLAND AT MY FEET. I GOT THE SENSATION OF FALLING ONLY WHEN I APPROACHED THE GROUND. THEN THERE WAS A BUMP AND I WAS DOWN. I JUMPED TO MY FEET AND STARTED TO COLLAPSE THE PARACHUTE. IT WAS ALL OVER AND I WAS A PARATROOPER."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 4. MOVED SEPT 24)

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WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 4

- - -

TRAITOR NETWORK

OF JAP AGENTS

WORK IN INDIA

- - -

RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH

THEIR BIG TARGETS

- - -

NATIVES IN ARMY

TRUE TO BRITAIN (1,100)

- - -

(PICTURES SHOW DE LUCE TALKING TO INDIAN OFFICER)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DAN DE LUCE, A NATIVE OF YUMA, ARIZ., HAS JUST RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THREE YEARS ON THE WORLD'S WARFRONTS, DURING WHICH HE TOUCHED THREE CONTINENTS, TRAVELED 100,000 MILES. HE HAS BEEN IN INDIA SINCE THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN AND HERE HE TELLS HOW JAPANESE AGENTS AND AGITATORS HAVE SPREAD THEIR POISON AMONG INDIA'S MILLIONS.)

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OCT 4 1942

BY DAN DE LUCE

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, OCT. 3-(WIDE WORLD)-UNHAPPY INDIA IS BEING DUPED AND MAIMED BY JAPAN THROUGH A TRAITOROUS NETWORK OF SPIES, AGITATORS AND SABOTEURS WHO BRAZENLY ADMIT TAKING THEIR ORDERS AND INSPIRATION FROM TOKYO.

IN THE PRESENT CLASH BETWEEN INDIAN NATIONALISM AND BRITISH RULE, WHICH EXPLODED WITH THE DAWN ARREST OF GANDHI AND HIS CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND ON AUGUST 9, THE BLOWS MOST DANGEROUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ARE STRUCK, NOT BY IDEALISTIC LOVERS OF LIBERTY, BUT BY ANONYMOUS INDIAN AGENTS OF JAPAN.

THE FULL EXTENT OF SABOTAGE IN INDIA CANNOT BE REVEALED FOR

REASONS OF MILITARY SECURITY. BUT JAPANESE RADIO BROADCASTS, ASSIDUOULY LISTENED TO BY MANY INDIANS, SHOW THAT THE ENEMY IS KEENLY AWARE OF THE DAMAGE HE IS INFLICTING BY PROXY ON THE HOME FRONT OF A COVETED EMPIRE.

"DO OR DIE," A ONE-PAGE NEWSPAPER WITH ITS NAME SPLASHED IN RED INK, IS THE SEMIOFFICIAL ORGAN OF JAP-CONTROLLED REVOLUTIONARIES. IT CIRCULATES SURREPTITIOUSLY ACROSS THE BREADTH OF INDIA FROM KARACHI TO CALCUTTA. IT IS GIVEN AWAY OR SOLD FOR ONE ANNA (TWO CENTS) AND ITS READERS INCLUDE HOSTS OF INTELLIGENT INDIANS WHO NEITHER LOVE JAPAN NOR HATE THE BRITISH INDIVIDUALLY, YET MAY POSSIBLY BE INDUCED TO AID AND ABET THE ENEMY'S FIFTH COLUMN.

THE BACKERS OF "DO OR DIE" CLAIM CREDIT FOR STRIKES WHICH IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS HAVE PARALYZED SOME UNITS IN INDIA'S SMALL BUT VITAL HEAVY INDUSTRIES. IN A NUMBER OF CASES, THOUSANDS OF WORKERS RECEIVED BONUSES EQUIVALENT TO THREE MONTHS' WAGES FROM THE NATIVE MANAGEMENT; THEREUPON THEY WALKED OUT OF THEIR PLANTS WITH THE ULTIMATUM THAT THEY WOULDN'T RETURN UNTIL BRITAIN AGREED TO A "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" AT NEW DELHI.

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"DO OR DIE" ASSERTED THE STRIKES PROVED THAT INDIAN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR WERE UNITED AGAINST THE BRITISH RAJ; IT ALSO COULDN'T HELP HINTING THAT JAPANESE AGENTS HAD A HAND IN THE INTRIGUE.

SUCH LABOR TIEUPS WERE NOT ADMITTED AS A POSSIBILITY BY NEW DELHI WHEN IT WAS DECIDED TO SUPPRESS GANDHI'S "BIG MOVEMENT" BY JAILING THE CHALLENGING LEADERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY. INDIAN MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL ASSURED ME LAST JULY THAT EXCEPT FOR THE AHMEDABAD COTTON MILLS, WHOSE RICH OWNERS HAD CONTINUALLY FINANCED CONGRESS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS, AND THE JUTE MILLS AROUND CALCUTTA WHERE WAGES WERE "TOO LOW," INDIAN INDUSTRIES WOULD KEEP OPERATING ON RUSH SCHEDULES. IT WAS ARGUED THAT INDUSTRIAL WAGE SCALES WERE AT A RECORD HIGH AND WELL-PAID WORKERS WERE IMMUNE TO AGITATION.

THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS TODAY IS INFINITESIMAL COMPARED TO INDIA'S POPULATION OF MORE THAN 380,000,000, WHICH IS OVERWHELMINGLY RURAL. BUT JAPANESE AGENTS BOAST THAT ONE IDLE FACTORY HAND HURTS THE BRITISH AND ALLIED CAUSE MORE THAN A HUNDRED IDLE PEASANTS.

"DO OR DIE" URGES READERS TO ATTACK CIVIL AUTHORITIES, TO STEAL ARMS, AND ABOVE ALL, TO SABOTAGE THE TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY LINES. HOW EFFECTIVE THE MANY ATTACKS ON NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN CAN NOT BE REVEALED IN DETAIL, BUT OFFICIAL REPORTS LATELY DISCLOSED A SITUATION SO CRITICAL AT TIMES THAT AERIAL MACHINE-GUNNING WAS REQUIRED. IN INDIA YOU RARELY MOTOR FROM PROVINCE TO PROVINCE; YOU GO BY TRAIN. TROOPS DEFENDING THE INDIA-BURMA FRONTIER AGAINST JAPAN DEPEND UPON A SABOTAGE-VULNERABLE RAILWAY FOR SUPPLIES.

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MANY RAILROAD STATIONS AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED SINCE GANDHI'S ARREST, BY HYSTERICALLY ANGRY MOBS. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN A THOUSAND WHO INDULGED IN THIS VANDALISM HAD ANY LINK WITH THE JAP-INSPIRED NETWORK OF SABOTEURS BUT THAT ONE WAS OBVIOUSLY SUFFICIENT TO DIRECT MOB VIOLENCE AGAINST EQUIPMENT INDISPENSABLE TO

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NATIONAL DEFENSE. ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WRECKING, ON THE OTHER HAND, WERE CARRIED OUT BY A SMALL TECHNICALLY-TRAINED GROUP THAT HAD JUST THE RIGHT BOLTS AND WRENCHES NEEDED TO FASTEN DERAILING PLATES ON TRUNK LINES. MOB HELP WAS UNNECESSARY.

BESIDES IMPEDING INDIA'S WAR EFFORT AND OBSTRUCTING THE REINFORCEMENT OF HER DEFENSES, RAILROAD SABOTAGE HARMS EVERY POOR INDIAN FAMILY--AND THERE ARE MILLIONS. IT DELAYS AND DISORGANIZES THE NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF NECESSITIES SUCH AS FLOUR, SUGAR, SALT AND KEROSENE BY WHICH THE INDIAN MASSES MAINTAIN THEIR EXISTENCE. PRO-JAPANESE DUPES RUB THEIR HANDS IN SATISFACTION AT ALL THIS. STARVE THE COOLIE WALLAHS OF FOOD AND FUEL, THEY PROPOSE, AND THEN CLAIM THE BRITISH ARE TO BLAME.

"DO OR DIE" HAS STATED THE JAPANESE-DRAFTED PROGRAM CLEARLY. IT IS: A PARALYSIS OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES AND A BREAK-DOWN OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT. AS FOR FLAMBOYANT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, THE SETTING AFIRE OF MUNICIPAL TAX OFFICES, STONING IN THE STREETS, PAINTING THE SLOGAN "QUIT INDIA" ON BUILDING WALLS AND RUPEE NOTES--ALL THAT IS A SORT OF GINGERBREAD DECORATION TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE ENMY'S REAL OBJECTIVES.

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MASTER MINDS BEHIND THE REVOLUTIONARY STRIFE CLAIM THAT JAPAN IS RAISING A VAST INDIAN ARMY IN THE FAR EAST TO "FREE THE MOTHERLAND."

ACCORDING TO PROPAGANDA RADIOED FROM TOKYO AND PUBLISHED IN "DO OR DIE," ABOUT 20 LAKHS (2,000,000) INDIAN MALES IN HONGKONG, MALAYA, BURMA AND THE AMDAMAN ISLANDS ARE BEING RECRUITED FOR A "FREE INDIAN" FORCE WHICH THE JAPANESE PRESUMABLY WOULD USE AS A SPEARHEAD IN ANY FURTHER ATTACK WESTWARD.

VETERAN FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAY THE REAL TRUTH IS THAT JAPAN CANNOT HOPE TO DO MORE THAN FORCE COOLIES FROM THE INDIAN POPULATIONS OF CONQUERED TERRITORIES INTO LABOR CORPS. VIRTUALLY THIS THING WAS DONE IN BURMA, TO WHICH A FEW HUNDRED INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE SHIPPED FROM MALAYA TO WORK ON ROADS BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES, LAST SPRING.

WILD BOASTS ABOUT THE POTENTIAL STRENGTH OF INDIAN UNITS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE JAPANESE INVASION ARMY ARE LARGELY IGNORED BY INDIAN TROOPS WEARING BRITISH UNIFORMS. RANGED ALONG THE INDIAN-BURMA FRONTIER FROM THE SWAMPY ARAKAN COAST TO THE UTTERMOST TIP OF THE TOWERING NAGA HILLS, THESE TROOPS BEAR THE MAIN BURDEN OF DEFENDING INDIA FROM ATTACK. I HAVE LIVED IN THE FIELD WITH THEM, AND, TO ME, THERE IS NO QUESTIONING THEIR LOYALTY AND DETERMINATION.

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INDIAN OFFICERS ARE THE ELITE OF THE NATION'S COLLEGE GRADUATES. TO ONE WHO LIKES TO BELIEVE IN THE ESSENTIAL REASONABLENESS OF HUMAN NATURE, IT IS GRATIFYING TO HEAR INDIAN AND BRITSISH OFFICERS DISCUSS IN SANE FRIENDSHIP OVER AN EVENING CUP OF TEA IN CAMP THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE. DIFFERENCES OF VIEWPOINT AND OPINION ARE TALKED OUT IN SOBER, CONSIDERED LANGUAGE. THE NECESSITY OF UNITY AGAINST THE COMMON AXIS ENEMY IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL.

THE ORDINARY INDIAN CIVILIAN MAY SOMETIMES BE SWAYED BY A POISON-PEN SHEET OF THE ENEMY, SUCH AS "DO OR DIE," BUT THE INDIAN OFFICER IN THE ARMY IS STOUTLY IMMUNE. THE OFFICER IS AS DEVOTED AS ANYONE ELSE OF HIS RACE TO THE IDEAL OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. HE HAS,

HOWEVER, HIS OWN BELIEF OF THE WAY INDEPENDENCE SHOULD BE ACHIEVED, AND THIS BELIEF IS DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO JAPANESE SCHEMES.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 4...MOVED SEPT. 28).

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SWK69 BERNE 50 4 2031

LC PRESS ASSOCIATED NYK

HAWKINS 01635 PESTERLLOYD PARIS FOURTHOUSAND RUMANIAN JEWS BOTH SEXES ARRESTED END SEPTEMBER IN NIGHT RAIDS STOP GIVEN CLOTHING FOOD FOR TWO DAYS TAKEN IN POLICE CARS TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS STOP DISPATCH SAID RUMANIAN JEWS NOT MOLESTED IN BIG RAIDS THREE MONTHS AGO AGAINST OTHER FOREIGN JEWS

KF 411PM

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ACK PLSE

AMS INTERPRETIVE

BY MAX HARRELSON

WIDE WORLD

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW UNITED STATES BASE IN THE ANDREANOF GROUP OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY LAST (SAT) NIGHT, PUT THE UNITED STATES IN GOOD POSITION TO LAUNCH A SUSTAINED AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE ON KISKA, ATTU AND AGATTU ISLANDS.

IT ALSO GAVE AMERICAN FORCES A POTENTIAL JUMPING-OFF PLACE FOR A COUNTER-INVASION OF THESE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ISLANDS, 250 MILES CLOSER THAN THEY HAD WHEN THEY WERE OPERATING FROM DUTCH HARBOR.

IT SHOULD NOT BE CONCLUDED, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A COUNTER-INVASION MUST FOLLOW AT ONCE. THE NEW LANDINGS CERTAINLY ARE ANOTHER STEP TOWARD A PACIFIC OFFENSIVE, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS TO BELIEVE A DRIVE IN THE ALEUTIANS IS NOT IMMINENT.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, AVAILABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE FORCES INVOLVED INDICATES THAT THEY PROBABLY INCLUDE ONLY ADVANCE UNITS, SUCH AS DEFENSE TROOPS, GROUND DETACHMENTS FOR THE AIR FORCES, WORK BATTALIONS TO PREPARE AIRFIELDS AND OTHER AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE NAVY COMMUNIQUE LISTED TWO TYPES OF HEAVY BOMBERS AND THREE TYPES OF PURSUIT PLANES, WHICH ARE NOW OPERATING FROM THE NEW BASE. THIS PROBABLY MEANS THAT THE ARMY HAS AT LEAST FIVE SQUADRONS OF PLANES THERE, FOR IT IS NOT THE PRACTICE AT PRESENT TO MIX DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLANES IN THE SAME SQUADRONS.

AN AIRFORCE OF THIS SIZE REQUIRES HUNDREDS OF AUXILIARY TROOPS TO KEEP IT OPERATING. THE COMMUNIQUE IN REFERRING TO THE NEW BASE MENTIONED "AIRFIELDS" INDICATING THAT THERE WERE MORE THAN ONE.

THE PREPARATION OF THESE FIELDS AND THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF THEM WOULD NATURALLY REQUIRE HUNDREDS MORE MEN. ONE MUST ALSO KEEP IN MIND THAT THERE ARE ABOUT THIRTY ISLANDS IN THE ANDREANOF GROUP AND THAT EVEN A THINLY SPREAD DEFENSIVE PATROL WOULD REQUIRE HUNDREDS MORE.

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SO IT APPEARS THAT, ALTHOUGH THE LANDING PARTY WAS LARGE, IT PROBABLY DID NOT INCLUDE AN INVASION FORCE EXTENSIVE ENOUGH TO TRY TO THROW THE JAPANESE OUT OF THEIR THREE ISLANDS BASES.

THE SECOND MAJOR FACTOR AGAINST AN IMMEDIATE COUNTER-INVASION IS THE WEATHER. WINTER ALREADY HAS SETTLED OVER THE ALEUTIANS. RECENT REPORTS FROM KISKA SAID THE ISLAND WAS COVERED WITH SNOW AND SWEPT ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY WITH BITING ARCTIC WINDS. THESE CONDITIONS WOULD MAKE GROUND FIGHTING EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

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THE PRIMARY ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW BASE IS THAT IT PLACES UNITED STATES PLANES 250 MILES CLOSER TO THE JAPANESE. THIS ENABLES FIGHTER PLANES TO ACCOMPANY HEAVY BOMBERS ON THEIR ATTACKS.

THIS ADVANTAGE ALREADY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED BY RESULTS SINCE THE LANDING TOOK PLACE LATE IN AUGUST. A DISPATCH FROM AN ALASKAN ARMY BASE SEPTEMBER 7 MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT U.S. ARMY FIGHTERS HAD ATTACKED KISKA. PREVIOUS RAIDS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT EITHER BY LONG-RANGE BOMBERS OR NAVY PLANES. #

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THE WAR TODAY

(THIS COLUMN, CONDUCTED AS A DAILY FEATURE BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, WIDE WORLD ANALYST, IS WRITTEN TODAY BY GLENN BABB. MACKENZIE, NOW IN LONDON, IS EXPECTED TO RESUME WITH MONDAY'S COLUMN.)

WENDELL WILLKIE'S JOURNEY FROM RUSSIA TO CHINA ILLUSTRATES VIVIDLY THE SITUATION OF THOSE TWO ALLIES OF OURS WHO ARE BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE AXIS ASSAULT ON CIVILIZATION. ALONG THE YANGTZE-KIANG AND HUANG-HO, AS ON THE VOLGA AND DON, THE MAJOR ARMIES OF ONE OF THE TWO GREAT AGGRESSOR POWERS ARE PINNED DOWN WHILE THE REST OF US GAIN THE TIME WE NEED TO PREPARE FOR THE GREAT LAND BATTLES TO COME.

WILLKIE FLEW IN FOUR DAILY STAGES FROM KUIBYSHEV, THE AUXILIARY CAPITAL ESTABLISHED WHEN IT SEEMED MOSCOW, WHERE LENIN RESTS, MIGHT FALL, TO CHUNGKING, THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF A FREE CHINA DRIVEN NEARLY FIVE YEARS AGO FROM NANKING, WHERE THE REMAINS OF ITS SAINT, SUN YAT-SEN, ARE ENSHRINED. EACH IS A SYMBOL OF TRAGIC LOSS, OF HEROIC RESISTANCE. THE AMERICAN'S ROUTE TRAVERSED THE LITTLE KNOWN HEART OF THE GREAT EURASIAN LAND MASS, AT EITHER END OF WHICH A MIGHTY AXIS ARMY IS STRIVING FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW.

GEOGRAPHICALLY THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE ARE STANDING BACK TO BACK IN THIS STRUGGLE; POLITICALLY THERE LIES BETWEEN THEM A SPACE AS BARREN AND IMPASSIBLE AS THE TURKESTAN DESERTS OVER WHICH THE GOOD PLANE TIENSHAN (HEAVENLY MOUNTAINS) CARRIED THE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY. NEITHER IS ABLE TO HELP THE OTHER. RUSSIA MAINTAINS PAINFULLY CORRECT BUT ANXIOUS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA'S CHIEF FOE, JAPAN, FOR REASONS WHICH APPEAR GOOD AND SUFFICIENT TO THE KREMLIN AND WHICH RUSSIA'S ALLIES UNDERSTAND. ALTHOUGH CHINA HAS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, SHE IS NOWHERE ABLE TO STRIKE DIRECTLY AT HITLER. BOTH RUSSIA AND CHINA MUST LOOK TO OTHER, FAR DISTANT ALLIES, AMERICA AND BRITAIN, FOR THE HELP THAT EVENTUALLY MAY TURN THEIR LONG DEFENSIVE BATTLE INTO THE OFFENSIVE THAT LEADS TO VICTORY.

WILLKIE'S JOURNEY HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A FACT-FINDING MISSION, BUT IT IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED THAT HE WILL UNCOVER ANYTHING NEW TO TELL PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, DESPITE HIS POWERS OF PENETRATION AND ABILITY TO GRASP BROAD STRATEGIC PROBLEMS. HIS MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CHUNGKING SHOULD BE TWO: ASSURANCE TO THE CHINESE THAT AMERICAN HELP WILL COME AS SOON AND IN AS FULL MEASURE AS THE EXIGENCIES OF THIS GLOBAL WAR PERMIT, AND A REMINDER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT IN CHINA, AS IN RUSSIA, WE MAY WELL LOSE THE WAR, AT LEAST LOSE ONE OF THE BATTLEFIELDS ON WHICH IT MIGHT BE WON. OCT 4 1942

THERE IS NO LACK OF INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON OR LONDON AS TO CHINA'S NEEDS OR THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE CHINA WAR ZONE FOR EVENTUAL ALLIED VICTORY. T. V. SOONG, CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN WASHINGTON SOME MONTHS AGO AND HE IS NOT ONE TO LET CHINA'S DESIRES GO UNHEEDED FOR LACK OF ASKING. THE UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED IN CHUNGKING BY DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY EXPERTS OF LONG EXPERIENCE OF THAT UNIQUE LAND OF FULL COMPREHENSION OF ITS PLACE IN THE ALLIES' GLOBAL STRATEGY. BUT IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THE HOMERIC DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD HAS PUSHED THE RECOVERY OF MOST OF KIANGSI AND CHEKIANG INTO THE BACKGROUND AND THE WORLDWIDE

DISCUSSION OF THE SECOND FRONT -- AGAINST GERMANY --HAS LEFT LITTLE ATTENTION FOR THE FIRST FRONT AGAINST JAPAN.

THAT THE CHINESE WANT ASSURANCE THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN FORGOTTEN CAN BE UNDERSTOOD. AS FAR AS AMERICA IS CONCERNED NO SPOKESMAN OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF CAN RESTATE THAT PROMISE MORE CONVINCINGLY THAN THE MAN WHOM 22,000,000 AMERICANS WANTED TWO YEARS AGO TO MAKE PRESIDENT.

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Price Terms Newspapers Vital To Nation During War

Director Of Censorship Says "Utter Chaos" Would Result If Publications Halted For Week

By BYRON PRICE OCT 4 1942

[Director of Censorship]

Washington, Oct. 3 (Wide World)—To ask whether newspapers are important in this year is like asking whether light is important in a dark world.

Even in the totalitarian countries, which are our enemies, newspapers continue publication; and you may put it down in the book that such publication would not be permitted unless it contributed definitely to total warfare.

To be sure, the totalitarian newspapers are not true newspapers according to our American standards. But they do contain a certain amount of news. There are things in this modern world which even the most brutal of our enemies do not dare to keep from their own people.

In free America, the light must and does burn far more brightly. It is difficult to imagine what utter chaos would result if the newspapers of this country unanimously suspended publication for a period of a single week.

News broadcasting would be reduced to a negligible minimum, along with news publication; for the sources of information upon which broadcasting so largely depends would have disappeared. The country en masse would be at the mercy of rumor mongers. The loss of morale and of national purpose on the home front would more than cancel out the bravest ventures of our armies and our ships of war.

The peculiar importance of American newspapers to the war effort springs from the high degree of public confidence which they enjoy. From long experience the American people expect our newspapers to do the best they can to record events factually and objectively, to praise what is praiseworthy and to criticize where criticism is needed.

The public knows that certain information will be withheld in wartime, but it expects that process to [illegible] only such curtailment as [illegible] imperative for the protection of the lives and interests of [illegible]ns.

[illegible]ew exceptions our news[illegible]e fulfilling these expecta[illegible]us they are performing a [illegible]ice, the importance of [illegible]n be measured only in [illegible]he nationl destiny itself.

Sweden Builds Her Defenses As Nazis Make New Threat

OCT 4 1942

They've Learned Lesson From Fate [illegible] Neighbors; Factories Turn C[illegible]

Stockholm, Oct. 3 (Wide World). Sweden has learned from the fate of Norway and Denmark the value of her democratic institutions, and has built up her armed forces and her independence to a point that has angered the Germans.

Today the country appears in good shape to meet any invader with an effective resistance.

The Berlin Foreign Office apparently realized this when it attacked Sweden as "the center of the ideological Bolshevist struggle in Europe."

Attack Came Soon

That attack came five days after criticism of the Swedish press because, in commenting on the third anniversary of the war, it failed to echo the Axis-controlled press of Europe in predicting a German victory.

The Germans have tried to influence Sweden by propaganda, but the effort seems to have had little, if any, success, and the country continues to act and speak independently.

Sweden is the only country in the world, besides the great powers, to be producing guns and warships, tanks and planes. Since 1939 four new armored regiments and [illegible] four new [illegible] one new army artillery regiment h ve been formed. At the outbreak of the war there were two anti-aircraft regiments; now there are three, as well as four anti-aircraft corps in different parts of the country.

New Cruisers Built

Two new cruisers are being built. There are twenty-five destroyers as compared with fourteen before the war. Submarines also have increased in Sweden's navy.

Moreover, fortifications have been built on the coastal islands and along the whole mainland.

The airplane industry has been boosted and new Swedish types for Swedish conditions are being constructed. The Swedish air force is now the equivalent of eleven American groups. There are several federal ground organizations and training schools.

The country's biggest problem just now is the harvest. After two bad years caused by dry weather, the grain stocks are low; but this year promises seventy per cent. more grain than 1941 and the hay harvest will be more than doubled. Everything, however, is late and must be harvested about the same time.

Farm Labor Scarce

One handicap in this is that the farmers haven't enough workers. So volunteers are recruited by the tens of thousands from the towns.

The state and separate communities have granted employes full salary while they are participating in the harvest. The chief of the army has ordered two weeks' extra leave for the same purpose.

Fish have been scarce recently, partly because of many mine explosions off the Swedish coast. This has made the provision problem difficult although greens have eased the food problems for housewives.

Every day big fish queues are formed, as the meat rations are sufficient only for two days a week.

Taxes Raised 50 P. C.

The economics of the situation are trying for individuals who are only partly compensated for increased living costs and taxes which have been raised fifty per cent.

Workers in some cases get about fifty per cent. more compensation, but for the whole country the rise has been only about twenty per cent. The successes of the defense loans show though that much money still is being saved. The last bond loan for 150,000,000 kronor (about $36,000,000) was subscribed in full before it was doubled.

Like other people the Swedes naturally want the war to end but this doesn't mean weariness of the military preparations which the whole nation knows are absolutely necessary for Sweden's future.

In spite of all these difficulties, the Government has succeeded in holding to a line of neutrality and except for a few dissenters the whole nation supports that policy.

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STALINGRAD'S ARMIES KEEP INITIATIVE; SECOND FRONT VITAL, STALIN DECLARES; GOERING TELLS EUROPE REICH EATS FIRST

RUSSIANS CHECK STEADY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

OCT 5 1942

Enemy Infantry, Tank Forces Pound Soviet Positions But Lose Heavily.

REDS GAIN AT VORONEZH

Break Through German Lines, Capture Strategic Points, Slay 1300 in Day.

ADVANCE AT MOZDOK

Russians Repel Six Nazi Drives in Single Day; Heavy Fighting.

MOSCOW, Monday, Oct. 5 —(AP) The Russians held their ground stubbornly against incessant German attacks in the battered city of Stalingrad yesterday, a communique said today, and maintained the initiative northwest of the city, where the Red army's advances in the past few days were said to be threatening the entire German position.

The communique neither claimed advances for the Soviet forces nor acknowledged withdrawals, but it appeared there was no let-up in the intensity of the fighting despite earlier Soviet dispatches that the Germans lacked reserves within the city.

Incessant Nazi Attacks

"The enemy, with infantry and tank forces is attacking our positions incessantly," the communique said, speaking of the battle in the rubble-filled streets.

"Two battalions of German infantry supported by tanks attacked the position of one of our units six times in one day. Our men supported by artillery repulsed all the German attacks and wiped out about 200 enemy officers and men."

In another sector within the city Soviet forces were said to have smashed several blockhouses held by the Germans and killed about three companies of Germany infantry.

Still Hold Initiative

Referring to the fighting northwest of Stalingrad, the communique said the Red army continued to conduct "active operations," the expression used to indicate they held the initiative.

The main battle in this area appeared to have been for a strategically-important hill held by the Germans. The communique gave no indication how the engagement was progressing beyond saying that 150 Germans were killed and a quantity of equipment, including tanks and machine-guns, was destroyed.

It mentioned, however, that Soviet scouts "carried out a daring raid on enemy headquarters and captured important staff documents."

Beat Off Five Attacks

The Moscow radio said later in a special bulletin that Soviet troops had driven the Germans from an important strategical point on the front west of Moscow and beat off five counter-attacks.

In one attack alone, the broadcast said, the Germans lost 700 men killed and 18 tanks destroyed.

In the region of Voronezh, 300 miles above Stalingrad, the communique said, Russian forces broke into the German lines, captured some defense positions, and killed about 1,800 men in one day's fighting. Prisoners also were taken.

Heavy fighting also continued in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus where, the Russians said, the Red army repelled six German attacks in one day. Seven enemy tanks were disabled and two companies of Germans wiped out, the communique stated.

The Germans thrashed frantically at the northwest suburbs of Stalingrad, fearing that a slackening of their offensive would provide an interval in which the Russian counter-offensive could be strengthened, dispatches said.

The Red army blocked them there and firmly held the initiative with enveloping movements on both of the north and south German flanks.

Situation Grows Promising

After nearly two months of siege the situation appeared to be developing steadily in favor of the Russians although the issue of the battle still was not in sight.

The army newspaper Red Star said the Germans were increasing their attacks in the district of Stalingrad itself, but that their land and air transports were unable to bring up as many troops as were being crushed by the Russians and that the Germans did not have sufficient reserves to drive home a decisive blow.

(The Germans claimed the capture of more blocks of houses in north Stalingrad and said their air force "continued the annihilation of Soviet communications." In the Caucasus the strongly fortified towns of Elkhotovo and Verchnijkurp were declared stormed. Forest positions in the northwest Caucasus also were reported captured. The Germans said their attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad, were progressing.)

Nazis Use Poor Units

The Russians said poorly trained men and special units unsuited for street fighting were being used by the Germans inside Stalingrad.

Among the prisoners taken were said to be members of pontoon crews.

The latest German assault was directed against a populated point northwest of the outskirts of Stalingrad where Red Star said the Nazis concentrated a fresh force which compelled the Russians to withdraw because of the attackers' superior numbers.

In other sectors, however, the Red army was reported maintaining the initiative.

The Russians said they had driven into a workers' settlement on the northwest outskirts of Stalinrad, forcing the Germans to regrad, forcing the Germans to reserving as storm centers of the battle, consist of outlying factories surrounded by workers' homes and shops.

Change Hands Repeatedly

Some suburban settlements have been taken and retaken as many as ten times as the tide of battle rushed back and forth across their ruins.

In the Caucasus, fighting in the Novorossisk sector appeared to be stabilized with both sides struggling for an important hill south of the Black sea port. Red Star said the hill changed hands twice and that the battle was continuing.

Heavy fighting continued in the Mozdok area near the Grozny oil fields in an inhabited spot which the Germans penetrated Saturday.

Harry Nazi Positions

In the mountains between the two major Caucasian battlefields the Russians constantly harried German positions. Dispatches said the enemy was using flame-throwers to bolster a break-down in his artillery but that the Red army had persisted with its assaults. The Russians still hold some positions in the mountains and forests of Kuban province, the newspaper Izvestia said.

The same account said the Germans had failed to reach the Black sea south of Novorossisk in their push from Krasnodar.

Stalingrad, however, was the focal point.

The low hills rising from the rolling steppes around the Volga center also were objectives for both armies. Red Star said the Germans had lost several thousand men trying to storm one hill but failed to take it. A guards unit commanded by Rodintzev was cited in Red Star for the third successive day for brilliant action in the nortwest suburbs in checking enemy attacks and improving their own positions.

Steady Drumfire

Inside the city, dispatches said Russian artillery was keeping up a steady drumfire of shells on enemy positions and maintaining battery communications despite repeated German bombings. One battery was credited with wrecking three Nazi tanks in a half hour.

Behind the battlefield, long caravans, barges and lines of trucks and carts rolled to the front taking supplies to the troops.

The Russians evidently were planning to stay in Stalingrad a long time because Izvestia reported that senior political Commissar Pechenin had arrived in another Volga city from Stalingrad and ordered phonographs, guitars, violins, books and writing paper for the men there.

Past the northwest suburbs, the frontline ran from the Volga to the Don where the Germans had dug in behind a complicated system of fortifications and firezones.

Reds Reinforced

The Russian forces there still advancing southward upon the German notrh flank were strengthened by newly arrived reinforcements. Red Star said a number of Red army units had moved forward, capturing favorable positions from the enemy.

In one sector where Russian tanks routed the Germans from a fortified line, Red Star said the Nazis counterattacked with 26 tanks and a battalion of infantry but were repulsed by Russian fire from newly occupied trenches.

In another sector, the Russians were reported to have thrown the Germans back 200 yards, capturing their front line. The fighting took place on steppes blazing with fires which enveloped the ground and river with acrid smoke. The slightest move by either side in the barren expanse was a signal for a wild fire from rifles, automatic guns and machine guns across a no-man's land less than 200 yards wide at some points.

One narrow stretch of no-man's land was described as littered with more than 1000 German bodies and 23 wrecked tanks.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the Russians were said to be pressing heavily against German lines and to have advanced along a considerable sector.

Air figting was sharp near Leningrad. Seven German planes were reported shot down and five damaged on the approaches of the northern city.

Red Marines Gain Near Novorossisk

London, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Reuters News Agency dispatch from Moscow tonight said Soviet marines on the Novorossisk front recaptured 14 important heights and several inhabited localities in two days of hard fighting in which more than 1000 enemy troops were wiped out.

The Germans retreated in panic in one sector, the dispatch said.

Allies Must Meet Obligation Fully, Says Stalin, Calling New Front Vital Need

OCT 5 1942

Aid Has Proved 'Little Effective' Soviet Leader Says; Praises Red Army.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

(Copyrighted, 1942, by Associated Press)

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 —Josef Stalin described a second front as of first rate importance today, called upon Russia's allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time", and expressed confidence that Russia's strength was equal to the attempt of Germany or any other aggression to gain world domination.

The statement was contained in a letter to this correspondent and was Stalin's only direct wartime utterance thus far to the foreign press.

Poses Three Questions

His letter frankly answered three questions on the second front, allied aid, and the Soviet power of resistance. The complete text, in its authorized translation, follows:

"Dear Mr. Cassidy:

"Owing to the pressure of work and my consequent inability to grant you an interview, I shall confine myself to a brief written answer to your questions.

"One: 'What place does the possibility of a second front occupy in the Soviet estimates of the current situation?'

"Answer: A very important place, one might say, a place of first rate importance.

Aid Not Adequate

"Two: 'To what extent is Allied aid to the Soviet Union proving effective and what could be done to amplify and improve this aid?

"Answer: 'As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is giving to the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascist, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective. In order to amplify and improve this aid, only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time.

"Three: 'What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?'

"Answer: I think that the Soviet capacity of resisting the German brigands is in strength, not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination.

"J. STALIN."

Bold Signature

The letter was typed on a plain white sheet of paper bearing no letterhead and signed in purple ink in a firm, bold hand with an emphatic period after the "J" and a dash after the name Stalin.

The letter was written yesterday by the man who combines the posts of Premier, War Commissar, Chairman of the Defense Council, and Secretary General of the Communist party. It was in response to my letter delivered directly to the gate of the Kremlin the day before requesting an interview or a written answer to the questions.

Stalin's reply in Russian, with the authorized English translation was handed to me early today by Nikolai Palgunov, chief of the press department of the comm[illegible]

sariat of Foreign Affairs.

First Public Statement

It was Stalin's first public statement on the question of a second front for almost a year. He previously had mentioned it only in a speech to a meeting of the Soviet Communist party and other organizations in Moscow Nov. 6, 1941, on the eve of the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

"One of the reasons for the reverses of the Red Army is the absence of a second front," he said at the time.

"There can be no doubt that the absence of a second front in Europe against the Germans makes the position of the German army considerabley easier. But neither can there be any doubt that the appearance of a second front on the European continent—and it must unquestionably appear in the near future —will materially ease the situation of our army to the detriment of the German army."

Stalin refrained from mentioning a second front in his public statements on the occasions of Red Army day and May day.

In his May day order, Stalin said:

"The peoples of all freedom-loving countries look upon the Soviet Union as a force that is capable of delivering the world from the Hitlerite plague.

"First among the freedom loving countries stand Britain and the United States of America to which we are linked by bonds of friendship and alliance and which are affording our country of ever increasing military assistance against the German Fascist invaders."

Became Major Issue

The second front became a major issue after Foreign Commissar Molotov's visit to London and Washington last May and the publication of joint communiques announced that "complete understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Molotov told the Supreme Soviet during the ceremony May 18 ratifying the British-Soviet treaty:

"This statement is of great importance for the peoples of the Soviet Union since the creation of a second front in Europe will create insuperable difficulties for Hitler's armies on our front. Let us hope that our common enemy will soon experience to his cost the results of the ever-growing military collaboration of the three great powers."

Considered an Obligation

The second front has come to be regarded in Russia as an Allied obligation, as much as the delivery of supplies which was agreed upon at a three-power conference in Moscow a year ago.

Although the Germans have been attacking the northern shipping route between the United States and Britain and Russia with air, surface, and submarine forces, convoys have continued to bring in supplies. Late last month, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced in Britain that the largest convoy ever to reach Russia had delivered a great cargo of fighting equipment despite furious German attacks.

The main obligation of the Allies, as indicated by frequent comment of the official Russian press, is considered here to be the opening of a second front.

Stalin discussed this matter personally both with Prime Minister Churchill and with Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's personal envoy who was here last month.

After their visits to Moscow, Churchill acknowledged in the House of Commons that Russia was not satisfied with the support she was receiving.

Willkie declared that it was his conviction that the Allies could help Russia best by starting a second front, and expressed the opinion that certain military leaders might have to be prodded into action.

STALIN'S LETTER TO A. P. PLAYED UP IN LONDON

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5—(AP) Josef Stalin's second front letter to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, received wide attention today in London, where the morning newspapers displayed it prominently in the first columns of their front pages.

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The early editions carried no editorial comment, and official British reaction to Stalin's remarks was not immediately available.

The British Broadcasting corporation broadcast the text of the letter.

Shaposhnikov Reported New Red War Chief

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 4.—Reports circulated in Switzerland and broadcast by Axis propagandists that Premier Stalin had given up his post as defense commissar in Russia—reports entirely unsubstantiated hours later —appeared tonight to be due to a garbled reception of a Moscow news broadcast.

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There was no announcement or official comment from Moscow. An impression grew that the report gained currency in Switzerland through misunderstanding of Russian broadcasts telling of congratulations to Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, chief of the Russian general staff, on his sixtieth birthday today. The apparently erroneous report said the marshal had succeeded Stalin as defense commissar.

Doubt Is Expressed

Soviet sources in London and the Tass news agency monitoring service there said they lacked any information whatever on the subject and expressed doubt that Stalin had relinquished military leadership of the Russians.

An Associated Press dispatch filed at 9 a. m., Moscow time, containing a letter from Stalin to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent there, referred to the Soviet leader in his capacity as premier, war commissar and defense council chairman.

A subsequent dispatch, filed in the Soviet capital at 11:25 a. m., made no mention of any change in Russia's military command, but told of the public congratulations being showered upon Marshal Shaposhnikov.

The marshal, whose name rarely appears in print, was being called "one of the most active organizers of the armed forces of the Soviet Union."

As a birthday present, he was awarded the Order of Lenin and his name bestowed upon the Tambov Infantry School and Superior School of Tactics for Infantry Officers, the Moscow account said.

Adviser of Stalin

He is a close military adviser of Stalin and was given the title of marshal of the Soviet Union in 1940, one of five men elevated to that rank and entitled to wear the brilliant gold and platinum, diamond-encrusted marshal's star.

A colonel in the Czarist armies of the First World War and former deputy defense commissar, Shaposhnikov was appointed chief of staff last fall and was credited with a major role in organizing the Red Army drive which saved Moscow.

NAZI TROOPS BUILD HUTS, AWAIT RUSSIAN WINTER

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4—(AP) Already wintry nights are reminding German soldiers on the Eastern front of their sufferings in the previous winter and they are patching huts and abandoned villages against the cold which already is intense, a German war correspondent has written to the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

He said Nazi field police were forcing Russian families away from the Don for settlement, but many of these old people were unwilling to leave.

"They would rather have the roofs shot off over their heads," he wrote.

SPANISH AID NAZIS

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Oct. 4.—(AP) Another contingent of the Spanish Blue division crossed the frontier into France today enroute to join Axis forces on the Russian front.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY UP TO OTHER LANDS

OCT 5 1942

Goering Tells Germans They Will Not Go Hungry This Winter

Calls On People To Stand Up Patiently Under RAF Bombing

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, Oct. 4—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Nazi No. 2, and one of the best nourished men in Germany, told his compatriots today that they would be fed this winter at the expense, if necessary, of the rest of Europe. Goering was blunt about it:

"In stilling the pangs of hunger the German people come first. It is my wish that the populations of territories placed under our care or conquered by us should not suffer hunger," he said.

Policy To Give Best To Reich

"But if difficulties of food supply arise due to measures by the enemy then all should know: If there is hunger, it will be, in no event, in Germany. From now on it must be an unshakable policy that German workmen and those working in Germany be supplied with food the best of all."

Goering spoke for an hour and forty-eight minutes in connection with the annual harvest festival and his morale-building address indicated unmistakably that German military leaders entertain no hope of finishing Russia quickly and that the high command is resigned to another defense winter in Russia, with Germany exposed to air attack from the west.

The marshal asked all Germans to stand up under British bombing with patience, and said his own air force is so busy in Russia that he cannot get around immediately to meeting the British challenge in the air. But the day of retaliation will come, he said.

Explains Inadequate Harvests

Goering's address, broadcast to Germany and the rest of the world seemed designed to explain why this year's harvest in Europe may be inadequate for the needs of the continent.

If there is not enough for everyone Germans will come first in the distribution of available food, he said frankly. Occupied countries, he promised, will contribute to the feeding of the Reich this winter.

Goering indicated that in only two respects were European and German harvests adequate. The potato crop, he said, was the best ever, while in the Kuban region along the Don German troops took a district in which "sun flowers stretch as far as the eye can see."

Oil Will Bolster Fats

Sunflower seed oil, he said, will do much to bolster the scanty fat rations of Germany and the occupied countries.

Making one of the homely smartcracks, for which he is famous, he said:

"Take care of your potatoes, take them into the drawing room. I would rather put my potatoes in the drawing room than in the cellar, for a drawing room is of no use to me now, but potatoes will be of great use to me in the winter and spring."

Then he promised there would be some extra meat for Christmas (the average ration at present being about three quarters of a pound weekly), extra flour "and probably other good things."

Special Ration For Bombed Cities

Special rations are being given to the more seriously bombed cities, he added, and said that on orders of Hitler every soldier returning from the front will be given a food package containing two pounds each of flour, beans and sugar, a pound of butter "and a great big sausage."

It's not for the soldier, "who is adequately fed," Goering said, but a gift "with which he can bring joy to his family."

The German army, he said, is supplied with food completely from occupied territories. The Reich proper needs to feed only itself, 6,000,000 foreign workers within its borders and 5,000,000 war prisoners.

NAZIS IN DANGER OF WINNING DEATH, GEN. SIKORSKI SAYS

OCT 5 1942

Hitler Has Failed to Gain Greatest Victory, Polish Leader Tells U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 4—(AP) The Germans are "on the road to winning themselves to death," General Waldyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, said today in a Pulaski day broadcast to the United States.

"Hitler deceives himself and his people when he reckons up his successes," Sikorski said, "for he has not achieved the greatest one in spite of enormous losses. He has not destroyed Soviet Russia x x x He has not conquered Moscow or Leningrad or occupied the Caucasus and he has not crossed the Suez canal or gotten into Iraq."

Sees Hitler on Defensive

The Polish leader declared Hitler's last speech showed that the Nazi Fuehrer was "now going over to the defensive on all propaganda fronts."

"It takes unlimited shamelessness and cynicism to compare the Atlantic Charter with Hitler's new order," he went on. "In the name of Poles scattered throughout the world and 110,000 Polish soldiers fighting in exile I give him the lie."

Sikorski added that Hitler would get an answer to that lie from the combined fighting strength of all the United Nations.

"He will get the answer too from Americans of Polish descent who have found a second motherland in the U. S. A.," he declared. "Following the example of Pulaski and Kosciuszko they are fighting today under the Star Spangled Banner x x x for the realization of Roosevelt's four freedoms."

SWISS ARE WILLING TO WORK FOR PEACE

Nation Can Hold Important Role, Foreign Minister Declares.

OCT 5 1942

LUGANO, Switzerland, Oct. 4—(AP) Foreign Minister Marcel Pilet-Golaz, speaking at the opening of the annual grape festival in Italian-speaking Tessin today, said that Switzerland is willing to work for peace, but he carefully avoided any suggestion that the Swiss are seeking to become intermediaries among warring nations "through some spectacular but inopportune initiative condemned to failure in advance."

He left the door open however, with the declaration, "Switzerland's role in a warring world is to inspire confidence in all by her dignity and willingness to serve.

"Despite modest means can Switzerland work for peace?" he asked. "To that question I answer yes without hesitation."

In a discussion of the nation's economic difficulties the foreign minister spoke of friendly relations with Italy.

"Genoa already is our great and almost our only port, obligingly placed at our disposition by an understanding neighbor who, for our profit as well as her own, has not ceased in recent years to improve her railways leading into our country," he said.

BULGARIA REPORTED TURNING FROM AXIS

By FRANK O'BRIEN

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A great many Bul-

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garians, some of them Cabinet members, are beginning to wonder whether Bulgaria has bet on the wrong horse — Germany — in this war as in the last, according to creditable but necessarily anonymous travelers reaching Turkey from that Balkan nation.

Some of these informants spent the last decade in Bulgaria. They said the only member of the Bulgarian Cabinet who is a 100 percent believer in Germany is Interior Minister Gabrovsky.

OTHERS DRAWING AWAY

Other Ministers, they asserted, are drawing away from Gabrovsky as much as possible in order to keep some safe ground under their feet in case of a German defeat.

Doubt that Germany would win the war flourishes in Bulgaria, and thousands are in concentration camps for expressing their doubts too loudly, some of the travelers related.

BORIS VIRTUALLY ISOLATED

King Boris himself was reported virtually isolated and closely watched by Gabrovsky, the pro-Nazi Cabinet ruler.

Professor Floyd Black, president of the suppressed American College in Bulgaria, who arrived in Istanbul today, reported "the Bulgarian Government is trying to build hatred among the citizens against Bolshevism, England and Roosevelt in that order."

WITH 9 U. S. TEACHERS

Black was accompanied by nine other American teachers, representing the entire staff of both the American College and American Mission School in Bulgaria.

They stayed voluntarily in that country after the declaration of war against the United States to continue their educational work, but the Bulgarians closed the schools.

U.S. BLOW IN AFRICA PREDICTED BY NAZIS

OCT 5 1942

View in German Press Based on Knox's Brazil Trip

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—German press dispatches to Switzerland today said the visit to Brazil of U. S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gave [illegible] that the Allies contemplate an African offensive.

The dispatch was linked by observers to recent articles printed in the German-controlled press in occupied France which stressed "the menace against Dakar" on the West African coast and which referred to "rumors" that Brazilian forces were being trained for an offensive task against that sea and air base.

DAKAR REINFORCED

At the same time a Vichy dispatch to the Geneva Courrier in Switzerland today reported that the Government of Pierre Laval had "considerably reinforced" Dakar following the flurry of speculation that the Allied "second front" would be opened there. The dispatch said it was assumed the reinforcements included both land and naval forces.

(Secretary Knox told newspapermen upon arriving in Rio de Janeiro last week that he was primarily concerned in perfecting the co-ordination of Brazilian and Allied naval forces in combatting the submarine menace.)

U. S. LANDINGS REPORTED

The Paris press recently reported, without confirmation, that United States troops had landed at various places along the West African coast south of Dakar, including British Nigeria, Liberia, the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

The German radio said, also without confirmation, that about 20 ships had arrived off the British gold coast and landed an "entire United States Army division," along with war material, at the port of Takoradi on Sept. 28 and 29.

Says Dieppe Tip-Off Could Come From Eire

OCT 5 1942

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—Warning of the great Commando raid on Dieppe may have been transmitted to German forces through neutral Eire, William R. Mathews, editor of the *Arizona Star*, of Tucson, Ariz., suggested when he arrived by clipper today after five weeks in the United Kingdom.

One of twenty transatlantic passengers aboard the flying boat when it arrived at LaGuardia Field, Mathews pointed out that the Germans are conducting normal diplomatic relations with Eire and that they have only to be "credited with ordinary resourcefulness to realize how quickly they would transmit vital information to their headquarters."

He added that many of the Canadian boys who participated in the raid on Dieppe told him they thought "the Germans were waiting for us."

London Taxicab Army Tryout

London, Oct. 4 (AP) — Home Guardsmen in scores of taxicabs streaked from London to Epping Forest before dawn today and successfully fought off an "attack" on a convoy of brewery trucks.

It was the first tryout of the taxicab army organized by London's Home Guards, and the diligent, part-time soldiers acted with the greatest energy.

Military umpires ruled that the car-borne troops succeeded in repelling a parachute attack on the motor convoy. The idea was an adaptation of the French transport of troops from Paris to the Marne river in 1914.

A few hours later the taxis and their drivers were back at their accustomed stands.

OCT 5 1942

U. S. Out to Win War, Briton Says

London, Oct. 4 (AP).—The United States and Canada are filled with a "spirit of unqualified resolution" to win the war, Sir Walter T. Monckton, propaganda and information chief at Cairo, told the British people today in a broadcast giving impressions of his recent trip to America.

"I had been led to expect I might find some lack of interest and enthusiasm for the war effort in the Middle West," he said. "But I found in the Middle West, as elsewhere, a spirit of unqualified resolution."

Broadcasts to A. E. F. Planned

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—United States and British authorities are discussing a plan for special American radio broadcasts for United States forces in the British Isles, it was learned today. The broadcasts would feature news from the soldiers' home towns.

School Children for Mail Jobs

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Because of the manpower shortage, the postoffice has asked for school children up to the age of 15 to help out with the rush of Christmas mail during the ten days before the holiday. Where local school boards approve, children will be excused to work in postoffices eight hours a day.

Allies Gain in New Guinea; 'Holding Action,' Curtin Says

OCT 5 1942

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 5.—The Australian offiensive in New Guinea in which Japanese were declared to have been driven more than 20 miles back up the trail beyond Efogi in the Owen Stanley Range was described by Prime Minister John Curtin as essentially a holding operation.

Demands of other major war fronts for men and material and immense shippig difficulties, would ecesstate a delay of at least six months, he said, befoe United Nations forces in the Australian theater are strengthened sufficiently to launch a large-scale offensive.

The statement was made in an "Austerity loan" broadcast in which three other Prime Ministers, W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada, Peter Fraser of New Zealand and Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa congratulated Curtin on completion of his first year in office.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur'se daily communique did ont say how far the Allied forces had advanced, saying merely that "our ground forces had pushed beyond Efogi."

Efogi, which was captured the previous day, is 64 miles by the circuitous jungle trail from the Allied base at Port Moresby and about 7 miles from the Owen Stanley gap.

Apparently they ha dnot yet caught up with the main body of the Japanese force, which the communique indicated was retreating. No details of the fighting were given.

An indication that the Japanese were in flight was contained in the official statement that "Allied fighters strafed and harried key points on the enemy's line of retreat."

There was a lull in Allied air activity elsewhere over New Guinea, but medium bombers made a night raid on the airdrome at Buka, on the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, causing fires and explosions near the runway and in the dispersal areas.

At least one enemy plane was said to have been destroyed on the ground. The communique said there was no attempt at interception and all Allied planes returned safely.

Army Minister Francis Forde and Air Minister A. S. Drakeford returned from a tour of the New Guinea front, and Drakeford reported that the Allied forces there were enjoying air superiority for the first time on any land operation in the Pacific area.

The Japanese have been given a real hammering in the skies north of Port Moresby, he said, and the effect had been so deadly that Japanese aircraft supplies had been seriously depleted.

NEW GUINEA DRIVE NEAR TRAIL'S TOP

OCT 5 1942

Australians Reported To Have Pushed On Beyond Efogi

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's headquarters, Australia, *Monday*, Oct 5—Hardhitting Australian bush soldiers continued their advance along the uphill trail of the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea yesterday to a point beyond Efogi near the gap through the mountain backbone, a communique said today.

Just how far they advanced was not stated, but it was announced that they had pushed beyond Efogi, which was captured the previous day, and still were going ahead. Efogi is sixty-four miles by the circuitous jungle trail from the Allied base at Port Moresby and about seven miles from the Owen Stanley gap.

Apparently they had not yet caught up with the main body of the Japanese force, which the communique indicated was retreating. No details of the fighting were given.

Harry Line Of Retreat

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At least one enemy plane was said to have been destroyed on the ground. The communique said there was no attempt at interception and all Allied planes returned safely.

CHINESE CONTINUE ATTACKS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 4.—(AP) The high command announced today that Chinese forces continued their attacks in the Kinhwa, Lanchi, and Tungyang sectors of Chekiang province "with satisfactory results."

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CHINA WAR PLANTS IMPRESS WILLKIE

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie was "greatly impressed" by the efficiency of Chinese war industries he visited today after being honored at a tea given him by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at which he kissed a Chinese girl war orphan, delighting the guests.

In his rapid tour of several of Chungking's war factories, moved inland years ago when the Japanese seized the Chinese seaboard, President Roosevelt's fact-finding envoy questioned managers and workers.

HIGH LABOR TURNOVER

"These industries are efficiently operated and the employees are skillful," he said, "what is being done is well done. A number of social problems remain to be solved, however, such as the high labor turnover.

"One of the principal problems of Free China is the transformation of an agricultural people to an industrial basis."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek had assembled a host of Chinese and foreign notables for her tea at which she described Willkie as "a very distinguished personality so wholeheartedly and essentially human that he is the very embodiment of the warmth and spontaneity which we so admire in Americans. He is a living, vibrant symbol of the free nations."

KISSES ORPHAN

Willkie, Madame Chiang and Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, the Chinese Generalissimo's U. S. chief of staff, were at a tea table when seven of Madame's adopted war orphans approached and sang songs of welcome, including one called "Welcome Willkie."

The group applauded warmly when Willkie left his table, and kissed one of the little girls on the cheek. It was the second historic kiss that Willkie had planted during his visits to Allied war theatres a few days ago he kissed a Russian ballerina while the ballet audience applauded.

'HOWL FOR FREE NATIONS'

Speaking in response to Madame Chiang, Willkie said:

"I accept as the quintessence of all the compliments I have ever received that I have been complimented by such a delightful lady. In 1940 I made 625 campaign speeches and attempted to answer the master charmer of the day. That was easy. This is tough.

"The one contribution I want to make is to howl and howl that all nations must be free to seek their own just aspirations. Madame Chiang Kai-shek and I are going to howl for the right kind of world when this war is over."

Willkie wound up the day with a heart-to-heart chat with Chiang Kai-shek, whose guest he was at an informal dinner attended by a small group. The subjects of the discussion were not disclosed, but it was expected he would have further intimate talks with the Generalissimo.

Workers Surprised

Willkie was conducted on his tour of war industries by Wong Wen Hao, Minister of Economics. He questioned a score of surprised workers at their jobs, asking them about their wages, ages, hours of work, length of service, whether they were satisfied, and the like. A Chinese official served as interpreter.

Probably the most startled was 21-year-old Yeh Taikwan, office clerk of a cotton mill employing 1,800 women and 1,000 men.

After telling his escort, "I want to ask my own questions, don't clamp on me," Willkie sat at the clerk's desk and asked:

"What do you think about the war?"

"I believe final victory belongs to China," was the reply.

Asks About Separate Peace

The next query caused consternation on the clerk's face and among the other Chinese gathered around.

"Why doesn't China make a separate peace?" Willkie asked, "you can make a peace with Japan. What difference do the United Nations make?"

The clerk replied vehemently: "No, no, we'll never do that."

ELITE CHINESE CORPS FORMED

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Gen. Stilwell Proud Of Force Of Survivors From Burma Trek

American Officer Training Group Supplied With U. S. Equipment

By WILLIAM H. McGAFFIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in Eastern India, Oct. 4—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. (Uncle Joe) Stilwell has gathered together survivors of Chinese divisions which trekked through the mountainous Burmese jungle into India and has organized them into an elite corps with which he hopes some day to help drive the Japanese into the sea.

They are being trained by Americans and are using American equipment.

The number cannot be disclosed, but it may be said for the discomfiture of the Japanese that there are enough to form the solid nucleus of a new striking force.

Had Been Kept Secret

The existence of such a corps has been a military secret until now. The facts were released to correspondents who were loaded into a plane and flown to this hilly tiger country to see the Chinese in action in their camp. The correspondents made the journey in the plane of Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of United States Army Air Forces in India and China. The machine was piloted by Lieut. C. J. Anderson, of Atlanta.

The three head men of the camp all marched out of Burma with General Stilwell. They are Col. Frederick McCabe, of Chattanooga, Tenn., commandant and head of the infantry section; Col. George W. Sliney, of Themopolis, Wyo., who is head of the artillery section, and Col. William H. Holcombe, of Washington, in charge of the supply service.

On our arrival we were shown the neat brick buildings used to house Italian war prisoners. Then we got into reconnaissance cars and set out to see how the Chinese are progressing in what has become "Uncle Joe's" pet project.

Nursed Back To Health

The first stop was at the hospital. This is an important institution at the camp because several hundred must be nursed back to health. Many became ill with malaria and other afflictions after the desperate march through the jungle.

"They respond well to good treatment and food," said Major C. B. Warrenburg, Phoenix, Ariz., who is in charge of the hospital.

"They can eat unbelievable amounts of rice. The rice ration is two pounds daily, plus mutton, chicken and vegetables washed down with their favorite drink—boiling hot water."

British Decorate Chennault, Aides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Brigadier General Claire L. Chennault and other former American "Flying Tigers" have been awarded British decorations, the War Department announced today, for gallantry during the defense of Burma.

The awards were made by the British air command in India, acting through China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The American Volunteer Group of fliers was in Chinese government service during the Burma fighting and has now been merged with the United States Army Air Forces.

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To General Chennault, the commander, went the badge of an honorary commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Seven Distinguished Flying Crosses and one British Empire Medal were awarded to A. V. G. pilots.

INDIA EXPRESS WRECKED

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 4. — (AP) Twelve persons were killed in a wreck of the Bombay-Peshawar express 40 miles northeast of here today.

British In Madagascar Take Town Of Antsirabe

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—British troops in Madagascar, continuing to move southward from the island capital of Tannanarive, have occupied the town of Antsirabe after an advance of seventy miles, the East African command announced today.

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The announcement said the British forces were "enthusiastically received by the population" and made no mention of opposition.

The British earlier had reported the occupation of Sambaina, some miles north of Antsirabe, but said that road blocks were delaying their progress.

U. S. BOMBERS DESTROY TWO AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS

CAIRO, Oct. 4.—(AP)—Two large enemy supply ships exploded under direct hits from American heavy bombers when they raided Navarino bay, southwestern Greece, in daylight yesterday, it was announced here tonight.

The harbor town of Pylos is on Navarino bay.

The American formation of B-24's (four - motored Consolidated bombers) was attacked by five Axis fighters, four of which—three German Messerschmitt 109's and one Italian Macchi 202—were sent blazing into the sea by the defenders guns.

Aboard one of the bombers was Edward Kennedy, of Brooklyn, chief of the Associated Press bureau at Cairo.

CALLS U. S. PLANES BEST IN COMBAT

OCT 5 1942

House Committee Declares Enemy Loses 2 To 3 For Each One Lost By Army

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast an interview with Marshal Erwin Rommel yesterday in which the German commander in Egypt said that large quantities of American materiel were met in the last battle in the desert, but that the tanks "could not stand up to our anti-tank defenses."

Earlier American tanks, he said, were badly built and badly armored and proved worthless." In the more recent fighting, he said, the American tanks were "much better weapons, but they all were lying behind our lines." He did not explain further.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—The conclusion that United States Army planes "are more than a match for any of the planes that are now pitted against them" was reported today by the House Military Subcommittee on Aviation after an investigation into the planes' performances in actual combat.

In its formal report the committee declared that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and released official figures on United States and enemy plane losses to demonstrate the superiority of American army aircraft.

American army planes "are constantly knocking down two to three enemy planes for every one of ours that is lost," it said, citing that the record for the thirty-day period, August 14 to September 14, in destroying planes showed a ratio of 7.5 to 1 for Uncle Sam.

Result Of Criticism

The inquiry was undertaken, in the committee's own words, as a result of recent "criticism of combat aircraft of the army air forces, particularly fighters." It called ace fighter and bomber pilots as well as top-ranking army air officials as witnesses.

"In the final analysis," the report said, "it is the box score that counts. It is idle to compare the speed, performance and maneuverability of one plane against another when engaged in war. These, in actual combat, are academic questions.

"It is only common sense to say that our planes and our pilots are performing exceptionally well when they are knocking down two or three enemy planes to every one of ours that is lost.

"Your committee finds that our planes are not inferior to those of Germany and Japan."

The broad statements were rested upon both the testimony of the air officials and these figures from Army Air Force records:

1. From February 1 (date at which accurate breakdown figures by type of plane started) through September 20—enemy planes destroyed in combat by army aircraft for all types on all fronts, 279. United States planes destroyed in combat on all fronts, 114.

2. For the month of August—P-39's (single-engined fighters) destroyed in combat 19 enemy planes with a loss of 4 P-39's. For the same period P-40's (single-engined also) destroyed 18 enemy planes with a loss of 2 P-40's.

3. For the month of August—Enemy planes destroyed in combat, 75; United States planes lost in combat, 15.

4. In the thirty-day period, August 14 through September 14—the ratio of enemy planes destroyed to United States losses in combat was 7.5 to 1. The precise figures are not disclosed in this instance only because the information is sufficiently new as to be of possible use to the enemy. During the period the P-39's destroyed 20 enemy planes in combat with a loss of 5, and the P-40's destroyed 14 enemy planes with a loss of 1.

"This record," said the committee, "should be a complete answer as to the fighting qualities of our planes."

"Disclosed With Reluctance"

It added that the figures had been disclosed with reluctance, both because of their possible value to the enemy and "more important, they may lead the public to feel that this is a normal or usual ratio."

The report cautioned "that as we go further on the offensive in the air, the ratio of our losses must inevitably increase."

Both British and German experience has demonstrated, it said, that "aerial offensives are costly."

Says Public Can Take It

However, the committee expressed confidence that the American public can take it when the time comes—that it has "the courage and the understanding to accept the inevitable losses which must be taken in warfare, provided false hopes are not raised."

Discussing the question of sacrificing speed for fighter protection, the committee compared the gun-bristling P-39's and P-40's with the lighter-armed Japanese Zero.

It acknowledged that the Zero had certain better flying characteristics—faster climb, higher ceiling and greater maneuverability—but said that the P-40 had a number of better "fighting characteristics"—greater diving ability, greater fire power, heavy armor, leak-proof tanks and higher speed.

Pilots Prefer P-40

Concluding that the Zero is an excellent flying machine but a relatively poor fighting machine, the committee said that it had received testimony that American pilots prefer the P-40 to the Zero because of the former's fire power and protection.

Satisfaction that the army's Flying Fortress is "the fastest high-altitude long-range bomber in production in the world" was expressed in the report, which said also that "their fighting qualities in daylight combat with the enemy have been without precedent in this war."

Witnesses Called

Among those who appeared before the committee during the investigation were Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces; Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, commanding general of the Army Air Forces' materiel division, and T. P. Wright, former chief engineer for the Curtis Wright Company and now deputy director of aircraft production of the War Production Board.

The committee heard also Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., commander of the army Flying Fortresses which took part in the battle of Midway, and Lieut. Col. Boyd D. Wagner, fighter pilot and American ace of the Southwest Pacific.

The subcommittee is headed by Representative Harter (Dem., Ohio), and includes Representatives Edmiston (Dem., W. Va.), Brooks (Dem., La.), Arends (Rep., Ill.) and Elston (Rep., Ohio).

10 ARE KILLED, 8 INJURED IN PLANE CRASH

Air Accident At Botwood, Newfoundland, Disclosed By Army

OCT 5 1942

Passenger List Includes Army Officers, OWI Officials

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 4—Ten persons were killed and at least eight persons injured in an airplane crash at Botwood, Newfoundland, yesterday, the headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army announced late today.

Thirty-seven persons were aboard the plane, but the army announcement did not disclose how many were passengers.

The crash occurred between 5 and 6 P. M. yesterday, the army said. Apparently the plane fell into the sea off Botwood, since the announcement mentioned towing the wreckage into shallow water to facilitate salvage operations.

The airplane's hull was split in the crash, the army disclosed.

Casualty List Given

The casualty list, as based upon reports made to the State Department by the American Consulate at St. Johns, included these dead:

CAPT. DWIGHT G. THOMAS, Lincoln, Neb.

MICHAEL C. J. DOYLE, Laurelton, N. Y.

JOHN R. REDMOND, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

QUENTIN MOON, Flushing, N. Y.

DANIEL PIPOLI, The Bronx, New York.

LIEUT. COL. JAMES EDWARD C. L. LANSING, New York city. WHITTAKER, Worcester, Mass.

CAPT. HAROLD R. FRECKLETON, Hartford, Conn.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. MYERS, Tampa, Fla.

CAPT. WARREN C. LESSING, West Orange, N. J.

List Of The Injured

The injured were:

COL. CLIFFORD PALMER BRADLEY, Washington.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH FRANCIS McCAFFREY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. COOPER, Canton, N. C.

MAJOR JOHN H. WATKINS, Hamben, Conn.

COL. AUGUST W. KISSNER, Washington.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. BRIDGEMAN, Copley, Ohio.

LIEUT. WILLIAM J. PAYNE, Houston, Texas.

COL. ALFRED C. McNEVIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Poor communications with Botwood, the army said, made more complete identification unavailable.

Other passengers were:

RICHARD WILLIAM SIDENBERG,

30.24-19143

30.24-19143

army courier, United States Embassy, London.

LOUIS PRESCOTT DOLBEARE, Office of War Information, Brookline, Mass.

LEWIS GALANTIERRE, Office of War Information, New York city.

MARVIN MCCORD LOWES, assistant general manager of *Reader's Digest*, Pleasantville, N. Y.

GEORGE SAMUEL ACHESON, *Reader's Digest*, Briarcliff, N. Y.

HAROLD JOSEPH BARNETT, economist, Washington.

HELEN J. SKOULAND, Government clerk, Alameda, Cal.

EDWARD S. MASON, Board of Analysts, Strategic Services, Washington.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD FOSTER, New York city.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALFRED K. PETERSON, Milton, Mass.

MAJOR EDWARD JOHN CONDON, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM H. PETERS, JR., Knoxville, Tenn.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES I. HAMSTREDT, Monarch, Wyo.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Great Neck, New York.

ROBERT D. LINDSAY, Bayside, New York.

DON H. GOODMAN, Flushing, New York.

HENRY M. GESSELBRACHT, JR., Flushing, N. Y.

CLAYTON J. BASEN, Flushing, New York.

MISS ADELE JENKINS, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Captain Freckleton had been public realtions officer for the Eastern All-Army football team during its training period and schedule last summer. He was previously assigned to the WAAC at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in a similar capacity.

He was 32 years old and a graduate of the University of Connecticut, where he served as a correspondent for the Associated Press as an undergraduate. Before entering the army he was with the Hartford *Courant*.

Friendly Plane Causes San Juan Raid Alarm

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 4 (AP)—A fifty-five-minute air-raid alarm kept San Juan on the alert from 11.05 A. M. until noon today when an unidentified plane was detected off the Virgin Islands. It later proved to be friendly.

It was the longest daytime alarm Puerto Rico has experienced.

HEMISPHERE AIR SERVICES INCREASED

OCT 5 1942

Pan American Announces New South American Hookups

24-Hour Route From U. S. To Continent Points To Start By '43

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—The Pan American Airways system announced today inauguration of additional air passenger service to points in South America.

The new service provides a new high-speed express air service across the Caribbean Sea between Florida and the South American west coast and faster schedules on the western trunk air line extending from the United States through Mexico and the Central American republics.

Increased Service

At the same time service is also being increased on the eastern trunk air line of the system on the Miami-Puerto Rico sector of the through route to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The announcement also disclosed that the Pan American Clippers would begin before the end of the year the first overland night transport operations in the international field. This service, it was stated, would bring all points in eastern South America to within twenty-four hours of United States.

Other Extensions

Nationalized air lines of Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Brazil, subsidiaries of the Pan American system, are also extending services wherever possible to aid in the movement of wartime traffic in the hemisphere.

The announcement said the increased service was made possible by new operating procedures, together with a major reallocation of the pre-war clipper fleet.

Army Operating World's Biggest Air Line

OCT 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Oct. 4—Maj. Gen. Harold L. George said today that because of good planning by the army's general staff the Air Transport Command is operating the world's largest air line.

"It is bigger than the combined air lines of the world before the war," said the commanding general of the Air Transport Command in an interview. He is here to set in motion the machinery by which the army will take over Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., on October 31.

He cited an instance in which Gen. Douglas MacArthur needed certain supplies for a vital operation.

To MacArthur In 2½ Days

"We got them to him in Australia in two and a half days," said General George, adding, "We have had planes leave Miami and be ready for use at Cairo in less than three days."

He expressed disagreement with groups critical of aircraft production and crying for vast fleets of cargo vessels.

"Of all multi-motored aircraft produced in the last half of this year, twenty-one per cent. are transport aircraft," he stated. "This is true because of a fair-sighted policy started back in the days when nobody knew just what was to come. I think it was damned good planning."

Unequaled, He Says

General George declared United States transport aircraft have no equal in the world, and said of the air force in general:

"Our air force has demonstrated its superiority. Wherever it has met the enemy—Germans, Italians or Japs—it has beat them at their own game.

"Some people say our boys aren't tough enough. Before this war is over, the Germans, Italians and Japs are going to be pretty well convinced that they learned their own brand of toughness in a kinder garten."

Ford, Who Built Greatest Plant For Bombers, Thinks Of Peace

Automobile Manufacturer Envisions A Post-War World With All Nations Banded Together

OCT 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Oct. 4—Henry Ford has built the greatest bomber plant in the world to help destroy the Axis, but the pioneer automobile manufacturer would rather think of peace.

"People have always thought too much about war, not enough about peace," he told Kenneth Stonehouse, British News Agency correspondent, in an interview.

"They have always been sadder, wiser and poorer after each war. It is greed that causes these things. Wars have always been a sickening business. It generally has been the case that when the victor imposes his will on the vanquished and grabs the spoils, then the loser nurses his resentment and waits for a chance to strike back.

Envisions A Different Peace

"We must have a different kind of peace this time. It must be founded on the education and experience which are the only good to come out of this kind of evil. We must learn to think in the ways of peace. We must get together and learn about each other. Look at the United States. Here we have people of all nations livin together in amity and without strife. My hope is that in the post-war world all nations eventually will join in a federation of the whole world.

"Right now we are all soldiers. I do what I am told and spare no effort—as we all should."

Declines Discussion

Ford would not discuss the present war situation or say how long he thought it would last.

"I don't know enough about it," he said.

He prophesied great air expansion after the war, but would not agree that air transport would ready replace the automobile.

"Planes have to have a place to land and take off," he said, of the possibility of a miniature airport on every lawn. "But," he added, "that will come."

"I am glad to think, too," he declared, "that air development in the future will bring the peoples of the world closer together."

U. S. Held Set To Aid Peace If It Entails No Sacrifice

OCT 5 1942

Foreign Policy Group Says Trend Is Toward Some Form Of Post-War Collaboration

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—The Foreign Policy Association said today that the trend of American public opinion was toward United States participation in some form of post-war international collaboration, but that the people "are not yet prepared to accept economic commitments 'that might involve national sacrifices in terms of living standards."

The association, a privately funded group, based its conclusion on reports written for it by four newspaper editors in as many sections of the country: Walter K. Schwinn, associate editor of the Hartford *Courant*; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*; William H. Hessler, foreign editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Herbert Lewis, editorial director of the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

Editor's Conclusions

Here are the editors' conclusions:

Dabney—"The current trend is clearly in the direction of some form of effective international collaboration. Many Southerners, like other Americans, have come to see that it is in their own best interests to participate in a joint reconstruction of the devastated regions when the war is over. It seems scarcely probable, however, that they would accept a lowering of their living standards as part of a program of post-war reconstruction."

Schwinn—"The people of New England . . . listen without protest and with interest to all proposals put forward for the maintenance of order and the reconstruction of international society once the military victory is won.

No Strong Feelings

"If they do not enthusiastically approve neither do they emphatically reject such elaborations of the Atlantic Charter as the proposal that the victors in the war police the vanquished for an indefinite period of time; the proposal that food be made available to all the sufferers in Europe and in Asia once the conflict is over; the proposal that no monetary repayment be sought for the goods and service furnished the United Nations under the Lease-Lend Act.

Hessler—"While many people accept the necessity for post-war rehabilitation of devastated countries—regarding it as something just as inevitable as the war itself—they rarely think of it as a policy which might serve our own long-term interests as a nation. Some hostility, in fact, exists to any expenditure of American money abroad for post-war rehabilitation."

Influencing Factors

Lewis—"The degree and character of collaboration which public opinion in the Northwest will be prepared to accept and support will be deeply affected by the economic aspects of the peace.

"The maintenance of full employment and continuance of a total public and private national expenditure comparable to that which will be reached during the war, will predispose agriculture, management and labor alike to adopt attitudes conducive to broad policies of world political and economic cooperation."

THREAT TO PARITY SEEN IN FDR MOVE

OCT 5 1942

Senators Bankhead, Russell Complain That Order May Nullify Congress' Steps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) The terms of President Roosevelt's sweeping anti-inflation order brought complaints from two southern Senators today that Congressional steps to uphold farm price levels might be nullified.

Senators Bankhead (D-Ala) and Russell (D-Ga) pointed with criticism to the stipulation in the President's executive order that benefit payments be taken into account, through "appropriate deductions" from parity or comparable prices, in setting agricultural price ceilings.

Would Offset Gains

Russell declared that this would offset the gains hoped for as a result of the legislative stipulation that farm labor costs be given appropriate weight where necessary in price-fixing. Bankhead told reporters that the President's move would throw the whole farm situation into confusion.

"Congress had no thought that any such action would be taken when it passed the bill," Bankhead remarked. "We had no idea on earth that anything would be done to change parity prices."

Byrnes Appointment Hailed

There was no disposition, however, to question that the farm labor cost section and other provisions of the bill would be carried out. Mr. Roosevelt directed specifically that farm prices be stabilized "in compliance with the act of Oct. 2, 1942," and Congressmen of all views lauded the appointment of their former colleague, James F. Byrnes, as director of economic stabilization.

The order establishing the new Office of Economic Stabilization with Byrnes at its head lodged considerable discretion in the director over farm prices and other phases of the stabilization effort. Byrnes will assume his new post tomorrow Pending further study of the situation he declined to discuss his plans in general terms.

The President directed that in establishing, maintaining, or adjusting maximum prices for agricultural commodities "appropriate deductions shall be made from parity price or comparable price" for soil conservation, parity, and other payments to farmers.

No Ceilings Below Parity

Parity is a fluctuating crop price calculated to equalize farmers' purchasing power with that of a past favorable period, usually 1909-14, and Congress long has made appropriations for subsidies to farmers to attempt to bring their crop income up to this point. Under the new law, price ceilings can not be placed below parity.

The congressional farm bloc made a determined effort to raise the level of parity—and thus the level at which ceilings could be imposed—but finally compromised on a directive to the President to lift price ceilings where they did not reflect increased farm labor and other costs since Jan. 1, 1941.

During the controversy in Congress, the President expressed "unalterable opposition" to any change in the method of comuting parity standards. He long had insisted, however, that soil conservation and other benefit payments be added to the price farmers received for their crops in the market to determine whether they were to obtain so-called parity payments to increase their income further.

Changes Parity Standards

The President's Saturday order to deduct these payments—including the parity benefit—from farm price ceiling levels thus was looked upon as lowering the potential ceilings for all crops on which such payments are made. Bankhead said he regarded this as changing the established parity standards.

Russel said he did not believe the directive on benefit payments would affect ceilings on cotton or tobacco to any appreciable extent but that it would be bound to lower wheat and corn ceilings. This was true, he explained, because no ceiling could be fixed lower than the highest price the producer received in the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15.

Cotton Now at Parity

Cotton has been above parity at times during that period and now is selling at a point where the market price, plus soil conservation payments, give the growers an approximate parity return. Its highest market point for the year was about 19.90 cents a pound, more than 1.5 cents above parity, so that even if the soil conservation payment were deducted, the ceiling would remain at about parity levels. Cotton growers now receive no parity payments.

On the other hand, wheat is selling far below parity, with consequently higher parity payments to farmer. If these soil conservation payments and other subsidies were deducted, it was argued that wheat ceilings must be fixed considerably below parity levels as recognized in the past.

U. S. RENTS FIXED AT MARCH 1 LEVEL

OCT 5 1942

Henderson Announces Stabilization Order Will Be Issued By OPA Today

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 4—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announced tonight that rents in every area of the nation not now controlled would be stabilized at the level of March 1, 1942. The order, carrying out the President's anti-inflation directive, will be issued tomorrow.

Henderson also announced that existing regulations on rent control would be amended to prevent eviction of tenants through the sale of property except in cases of legitimate realty transactions or where hardship would result to the property-owner if he could not obtain possession.

Demands Reduction

Henderson called upon all landlords who have increased rents since March 1 to reduce them to the former level and said that the Office of Price Administration would "establish machinery for enforcement and administration of this national extension of rent regulations as rapidly as administratively feasible."

The stabilization of rents in areas not now controlled is estimated by officials to affect some 80,000,000 householders. Henderson said it would mean "that the cost of housing to American families—the most important single item in their budget—will be kept stable throughout the war."

Growing Practice

In discussing the prospective action to curb evictions, Henderson reported "a growing practice of owners forcing tenants to purchase the premises in many cases at exorbitant prices."

"This practice," he continued, "is in many areas a device to avoid the effect of rent control and to collect from the existing tenants or a new occupant monthly installments in excess of maximum rents.

"This practice must cease. I have today instructed the rent division to amend its present regulations to give to tenants security of tenure for the duration.

Bona-Fide Sales

"Such amendment would make provisions for bona-fide sales where no changes in occupancy result and the area directors would have authority to make certain exceptions where hardship would result to the owner if he were unable to obtain possession. Generally it will be the objective to prevent owners from dumping rental property on the market merely to avoid the requirements of rent control."

CONSERVE YOUR FOOD, AMERICANS ARE WARNED

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — (AP) Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard today warned Americans to conserve "every pound of this year's abundant food production" or "the men who are fighting our battle in the front lines may be forced on short rations."

The secretary said farmers and their families were bending every effort toward fulfilling the nation's requirements for the armed forces, plus further supplies for Russia, Britain, and other Allies. He complimented growers for raising above-normal crops despite shortages in farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and other material.

Steinhardt Flies Home to Report

Miami, Fla., Oct. 4 (AP).—Laurence A. Steinhardt, who as United States Ambassador to Turkey has matched wits with the power politics of Axis diplomats in Ankara, arrived here today on an unheralded flight to Washington.

"You may say that I am here to report to the President and confer with the State Department," said the Ambassador. "Beyond that I have no statement to make."

In an excellent mood, Steinhardt nevertheless declined to intimate whether he brought good, bad or indifferent news.

"It has been my policy for a good many years to say as little as possible," he said with a smile. "You can especially understand my position now."

He was met by William C. Burdett, State Department representative here.

OCT 5 1942

Paraguay Ends Control Of Nation's Newspapers

Asuncion, Paraguay, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Government by decree yesterday withdrew the Government-approved editors from the country's five newspapers where they had directed the publication of Government news and editorials and kept other items out for the past two years.

The decree said the menace to public order, which had prompted the appointments, had passed.

William Patrick Hitler May Join Canada Force

Ottawa, Oct. 4 (AP)—When and if William Patrick Hitler presents himself for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force he'll be just another applicant so far as Canadian authorities are concerned.

The 31-year-old nephew of Adolf Hitler said in New York he had been turned down by the United States Army and would try to join the RCAF as a bombardier. He is a British subject, a resident of New York since 1939.

An RCAF spokesman said that at 31 Hitler would have a chance if his health and other qualifications are up to standard.

"The name wouldn't make any difference," one official said. Hitler had said he would change it if necessary.

His Irish-born mother was separated from Alois Hitler, the Fuehrer's half-brother, when Patrick was two weeks old in Liverpool.

GREEN PLEDGES A.F.L. SUPPORT TO INFLATION DRIVE

OCT 5 1942

Full Cooperation With F.D.R. Program Assured; OPA Hit In Report.

TORONTO, Oct. 4—(AP) President William Green of the American Federation of Labor pledged the support of his organization today to the United States government's new attack on the inflation front.

Here to attend the federation's 62nd annual convention opening tomorrow, Green said he interpreted the wage features as stabilization and not "freezing" and said "we will cooperate fully."

Although unable to express an opinion on all sections of President Roosevelt's executive order, he said in a press conference that one feature for which the A.F.L. and C.I.O. had contended had been embodied in the order.

Bargaining Right Uphold

"That is the exercise of the right of collective bargaining in mediation and utilizing the services of the War Labor Board in working out wage scales and settling wage disputes."

He added that "the power and authority of the War Labor Board has been protected and preserved."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meanwhile, angrily accused the United States National Labor Relations Board of bias and criticized the Office of Price Administration for indecision in its annual report to the federation convention.

In a 250-page printed document, released on the eve of the convention, the council said that although the three original members of the NLRB and many subordinates had been replaced "the evils we have been complaining of have not been fully removed."

The council attributed this to "the absolute power vested in three government officials to shape the structure of the trade union movement, and the retention of certain important officials — particularly regional directors—who continue to reflect the bias and attitudes of the original board."

The Utah Copper company case was cited as evidence of "the board's incredible disregard for craft union rights" and "proves beond debate the urgent necessity of adopting the A. F. of L. proposal for an amendment that will preserve the integrity of craft groups."

Flagrant Example of Favoritism

The report contended the case was a flagrant example of favoritism toward the C.I.O. policy of organizing unions on an industry basis.

Agreeing that some may consider the time inopportune for a fight to amend the act, the council said: "yet, unless the board abandons its present trends and permits workers to exercise the rights granted them by the Wagner act, it is self-evident that passage of our amendments may become a necessary and indispensible war measure."

OPA Criticized

Reviewing the record of the OPA, the council said its approach to rent control was "hesitant and dilatory" and that in the field of rationing it "sought to postpone as long as possible this necessary but unpopular step." The report said the OPA also "lacked courage in attacking the price structures of the initial processors of our raw materials."

Over-All War Board Urged

The council told of a "stormy session" of the OPA Labor Policy Committee with Administrator Leon Henderson was said to have promised but never delivered, a statement of policy on the relation of price control to wage-fixing. This failure, the report asserted, "greatly impaired the effectiveness of labor participation and cooperation with the entire OPA program."

The conclusion of the council's report recommended that the President establish an over-all board of economic and military strategy. This recommendation, which was prepared before the enactment of the recent cost-of-living stabilization legislation, was not developed substantially in the report.

Nearly 600 delegates were on hand for the opening convention session. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported per capita tax payments on 5,482,581 members, an increase of nearly 1 million since the last convention.

Soldiers Find Alaska Outpost Life Lonely

OCT 5 1942

By William L. Worden

By Wide World

An Alaskan Combat Base, Oct. 4.—Lieut. Abner A. Towers wonders whether seal meat really would be good to eat.

Lieut. J. T. Abbott hopes his girl friend understands exactly why they could not be married as they had planned.

And Lieut. Joe Ridgeway wishes he could move just a little farther away from that dead whale.

The three lieutenants each with a squad of enlisted men, floundered ashore weeks ago, moved into concealed camps, manned radio sending stations — and then waited and watched. For all of them, the first land on which they set foot in Alaska was an empty beach below a commanding promonitory from which they could watch both sea and sky without being easily seen themselves.

No Signs of Human Habitation

Each squad had only its shelter halves—pup tents in an older version of military language. It was raining, as it usually is in the Aleutian combat zone. There were no signs of human habitation nor animal life at first glance (when the fog cleared Lieutenant Ridgeway was able to locate the whale which he had previously smelled). There were no trees, no paths through the dripping waist-high grass that grew down to the beach.

That grass grew in clumps, so that a man walking through it must either thread his way between hummocks 6 inches apart or be forever stepping up and down a foot or two with each new step.

Some streams were visibly alive with humbacked salmon and the trout that follow to eat the salmon eggs. Seagulls were over the beaches, and clumsy sea pigeons with yellow bills tried desperately

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to rise with their undersized wings.

Other streams ran concealed under the tundra so that a man falling mgiht easily land in water he hadn't seen.

For rations, the squads had only the Army's emergency portions, plus a few boxes of canned goods.

Silence Their Protection

Then the small boats which had brought them left the three shore parties alone. Each officer was instructed to use his radio only to report the presence of the enemy in force. Even the serious illness or death of officer or enlisted man, they were told, would be insufficient excuse for breaking the radio silence which was their only protection—other than a few machine guns and rifles—from enemy attack.

For ten days nothing happened. No ships passed any of the outposts. No planes other than easily recognized United States types were overhead. On these isolated beaches, no one ever lived in modern times except a few trappers, and those had long since been evacuated. One or two of the outposts located old cabins or underground native huts and used them for shelter against the rain and wind.

The outposts could not even listen to their radios—and heard nothing if they did, for radio silence was being maintained by United States forces all through this combat area.

Then the supplies arrived by boat. The boat had no name, and she certainly was no beauty; but each unshaven lieutenant relaxed a little as he climber aboard. And eacn one looked first at the piles of food, then at the officers who waited for them.

Their Big Problem: Keeping Dry

Over coffee—their first which had had not come ready-mixed out of a ration can—they told their problems, always the same: "We had trouble keeping dry. We caught some fish but had no grease to cook them. With fuel and stoves we'll be all right."

Lieutenant Towers, once of Gadsden, Ala., was troubled by lack of anything with which to scour messkits after meals. Lieutenant Abbott wondered whether Doris Okelberry, of Goshen, Utah, had any idea where he was. They were to have been married in June, he said, but his orders brought him to Alaska the day before the ceremony had been scheduled. And Lieutenant Ridgeway admitted that he really was getting tired of the dead whale.

Finally, in rowboats, the stoves and rations were transferred ashore, carried back into the hills so that no enemy plane or vessel could catch any hint of an outpost on the silent, grassy shore.

The lieutenants finished their coffee, saluted and went back to their men. They don't know when they will be relieved.

Convoys Leave as Thousands Watch, But Secrecy Prevails From There On

OCT 5 1942

Uncle Sam Making Near-Perfect Mark In Delivering Men

By Charles McMurtry

By Wide World

Aboard a Transport, Somewhere in the Pacific, Oct. 4.—There's little secrecy about the departure and arrival of convoys in Pacific ports, but Uncle Sam is moving men and supplies with almost 100 per cent efficiency.

He doesn't ignore the value of secrecy, but it is impossible to precent thousands and thousands of persons from observing convoy movements at points of embarkation and deparkation.

Hotel clerks probably are the first to sense the imminent departure of a convoy. It is not coincidence that hundreds of officers register within a few days. Neither is it coninicidence that all check out at approximately the same time.

Like Camp Pay Day

At one mainland hotel the uniformed men lined up at the desk to pay their bills resembled a payday line-up in an Army camp.

"Going west?" asked the cashier, without expecting a reply. "Best of luck."

The rush at another hotel was so great that other guests had to wait 30 minutes for a bellboy to carry down their luggage; 15 minutes more to get a taxi.

Gabbies were permitted to drive right into the dock to unload officers' baggage. Ordinarily, they couldn't get within a mile of the pier. But on this night, 75 per cent of a big West Coast city's taxi drivers must have taken passengers to the ship. Every one saw that a convoy was about to sail.

It left shortly before noon, in full view of thousands of civilians who had only to look out of windows in offices or homes, from bridges or automobiles or street cars, to see it. A ferry loaded with commuters passed so closely to this troop-laden transport that it seemed passengers almost could count the men aboard.

Wiedemann Had Range

Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul in San Francisco, lived in a house atop that city's highest hill. He looked down on the bay and far to sea through a powerful telescope; could anticipate every maritime move there. Uncle Sam ended that danger months ago. He ordered Wiedemann out of the country.

Once the convoy is under way, it is as safe as Uncle Sam can make it. Blimps or planes scout dangerous coastal waters. Lookouts with powerful binoculars search the horizon every minute, at night as well as day.

The Pacific off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington is considered dangerous. But 300 miles or so at sea the ship's executive officer assures "these waters are pretty well ceaned out. We haven't seen a Jap sub out here in weeks."

But the look-outs never relax their vigilance. Destroyers ever are on the alert.

Black-out Every Night

Bright clothes—particularly reds, yellows, whites—are prohibited on the promenades and top deck. There's a black-out every night from sunstt until sunrise. Smoking is prohibited at night except in the lounge.

Passengers are ordered to wear life jackets all of the time except when eating or sleeping; then to keep them within easy reach. On the last two nights out, passengers are requested to sleep in their clothes for waters near debarkation ports also are considered dangerous. It takes time to dress in a blacked-out ship.

Nothing is thrown overboard—except garbage shortly after dark. Garbage is eaten by fish, sinks or is scattered by the waves long before sunrise. But cigarets, papers, other waste would leave a trail by which a convoy could be followed. Wood is burned.

No Submarine Scare

Luckily—but to the disappointment of most of the thousands aboard—this convoy had no submarine scare. The voyage was pleasant; passengers congenial. Books, bridge, poker, chess, Chinese checkers, ocasional piano solos by a young flying offier and puzzles helped while away the time. There were gun drills and target practice The gunners must perfect their teamwork and be prepared for instant action.

This ship is loaded to wartime capacity. There's a complete combat team of artillerymen. There are army fliers, navy fliers, a navy construction battalion, civilian construction workers, marines, 19 Japanese prisoners, and 20 women—nurses, dietiians, and recreation and social workers.

As the convoy docked, a regimental band blared a welcome.

Perhaps it was a tribute as well—a tribute to Uncle Sam's efficienccy in transporting his fighting men.

OCT 5 1942

What's Behind The War News

By EDWARD E. BOMAR

(Wide World War Analyst)

The praise given Army war planes by a Congressional inquiry committee, along with the successful advance of American forces in the Aleutians, promises to quiet some of the recent critical questioning of this country's military leadership. It may be the war effort will profit.

Charged in Congress and elsewhere with failing to catch specialized types of enemy and Allied aircraft and censured for apparent inaction in the North Pacific, the Army, particularly, has been in an uncomfortable position because of the necessity of wartime secrecy.

In defending the quality of American combat planes, some officials felt they were under suspicion that they feared criticism and were trying to hide failures and errors. Yet they were concerned lest the confidence of youthful pilots in their equipment should be shaken by assertions that certain Japanese and Nazi planes were superior and by persistent reports that some new American models were dangerous to fly.

Until the air war in Europe reaches a more intensified scale, the House Military subcommittee's conclusion that our present aircraft more than hold their own, along with supporting evidence to this effect, will resolve most remaining doubts on this score.

For the sake of security, the Army and Navy had to ignore expressions of popular impatience and wait nearly four months before disclosing what almost all this time was secretly in preparation in the Aleutians.

When the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor and landed troops in Kiska and Attu in early June, the temptation presumably existed, especially after the Midway naval victory, to dispatch an expedition to dislodge them without delay. Under more urgent circumstances, the British did send a hastily-equipped force to try to halt the 1940 Nazi invasion of Norway, warning.

with consequences that carried a

Cautious Course Adopted

The more cautious course that was followed in the North Pacific was vindicated when an American amphibious force was able to occupy the Adreanof group of islands and, without opposition, set up an air field within easy range of Kiska.

With winter weather at hand, it is probable that the Army and Navy intend to continue their cautious strategy rather than risk a decisive fight under conditions favoring the foe.

For the time being at least, the Japanese are so checkmated in the Aleutians that some military opinion is that they may see fit to give up their footholds and withdraw entirely with a lame explanation that their objectives have been attained.

The alternatives are to cling to Attu and Kiska under air and sea attacks which already have cost them more than 33 ships sunk or damaged, or to disregard costly war lessons and launch a full-scale onslaught against islands now defended by superior, land-based aircraft.

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MOSCOW, MONDAY, OCT 5-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET TROOPS DROVE THE GERMANS FROM A STRATEGICAL POINT ON THE FRONT WEST OF MOSCOW YESTERDAY AND BEAT OFF FIVE COUNTERATTACKS.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 4-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM MORE FORTIFIED POSITIONS "IN THE NORTHERN TOWN AREA OF STALINGRAD."

MILITARY QUARTERS ANNOUNCED SUCCESSES IN THE CAUCASUS SOUTH OF THE TEREK RIVER. THEY SAID THAT ELKHOTOVO, ON A RAILWAY FROM GEORGIEVSK TO ORDZHONIKIDZE, AND ONE OTHER "STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND STUBBORNLY DEFENDED" PLACE HAD BEEN STORMED.

LONDON--FIRST ADD WITH MOSCOW STALIN X X X THE LETTER. OCT 5 1942

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT GUY EDEN OF THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID

STALIN'S STATEMENT WAS "A RE-AFFIRMATION OF HIS DESIRE THAT THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS SHOULD CREATE A LARGE-SCALE DIVERSION TO EASE THE PRESSURE ON RUSSIAN TROOPS."

HE SAID BOTH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AGREE WITH HIM ON THE URGENCY OF A SECOND FRONT, BUT THAT THE ONLY QUESTION WAS "WHEN" IT SHOULD BE OPENED.

"USE OF THE PHRASE 'ON TIME' IN STALIN'S STATEMENT," EDEN SAID, "WAS COMMENTED ON WITH SOME CURIOSITY IN LONDON. IT SEEMS TO IMPLY A PROMISE THAT THE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN WITHIN A SPECIFIED TIME, BUT THIS VIEW WAS NOT CONFIRMED IN COMPETENT QUARTERS HERE."

PRECEDE NEW YORK OCT 5 1942

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH THAT MARSHAL BORIS M. SHAPOSHNIKOV HAD BEEN NAMED DEFENSE COMMISSAR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF SOVIET FORCES, POSTS FORMERLY HELD BY PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN.

SHAPOSHNIKOV ALSO WAS GIVEN A SEAT ON THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

NEW YORK, OCT. 4-(AP)-COMMENTING ON PREMIER JOSEF STALIN'S REPLY TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THAT A SECOND FRONT IS "OF FIRST-RATE IMPORTANCE," BOTH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE SAID TODAY THE ALLIES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY OPEN ONE WHEN POSSIBLE. OCT 5 1942

CASSIDY RECEIVED A WRITTEN REPLY YESTERDAY FROM THE RUSSIAN RULER TO THREE QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED IN A LETTER TO THE KREMLIN. STALIN ASSERTED ALLIED AID TO RUSSIA, COMPARED WITH SOVIET AID TO THE ALLIES, HAS "SO FAR BEEN LITTLE EFFECTIVE," AND CALLED UPON THE ALLIES TO "FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS FULLY AND ON TIME."

BOTH THE TIMES AND HERALD-TRIBUNE COMMENTED THAT ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ARE ANXIOUS FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST THE AXIS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AND WOULD OPEN UP WHENEVER THEIR MILITARY LEADERS WERE READY.

THE TIMES SAID IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT STALIN "WAS IMPELLED TO GIVE THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY TO WHAT THE SOVIET PRESS HAS BEEN SAYING EITHER BECAUSE THE MILITARY CRISIS IN RUSSIA IS DESPERATE OR BECAUSE HE BELIEVES THAT PEOPLE IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE MORE URGENT FOR A SECOND FRONT THAN THEIR MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS.

"IN EFFECT THE SOVIET LEADER IS DEMANDING PAYMENT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE. HE DOES NOT SAY IN SO MANY WORDS THAT THE ALLIES ARE OBLIGATED TO OPEN A SECOND FRONT "ON TIME," BUT HE STATES PRETTY PLAINLY THAT THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN OBLIGATIONS THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.

"HIS MESSAGE, ADDRESSED PRIMARILY TO AMERICANS, IS EVIDENTLY INTENDED TO CONVEY THIS IMPRESSION, AND TO APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC OVER THE HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENTS."

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE DECLARED CONTROVERSY "MIGHT RAGE FOR A LONG TIME" OVER JUST WHAT STALIN MEANS BY "OBLIGATIONS," BUT THAT THE CLEAR FACT IS THAT STALIN REGARDS PRESENT AID AS RELATIVELY INEFFECTUAL.

"AS TO THE POPULAR DECISION AMONG THE WESTERN ALLIES THERE CAN NO LONGER BE ANY DOUBT," THE HERALD-TRIBUNE SAID. "THE MILITARY DECISION FOR A SECOND FRONT HAS ALSO BEEN MADE; THE ONE REMAINING QUESTION IS THAT OF TIMING, AND THIS CANNOT, IN THE NATURE OF THINGS, BE MADE BY POPULAR PRESSURE."

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 4-(AP)-REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, EMPHASIZING THE SUFFERING BRITISH RAIDS ON GERMANY HAD BROUGHT, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TODAY THAT "NO TERROR CAN BREAK THE GERMAN PEOPLE." OCT 5 1942

AT THE SAME TIME GOERING DENIED THAT THE BRITISH HAD EVER SENT 1,000 PLANES ON A GERMAN RAID AND BOASTED THAT THEY NEVER WOULD.

"IT IS HARD FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO HOLD OUT," HE SAID, "BUT THEY MUST REALIZE THAT BY DOING SO THEY ARE HELPING OUR SOLDIERS. I ASK THE POOR PEOPLE WHO SUFFER NIGHT RAIDS NOT TO GIVE IN.

"NOBODY SHOULD FORGET THAT FOR THE TIME BEING WE HAVE TO FIGHT

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MOSTLY IN THE EAST, BUT DESPITE THIS THE ENEMY IN THE WEST IS PAYING DEARLY EVERY TIME."

HE SAID GERMANY'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE "BEING IMPROVED AND EXTENDED."

WITH GOERING

GERMAN-SWISS FRONTIER, OCT 4-(AP)-SOME FOLKS IN GERMANY ARE STILL EATING WELL, IT WAS SAID BY A HUNGARIAN NEWS CORRESPONDENT WHO ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER ATTENDING A TEA AT THE WAGNERIAN VILLA AT BAYREUTH.

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"FIVE OR SIX MAIDS CONSTANTLY OFFERED TEA TO THE GUESTS, AND THERE WAS EVEN ENOUGH SUGAR," HE SAID. "NO FOOD RATION COUPONS WERE DEMANDED FOR SANDWICHES, GOOSE LIVER AND CAVIAR WHICH WERE SERVED.

"MOST OF THE 50 OR 60 GUESTS ATE MORE THAN THEIR WEEKLY MEAT RATION OF 300 GRAMS (ABOUT 10 OUNCES).

"THERE WERE JOURNALISTS AND PARTY LEADERS, AND WHAT THEY ALL REMEMBER IS THAT NO FOOD COUPONS WERE DEMANDED."

LONDON--ADD MONCKTON

"THERE WAS A NATURAL TENDENCY, WHICH WE EXPERIENCED OURSELVES NOT SO LONG AGO, TO LOOK FOR EASY ANSWERS AND A QUICK WAY OUT. BUT THAT IS PASSING.

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"THERE IS NOT LIMIT TO WHAT AMERICA WILL DO ONCE SHE KNOWS WHAT IS REALLY REQUIRED IN ORDER TO WIN."

BERN--ADD DAKAR

THIS REPORT SAID IT WAS "PRESUMED THIS DIVISION WILL SERVE AS REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ALLIED ARMY IN EGYPT, AS SUPPLIES TO EGYPT ARE NOW BEING TRANSFERRED VIA FORT LAMY IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA" THE PARIS REPORTS OF LANDINGS, HOWEVER, HAD CONNECTED THEM WITH ALLEGED PLANS AGAINST DAKAR.

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THESE REPORTS MAY HAVE BEEN ONE MEANS OF BRINGING GERMAN PRESSURE UPON THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, FOR THE FRENCH PRESS IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE HAS HAD LITTLE TO SAY. VARIOUS ACTIONS AT VICHY, HOWEVER, HAVE BETRAYED CONCERN.

VICHY AUTHORITIES LAST WEEK STRESSED A RECENT DECLARATION OF WAR SECRETARY LIEUT.GEN.EUGENE BRIDOUX THAT "NEW ASSAULTS MAY BE CONDUCTED AGAINST CERTAIN OF OUR TERRITORIES". THE NEWSPAPER AUJOURDHUI ALSO ASSERTED THAT LAVAL WAS DETERMINED TO OPPOSE ANY ALLIED ADVENTURE AT DAKAR, THAT FRENCH DEFENSES WOULD BE FOUND TO BE BETTER THERE THAN AT MADAGASCAR AND THAT "THE ACTIVITY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES WILL PROVIDE SIZEABLE AID TO OUR FORCES."

THIS LATTER REMARK SEEMED TO IMPLY THE PRESENCE OF NAZI SUBMARINES IN THE VICINITY, ALTHOUGH AUTHORITIES REPEATEDLY HAVE DENIED THAT DAKAR WAS BEING USED AS A GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE.

THE POLITICAL EDITOR OF L'ILLUSTRATION ALSO DEMANDED THAT THE FRENCH FLEET GO INTO ACTION TO PROTECT FRENCH COLONIES, AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF DAKAR, HAS ORDERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO EVACUATE THE PORT.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) OCT 4-(AP)-TWO SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF FOUR-ENGINED ALLIED BOMBERS RAIDED PYLOS ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF GREECE YESTERDAY, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

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CHUNGKING--ADD WILLKIE

FROM ANOTHER CLERK, WILLKIE LEARNED THAT THE WORK WAS TEN HOURS DAILY FOR 800 CHINESE DOLLARS A MONTH, THE EQUIVALENT OF 40 AMERICAN DOLLARS.

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THE MILL MANAGER EXPLAINED TO WILLKIE HOW THE FACTORY HAD BEEN MOVED OUT OF THE WAR ZONE TO MAKE CLOTH FOR THE ARMY AND HOME FRONT.

THE MILL WAS MOVED 800 MILES BY TRUCK FROM SHENSI PROVINCE AND WORKED TEN AND A HALF HOURS DAILY, THE MANAGER SAID. SOME MACHINE BORE THE MANUFACTURING MARK OF A LOWELL, MASS., FIRM.

"THE METHODS HERE ARE ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF AMERICAN

COTTON MILLS," SAID WILLKIE, WHO REMARKED THAT HE HAD SEEN SCORES IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES.

THE MILL IS OF MODERN DESIGN, CLEAN AND WELL LIGHTED BY GLASS WINDOWS. THE WORKERS ARE FED AND HOUSED IN DORMITORIES AND RESTAURANTS ON THE GROUNDS AND THEY GET THESE SERVICES IN ADDITION TO THEIR WAGES. THE MANAGER EXPLAINED THAT THE MILL SOLD ONLY TO THE GOVERNMENT AND GOT ONLY A SMALL PROFIT.

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT," SAID WILLKIE. HE QUESTIONED HALF A DOZEN GIRLS AT THEIR SPINDLES. ONE SAID SHE WAS PAID 200 CHINESE DOLLARS MONTHLY AND THAT SHE BELONGED TO A UNION AND WAS MARRIED.

"ARE THE BOSSES PRETTY TOUGH ON YOU?" WILLKIE ASKED.

"NO," SHE REPLIED. ANOTHER GIRL CALLED FIRMLY, "OF COURSE WE ARE GOING TO WIN THE WAR."

WILLKIE PATTED ONE OF A ROW OF 14-YEAR-OLD APPRENTICE GIRLS ON THE HEAD.

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WILLKIE WAS THEN TAKEN ON THE CHILLING RIVER (CAPS), A NEWLY BUILT 100-TON PASSENGER BOAT, ONE OF NEAR 100 SHIPS TOTALING 25,000 TONS, OPERATED BY THE MING SUNG INDUSTRIES CO., WHICH IN FIVE YEARS OF WAR HAS TRANSPORTED 85 PER CENT OF THE MACHINERY OF THE REFUGEE PLANTS AND HAULED 5,000,000 SOLDIERS UP AND DOWN THE YANGTSE RIVER.

DESPITE THE TIRING PROGRAM, WILLKIE SHOWED THAT HE COULD TAKE IT AND REFUSED TO BE CARRIED UP THE LONG STAIRS FROM THE RIVER IN A SEDAN CHAIR.

"I'M NOT THAT OLD YET," HE DECLARED, MOUNTING THE 365 STEPS AT A FAST CLIP. HE WAS TAKEN INTO A PAPER MILL WHERE HE SAW COTTON WASTE, STRAW, RAGS AND LINEN TURNED INTO GOOD PAPER. PART OF THE MACHINERY BORE THE STAMP OF A BELIOT, WIS., FIRM.

HE WATCHED A BLACKSMITH AT A FORGE AND ANVIL NEATLY CUT A PIECE OF GLOWING METAL AND LEARNED THAT THE MAN WORKED TEN HOURS DAILY FOR 100 CHINESE DOLLARS MONTHLY, AND KEEP.

THE PLANT MANAGER EXPLAINED THAT THE LARGE LABOR TURNOVER WAS ESPECIALLY AMONG WOMEN.

SOMEWHERE IN EASTERN INDIA--FIRST ADD CHINESE BY MCGAFFIN X X X SUPPLY SERVICE. OCT 5 1942

ON OUR ARRIVAL WE WRE SHOWN THE NEAT BRICK BUILDINGS USED TO HOUSE ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS. THEN WE GOT INTO RECONNAISSANCE CARS AND SET OUT TO SEE HOW THE CHINESE ARE PROGRESSING IN WHAT HAS BECOME "UNCLE JOE'S" PET PROJECT.

THE FIRST STOP WAS AT THE HOSPITAL. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT INSTITUTION AT THE CAMP BECAUSE SEVERAL HUNDRED MUST BE NURSED BACK TO HEALTH. MANY BECAME ILL WITH MALARIA AND OTHER AFFLICTIONS AFTER THE DESPERATE MARCH THROUGH THE JUNGLE.

"THEY RESPOND WELL TO GOOD TREATMENT AND FOOD," SAID MAJ.C.B. WARRENBURG, PHOENIX, ARIZ., WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL.

"THEY CAN EAT UNBELIEVABLE AMOUNTS OF RICE. THE RICE RATION IS TWO POUNDU DAILY, PLUS MUTTON, CHICKEN AND VEGETABLES WASHED DOWN WITH THEIR FAVORITE DRINK--BOILING HOT WATER."

MAJOR GORDON SEAGRAVES, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY IN BURMA, WHOSE HOSPITAL UNIT OF 32 BURMESE NURSES AND AMERICAN, BRITISH AND BURMESE MEN SAW ACTION IN BURMA, HAS GIVEN EXPERT ASSISTANCE IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A CHINESE MEDICAL CORPS IS BEING TRAINED IN FIRST AID AND BATTLEFIELD EVACUATION.

COL.RICHARD M.SANDUSKY, OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., SHOWED US THROUGH THE INFANTRY SECTION. WE STOPPED IN THE TOMMY GUN CLASSROOM, THE FIRST HALT IN THE "BELT LINE SYSTEM" OF TEACHING HERE, WHERE CORPORAL WALLACE HEATH, OF AMARILLO, TEX., WAS SUPERVISING A CLASS.

ALL THE AMERICANS ARE LEARNING THE CHINESE LANGUAGE UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF COL.HAYDEN L.BOATNER, OF NEW ORLEANS.

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NEXT WE SAW MEN ON THE BREN GUN LINE, FIRING THE ONLY NON-AMERICAN WEAPONS IN THE SCHOOL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LIEUT.ALBERT NEWTON OF NEW YORK CITY.

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ON THE RIFLE RANGE, THE CHINESE WHO HAD BEEN PRACTICING ONLY FOUR DAYS, WERE PLUGGING BULLSEYES AT 200 YARDS. PART OF THEIR PROWESS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO A HILLBILLY SENIOR INSTRUCTOR, SERGEANT FELIX SOUTHERLAND, OF CHARLOTTE, N.C., WHO TEACHES THE AMERICAN METHOD OF STEADYING THE RIFLE WITH THE LEFT ARM IN A LEATHER SLING ATTACHED TO THE GUNBARREL.

THE FAVORITE CHINESE WEAPON IS THE TRENCH MORTAR. WE WATCHED A HOT-SHOT TEAM LEARNING TO FIRE AN IMPROVED AMERICAN MORTAR UNDER THE COACHING OF SERGEANT SAMUEL CARMELL, OF BOSTON, MASS.

CAPT.RALPH B.TILT, OF DEMAREST, N.J., WAS CONDUCTING A GROUP IN FIRING EXERCISES WITH BROWNING MACHINEGUNS IN WHICH SIMULATED TANKS WERE THE TARGETS.

THEN WE WENT TO A FIELD WHICH HAD BEEN RENTED FROM NATIVES WHO MOVED FROM A WIDE RADIUS TO ALLOW THE ARTILLERY TO DO ITS STUFF. LIEUT.COL.R.M.CANNON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, HAD THE MEN FIRE A FEW DEMONSTRATION ROUNDS WITH PACK HOWITZERS--AN IDEAL WEAPON FOR CHINA AND BURMA BECAUSE IT CAN BE BROKEN DOWN AND CARRIED ON MULE BACK. TEN CHINESE ARTILLERY OFFICERS WERE FLOWN DOWN FROM CHUNGKING TO ASSIST IN TEACHING.

THE TEACHING OF TRUCK DRIVERS IS ANOTHER FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL. IN THE WORDS OF CHIEF INSTRUCTOR MAJOR DONALD MAIDT OF OKLAHOMA CITY, AND MAJOR J.O.STEPHENSON OF HASTINGS, NEB., "CHINESE WHO NEVER HAVE DRIVEN ANYTHING MORE COMPLICATED THAN A WHEELBARROW ARE BEING TURNED INTO DRIVERS IN TWO WEEKS TIME."

ONE PROBLEM IS GETTING CHINESE WITH LEGS LONG ENOUGH TO WORK THE PEDALS.

BACK IN THE MESS HALL WE WERE TOLD STORIES CONFIRMING THAT THIS IS REAL TIGER COUNTRY.

CAPT.DAVID MCCONNELL, OF CHESTER, S.C., SECRETARY TO ECONOMIC DIRECTOR JAMES F.BYRNES WHEN HE WAS SENATOR, SHOT ONE WITH HIS .45 REVOLVER RECENTLY. ANOTHER WAS BAGGED WITH AN ARMY RIFLE BY PRIVATE DALE JENSON OF SALT LAKE CITY ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE CAMP.

TORONTO, ONT., OCT 4-(AP)-THE HANGING OF SUCH LEADERS AS HITLER AND HIS SATELLITES IS NOT SUFFICIENT ACTION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE AFTER VICTORY IS WON, PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SAID TONIGHT IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A MEETING OF THE JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE OF TORONTO.

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"HANGING OF A FEW INDIVIDUALS FROM A HIGH SCAFFOLD IS NOT ENOUGH," HE DECLARED. "WE MUST EXTERMINATE THE IGNORANCE, THE HATE, THE BESTIALITY THAT BREED AND NOURISH SUCH INHUMAN PHILOSOPHIES AS NAZISM AND FASCISM.

"WE MUST CLEAN OUT THE PESTILENCE HOLES OF EUROPE WHERE TYRANNY CONSTANTLY IS REBORN THROUGH THE CENTURIES.

"WE MUST ACTIVATE THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, OFFERING FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY AND EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL PEOPLES, AND ESTABLISHING A BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT WILL ASSURE AN ENDURING PEACE."

TORONTO--SECOND ADD AFL X X X LAST CONVENTION.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT GAVE ONLY A FACTUAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, THE EMERGENCY AGENCY SET UP TO HANDLE WARTIME DISPUTES. THE CASES AND THE UNIONS INVOLVED WERE NOT LISTED AND NO OPINION ON THE BOARD'S WORK WAS EXPRESSED. LABOR IS REPRESENTED ON THE WAR LABOR BOARD. IT IS NOT REPRESENTED ON THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD WHICH WAS CREATED BY THE WAGNER ACT TO ENFORCE THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD IS TO CLARIFY WHICH UNION THE EMPLOYER SHALL DEAL WITH, AND IS NOT CONCERNED WITH THE SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENTS, SUCH AS WAGES. THE WAR LABOR BOARD GOVERNS THAT FIELD.

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THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT SHOWED A TWELVE-MONTH INCOME OF $2,309,181. THE BALANCE ON HAND AUGUST 31 WAS $1,267,171. THE FEDERATION'S PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME IS A PER CAPITA TAX OF ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS A MONTH ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS. FEDERAL AND LOCAL TRADE UNIONS DIRECTLY AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL PAY 35 1/2 CENTS PER MEMBER PER MONTH.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF UNITY WITH THE CIO WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY A DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF THE SEVERAL MOVES BY BOTH SIDES IN THAT FIELD SINCE LAST JANUARY. UNITY COMMITTEES ARE SCHEDULED TO START CONFERENCES THE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER.

THE REPORT ALSO DISCLOSED THE TEXT OF THE COUNCIL'S REPLY LAST SPRING TO A PROPOSAL OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A WARTIME COMMITTEE OF BRITISH, SOVIET, AND AMERICAN LABOR UNION LEADERS TO SPUR THE WAR EFFORT. THE REPLY EXPRESSED A DETERMINATION TO "RENDER ALL PRACTICAL AID TO THE RUSSIAN WORKERS," BUT PROPOSED LIMITING THE COMMITTEE TO ANGLO-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES AND SUGGESTED THAT THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ACT AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE SOVIET LEADERS. THE AFL ALSO RESERVED THE PRIVILEGE OF INCLUDING IN THE REPRESENTATION OF AMERICAN LABOR OF THE COMMITTEE "THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ANY OTHER BONA FIDE TRADE UNION BODY."

BRITISH LEADERS AGREED, AND AN ANGLO-AAMERICAN COMMITTEE MEETING HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR LAST MONTH IN WASHINGTON. NO PROVISION HAD BEEN MADE FOR REPRESENTATION FOR THE CIO OR THE INDEPENDENT RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS WHEN A LAST-MINUTE POSTPONEMENT WAS ORDERED, OSTENSIBLY AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. TENTATIVELY THE MEETING WAS THEN SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER, BUUT A DEFINITE DATE HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 5 1942

(NY)--WHILE SIX MORE MERCHANT SHIPS AND 75 SEAMEN AND PASSENGERS WERE REVEALED TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN WESTERN ATLANTIC WARFARE BY LAST WEEK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE UNITED NATIONS' COUNTER-OFFENSIVE SHOWED EFFECTIVE PROGRESS AGAINST THE TORPEDO MENACE.

BRITISH DESTROYERS, CORVETTES AND ATLANTIC PATROL PLANES MADE FIVE ATTACKS ON GERMAN U-BOATS IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING THURSDAY AT MIDNIGHT, AND IN THE WHOLE OF SEPTEMBER, 145 ATTACKS WERE REPORTED IN THE ATLANTIC, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK IN A PROGRAM AIMED AT GERMAN SEAMEN AND PICKED UP BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

MEANWHILE, THE CANADIAN NAVY, THE BRAZILIAN AIRFORCE, AND THE AMERICAN NAVY PUSHED HOME THEIR BLOWS AGAINST THE AXIS THREAT TO ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS LINES.

THE CANADIAN NAVY SANK FOUR AXIS SUBMARINES AND "PROBABLY DESTROYED" TWO OTHERS "THIS SUMMER," ANGUS MACDONALD, DOMINION NAVY MINISTER ANNOUNCED, WHILE JOAQUIM FERREIRA, EDITOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO'S "O GLOBO" NEWSPAPER, SAID BRAZILIAN PLANES HAVE ALREADY DESTROYED "AT LEAST SIX" ENEMY SUBMARINES OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

THE AMERICAN NAVY TUESDAY WILL HOLD TRIALS OF A NEW ANTI-SUBMARINE CRAFT WHICH CAN BE TURNED OUT AT AN ESTIMATED RATE OF 3,600 MONTHLY. IF IT MEETS EXPECTATIONS, THIS CRAFT CAN DO MUCH

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TOWARD BRINGING U-BOAT ACTIVITIES TO A HALT.

BRITISH ANTI-SUBMARINE DEFENSE IS COMBINING SMOKE SCREENS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER PLANE DEFENSE FROM CARRIERS IN MEETING THE THREAT OF PACK ATTACKS BY AXIS SUBMARINES AND BOMBINGS BY SHORE-BASED AIRCRAFT.

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IN ADDITION, MARINE INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS LAST WEEK REDUCED CARGO RISK RATES BY $2.50 FOR EACH $100 OF CARGO VALUE, AGAIN CUTTING WAR RISK INSURANCE ON VITAL SUPPLIES RUNNING BETWEEN THE AMERICAS.

BESIDE THE 75 PERSONS KILLED IN SUBMARINE SINKINGS REPORTED LAST WEEK, 69 OTHERS WERE MISSING. AT LEAST 192 CREWMEN AND PASSENGERS WERE RESCUED AND BROUGHT SAFELY TO ALLIED PORTS.

LOSSES ANNOUNCED SINCE SEPT. 27, WHICH BOOSTED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF REPORTED WESTERN ATLANTIC SINKINGS TO 482 CRAFT SINCE PEARL HARBOR, INCLUDED TWO AMERICAN SHIPS, ONE SPANISH, ONE SWEDISH AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED ALLIED VESSELS.

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THE TABULATION:

	WEEK SEPT. 27-OCT. 3	SINCE PEARL HARBOR
OFF THE U.S.	1	177
OFF CANADA	0	46
IN THE CARIBBEAN	2	161
IN THE GULF OF MEXICO	1	46
OFF SOUTH AMERICA	2	52
TOTALS	6	482

MORE JAPANESE LAND ON GUADALCANAL; U. S. BOMBERS KEEP KISKA UNDER FIRE; STALINGRAD HOLDS OFF NEW NAZI DRIVE

FLYERS ALSO SCORE HIT ON DESTROYER

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More Enemy Troops, However, Land In Dark On Guadalcanal

Marines Hold Positions On Island—Sharp Patrol Clashes Fought

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Australian patrols take Kagi, last village before New Guinea advance reaches gap in Owen Stanley Mountains.....*Page 8*

Navy says army flyers from their new Aleutians base keep Japs at Kiska under almost daily attack .....*Page 8*

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 5 — American fighter and drive-bomber pilots destroyed ten Japanese planes, damaged two others and a destroyer in four days' action in the Solomons Island area last week, the navy reported today, but despite determined air attacks the enemy succeeded in landing small reinforcements on Guadalcanal under cover of darkness.

The destroyer was one of four attacked by navy and Marine Corps dive bombers and torpedo planes south of the New Georgia group of the Solomons last Thursday.

Destroyer At Standstill

They were believed to have been covering a small landing made by the Japanese at Veru harbor the night of September 30. When last seen, the destroyer that was hit was at a standstill.

On September 29, the communique said, a small group of heavy Japanese bombers with a strong fighter escort attempted a raid on marine positions at Guadalcanal Island, but intercepting fighters shot down four enemy fighter planes and forced the bombers to jettison their bombs before reaching their objectives.

Marines Hold Positions

The marines, said the communique, are maintaining their positions on Guadalcanal, and clashes with enemy patrols have been frequent, but there has been no important change in the positions of the opposing forces.

Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers, accompanied by army pursuit planes, bombed and strafed enemy troops and equipment on Guadalcanal September 29, and raided small enemy surface craft carrying supplies. The same day American planes bombed the enemy at Rekata Bay, about 120 miles north of Guadalcanal, setting fires ashore and destroying two enemy seaplanes.

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Text Of Communique No. 141

"South Pacific:

"1. United States marines are maintaining their positions on Guadalcanal while our air forces are continuing to attack the enem over a wide area. Clashes with enemy patrols have been frequer but there has been no major chang in positions. In spite of our determined air attacks it has not be possible to prevent the enemy fro landing small troop reinforcem en on Guadalcanal under cover darkness.

"2. On September 29—

"(a) A small group of Japanese heavy bombers with strong fighter escort raided our positions at Guadalcanal. Our fighters shot down four enemy fighters an forced the bombers to jettison the bombs before reaching their objectives.

Enemy Craft Raided

"(b) Navy and Marine Corps dive-bombers, assisted by army pursuit planes, raided enemy small craft carrying supplies to troops on Guadalcanal and bombed and strafed enemy troops and equipment ashore.

"(c) Enemy installations at Rekata Bay were bombed and strafed by our search planes. Fires were observed ashore and two enemy seaplanes were destroyed.

"3. On September 30—

"(a) Rekata Bay was attacked by

navy dive bombers. A munitions dump was set afire and two enemy aircraft were damaged.

Jap Troops Strafed

"(b) Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers and army pursuit planes continued attacks on enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps on Guadalcanal.

"4. On October 1—

"(a) Army pursuit planes continued attacks on enemy ground forces on Guadalcanal.

"(b) Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers and torpedo planes attacked four Japanese destroyers to the south of the New Georgia group. These ships are believed to have been covering a small landing which the enemy made at Viru harbor on the night of September 30. A destroyer was hit and damaged and when last seen was dead in the water.

Fortresses Fire Boat

"(c) Army Flying Fortresses set fire to a small boat off Greenwich Islands at the southeastern end of Malaita Island.

"5. On October 2—

"(a) The Japanese again attacked Guadalcanal with a small group of bombers, heavily protected by fighters. Our intercepting fighters shot down four enemy fighters. No bombs were dropped.

"(b) Army heavy bombers attacked Rekata Bay but results were not observed."

In the Solomons, the Navy reported, a small force of enemy bombers attempted a raid last Tuesday on the American positions on Guadalcanal but interceptors shot down four of the large escort of Japanese fighter planes, and forced the bombers to jettison their explosives before they reached their target.

The same day, American planes bombed and strafed enemy positions at Rekata bay, about 120 miles north of Guadalcanal, destroying two seaplanes and setting fires ashore. Meanwhile, Navy and Marine dive bombers accompanied by Army pursuit planes were raiding small Jap supply vessels off Guadalcanal and attacking enemy troops on the island.

The following day the air attacks continued against the Japanese on Guadalcanal and Navy dive bombers also attacked Rekata bay, setting a munitions dump afire and damaging two enemy aircraft.

Planes Attack Destroyers

On Thursday, attacks against Jap ground forces were continued by Army planes, while the Navy and Marine dive bombers and torpedo planes went after four Japanese destroyers which apparently were covering a small enemy landing at Viru harbor, on New Georgia island about 120 miles northwest. One of the destroyers was hit and damaged, said the Navy, and when last seen "was dead in the water." The same day, said the communique, Army Flying Fortresses set fire to a small boat near the Greenwich islands, a small group off the southeastern tip of Malaita island about 45 miles from the southern tip of Guadalcanal.

Friday the Japanese attacked Guadalcanal again with a small force of bombers proected by a heavy escort of fighters, but again interceptors turned them back. Four of the enemy fighters were shot down, said the Navy, and "no bombs were dropped." Another attack on Rekata bay was carried out Friday by American Army heavy bombers but the results were not observed.

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In the Aleutians, the Navy reported weather conditions have favored consistent aerial attacks on the Japs and "the enemy has been under continual fire."

No Airfield at Kiska

The stepped-up operations appeared to be a major threat to the Japanese at Kiska, where no adequate airfield exists for the operation of land-based planes. The Japanese may have developed flight strips or other limited facilities for a small number of fighter planes, but for the most part their aerial defense has been conducted by limited numbers of comparatively slow flying boats and fighter planes equippel with seaplane floats.

Establishment of advanced bases by the Army in the Andreanof group, announced Saturday by the Navy, marked the first large-scale move toward eventual elimination of the Japanese positions in the Aleutians since the enemy first occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu islands in June.

In the Andreanof group—the farthest east of these islanls is less than 400 miles from Kiska—the Army has developed bases capable of handling not only speedy fighter planes, but also huge four-engined bombers.

The communique today reported that aerial reconnaissance over Kiska disclosed that two cargo ships in the harbor had been damaged by bombs and beached in earlier raids, although the bomber crews had been unable to observe the damage from the high altitude at which the bombing runs were made.

So far, the officially reported toll of Japanese ships in the Aleutions is 38 sunk or damaged by air attack and submarine.

German Radio Gets Mixed Up as Usual

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The German radio broadcast claims of a great Japanese naval victory over the United States forces in the Solomon Islands but all other sources—including the Tokyo radio—failed today to substantiate the Nazi report.

The Berlin account quoted Rear Admiral Hideo Hiraide as saying the United States already had lost several aircraft carriers, 12 transports and 12 other naval craft in a Solomons battle pictured as still in progress.

Tokyo, however, broadcast a different story.

Admiral Hiraide, the Tokyo naval spokesman, was heard by British official listeners to have made a statement in which there was no indication of a new Solomons battle. Instead, the admiral was heard asking vaguely what had become of several American carriers, 12 transports and 12 other vessels.

Hiraide referred to the U. S. Marines in the Solomons as "decoys" and added that the Japanese did not intend to wipe them out quickly because they wanted the United States to send more so Japan could score a bigger victory.

NAVY ANNOUNCES LOSS OF GRUNION, U. S. SUBMARINE

OCT 6 1942

Vessel Launched in Groton Last December Missing in Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) The loss of the fifth American submarine since the start of the war was reported today by the Navy in an announcement that the 1,526-ton Grunion was so long overdue that it must be presumed lost in the Pacific.

One of the newest of the Navy's undersea craft, the Grunion was launched at Groton, Conn., two weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. She was commanded by Lieut. Commdr. Mannert L. Abele of Quincy, Mass., a veteran submarine officer.

The Navy said the families of the Grunion's crew had been notified that they were missing. The number aboard the vessel was not disclosed, but submarines of the Grunion's size normally carry a complement of 65 men.

Two other submarines are listed by the Navy as overdue and presumably lost—the Shark, which failed to return from operations in the western Pacific, and the Perch, lost near Java. In addition, the Navy lost the S-26 in a collision off Panama, and the Sea Lion, stationed at Cavite, the naval base in Manila bay, was destroyed to prevent her capture by the Japanese.

115 Ships Sunk

American submarines, many of them ranging far within Japanese-controlled waters of the Pacific and the China sea, have sunk or damaged at least 115 enemy vessels of all types. Although several have escaped destruction by the narrowest margins, so far only the three undersea craft have failed to return from operations in which they have sunk 74 Japanese ships, probably sunk 19 more and damaged 22.

The Grunion was one of the 12 "G" type submarines of 1939-40, and the contract for her construction was awarded to the Electric Boat company, Aug. 1, 1940. Her keel was laid March 1, 1941, and she was launched Dec. 22.

Born in Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1903, Commander Abele attended high school there for three years before joining the Navy as an apprentice seaman in 1920. After serving aboard the battleship Utah in Europe for more than a year, he returned to the United States and entered the Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1926.

His wife, Mrs. Catherine E. Abele, now lives at Tiverton, R. I.

Australians Continue Drive Above Efogi in Owen Stanley Range

Allied Bombers Attack Buka Airdrome in Northern Solomons

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 5.—In the seventh day of consistent, unopposed advance, Australian troops pushed upward yesterday over a rugged trail north of Efogi in New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains.

Flyers of the Allied air forces at the same time swept far beyond the advanced ground forces to harass key points on the Japanese line of retreat. In another sector Catalina (Consolidated) bombers made a night raid on the airdrome at Buka, on the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, starting fires near the runway and in dispersal areas and destroying at least one plane.

Efogi, 64 miles by jungle trail from the Allied base at Port Moresby and about 7 miles from "the gap" in the Owen Stanley range, was captured Saturday.

Believed Near Entrance.

The Australians were believed to be either in or near the south entrance of "the gap," which lies at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet.

A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur said the Australian forward units had made only slight contact with the enemy, too light to indicate even rear-guard action.

Their exact position was not given. North of Efogi there are two trails, one leading 3 miles to Kagi and the other 6 miles to the Myola Lakes.

Forde Expresses Confidence.

Australian Army Minister Francis Forde, returning to Canberra to report to Prime Minister Curtin and the war cabinet on a tour of battle areas in New Guinea, expressed absolute confidence on the outcome there.

"I observed a very definite spirit of aggression in our troops," he said.

Air Minister A. S. Drakeford, who made the same tour, said Allied forces in New Guinea were enjoying air superiority for the first time in any land operation in the Pacific area.

Drive Advances In New Guinea

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General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Tuesday*, Oct. 6 (AP). Australian jungle troops, still without opposition, have cleaned up the area around Kagi, last village south of the mile-high gap in the Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea, and are continuing toward the gap, a communique said today.

The occupation of Kagi, which is about four miles from the pass, represents a gain of about three miles from the village of Efogi which fell Saturday.

Advance Toward Lakes

On another prong of the mountain trail which branches off at Efogi the Australians have advanced about six miles to the Myola lakes, the communique said.

"Our ground patrols have covered Kagi and Myola and our advance is continuing toward the gap," the communique said.

The reference to patrols seemed to indicate that occupation of these places was carried out by rapidly advancing small units.

Beyond the gap the trail falls steeply through Deniki to Kowoda, from which the Japanese started their attack toward Port Moresby last month.

Meanwhile, Allied air forces supported the ground troops by continuing their smashing attacks on Buna, the invasion base on the southeastern coast of New Guinea from which the enemy forces were supplied.

Bombers Attack Convoy

Two formations of Allied medium bombers yesterday struck at a small enemy convoy of two destroyers and a transport off Buna with unobserved results, the communique said. The presence of the transport in that area indicated the Japanese probably were trying to land reinforcements.

An air battle took place over Buna when six to twelve Zero fighters intercepted the Allied bombers. Three Japanese planes were shot down and one Allied bomber is missing.

In addition to the attack on the convoy, two Allied formations of heavy bombers and attack units bombed and strafed the Buna area. Barges on the beach were machine-gunned, a supply ship was blown up and damage was done to enemy defenses at nearby Sananda.

Allied heavy bombers also made a dawn attack on Japanese airfields at Rabaul, New Britain, dropping 12 tons of bombs on runways and dispersal areas, the communique said.

They were met with heavy anti-aircraft fire and an enemy fighter formation of about twenty planes. Four Japanese planes were shot down and several others damaged in a 50-minute running fight which followed the attack. One Allied bomber is missing.

Aussies Still Advance, Near Owen Stanley Gap

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 5 (AP)—Green-clad Australian veterans continued their advance today on Kagi, the last village south of the mile-high gap in the Owen Stanley range of New Guinea, meeting only the most desultory opposition of isolated groups of retreating Japanese.

Beyond the gap, now virtually within sight of the stealthy Aussies, the slippery and rugged trail falls steeply through Deniki to Kokoda, from which the Japanese started their menacing advance toward the Allied base of Port Moresby last month.

Only Slight Opposition

Efogi, which fell Saturday, is only seven miles from the mountain pass and at the juncture of trails leading three miles to Kagi and six miles to Myola Lakes.

During the entire seven days of uninterrupted advance, only the slightest opposition has been encountered and nowhere have the Japanese organized a rear-guard action. The retreat has puzzled headquarters, since rather elaborate defense positions have been overrun with practically no casualties.

The most plausible explanation is the effective blows by United States and Australian planes on the tenuous enemy supply line. Kittyhawks continued to harass key points on the Japanese line of retreat, and they were unchallenged by the enemy.

Heroes of Burma Retreat Describe Jungle Ordeal

OCT 6 1942

Troops Caught in Monsoon Rains Marched Three Months to Reach India.

SOMEWHERE IN EASTERN INDIA, Oct. 5 (AP) A large contingent of Chinese troops at this newly founded American training school arrived in India to begin classes only after a march as terrible as any in the annals of war. They came from Burma and only those with the will to live got through the green hell of jungles and mountains.

The story was told to the press for the first time by the Chinese

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commander who led them out, Maj. Gen. Liao Tzi-Ping.

General Describes March

All the troops at this school came out of Burma but the heroes of this awful march suffered incomparably more than the others because they were the last to leave and were caught by the fury of the monsoon rains. The drama of the story was heightened by the simplicity of the recital by the bespectacled General Liao, who could tell the story in five different languages if he wanted to.

The three months of slogging through the jungles began on May 14. The men suffered from malaria, tropic ornaga sores, general exhaustion and hunger.

In their section of Burma the monsoon turned the creeks into 20-foot torrents in a few hours.

"We built bridges but they disappeared overnight," the general said. "Mountain passes were filled and we often had to climb nearly perpendicular heights. Our mules balked but rather than abandon them the men sometimes carried them up.

Carried Own Weapons

"Each man carried his own weapon. At night we chopped down bamboo to make huts and beds but the wood was so wet we could hardly light a fire. Sleep was difficult because of the myriad insects swarming over our bodies."

The men marched on, many barefoot, their soaked clothes rotting on their backs. Mosquitoes, ants and leeches bit through their clothing, leaving sores that abscessed and were often fatal. They had doctors but no medicine and no nurses, the nurses having been sent back to China before the retreat into India.

At first the Chinese were able to buy rice and cattle from villagers, but between Singhaling Khamti and Taro they ran completely out of food.

"We cooked ababa root then," said the commander. "Many lived on horseflesh. Once a party reached Taro they had food dropped by American planes."

Some of the men without the will to live lay down before they could reach Taro, the commander said, and "they were skeleton in three days."

The marchers were the remnants of a division which had fought its way up to Mandalay after the evacuation of Toungoo. They started fighting in Burma on March 11. The division sustained 3,000 casualties in battle before the march-out started and that terrible ordeal claimed an additional 1,000.

STILWELL TRAINS CHINESE VETERANS

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Somewhere in Eastern India, Oct. 5 (A P.).—Under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the survivors of Chinese divisions which fought the Japanese in Burma are being reequipped with American weapons and organized into a strong striking force.

Existence of the corps, a closely guarded military secret, was disclosed for the first time when American correspondents were permitted to visit the camp where the Chinese are undergoing intensive training.

Gen. Stilwell, American Chief of Staff for the Allied forces in China, is being assisted in organization of the group—one of his pet projects—by a number of American Army officers, who are enthusiastic over the manner in which the Chinese are taking hold.

On a rifle range the correspondents were shown Chinese plugging bull's eyes at 200 yards after only four days of practice. Other units were manning trench mortars and machine-guns with eye-opening efficiency.

The teaching of truckdrivers is another function of the school.

"Chinese who never have driven anything more complicated than a wheelbarrow are being turned into drivers in two weeks' time," explained one American officer.

Several hundred of the Chinese still are undergoing hospital treatment for wounds and ills contracted in their long trek through the Burmese jungles, but most are responding rapidly and are expected to return to active duty soon.

Soldiers Visit Maharajah

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By Preston Grover

[Associated Press Correspondent]

A United States Air Base Somewhere in Central India, Oct. 4 (Delayed)—To Lieut. Pete Crow, one of West Point's newer products, fell the unromantic task recently of gathering up the remains of wrecked American airplanes for repair at this newly built depot—but the job has made him the envy of the whole encampment.

He has shot panthers and pythons in the jungle, getting through to the scene of crashes; he has dined with a maharajah whose fantastic modern city lies in the middle of what maps describe as the great Indian Desert.

The lieutenant's full name is Duward Crow, of Fort Payne, Ala., West Point '41, but Pete's his name out here.

With the establishment of this base, he was assigned to bring back—whole, if possible—planes which crash on the route to China.

They Dine On Quail

Recently, when in Gwalior Maharajah, with a crew of five men he trekked through fifty miles of jungle country into the Pandola districts. He had emergency rations, but saved them. Instead, he and his men shot quail and, because one of the crew was a good cook, they lived like princes.

It was a trip to Bikaner to salvage a wreck that gave Crow and his crew their greatest experience. They had never heard of the Maharajah of Bikaner, the romantic Prince who, during the World War, was an *aide-de-camp* to King George V. But the maharajah gave them a stirring reception.

They got off a train at Bikaner little expecting it to be anything but a desert town. Instead, liveried servants escorted them to fancy horse-drawn tongas, and they were taken to an air-conditioned hotel, where they found rooms reserved for each of them.

The Train Is Held

Summoned to the maharaja's palace, they were welcomed warmly. When they expressed anxiety to get on with the job of loading the plane on a railroad car for return to the depot here, the maharajah said, "My engineers will load it for you." And they did.

They weret aken on a sight-seeing tour on elephant back. The maharajah showed them his richest jewels, and offered them cigarettes on a big gold tray studded with diamonds.

Presently, when Crow whispered to an attendant that he and his party must catch their train, they were told: "Don't worry. The maharajah has ordered it to wait for you. He owns the railroad."

Cheered Repeatedly On Tour Of Colleges

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 5—Wendell Willkie mingled for more than four hours today with students and faculty members at four Chungking Government educational institutions, reiterating his message of "anti-imperialism" and receiving a spontaneous welcome that left him visibly affected.

Eager, smiling Chinese students virtually overwhelmed Willkie with their manifestations of good will, cheering him again and again as he moved from building to building.

Later Willkie lunched with Chen Li-Fu, Minister of Education, and then gave a luncheon himself in honor of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Army air forces in China.

Enjoys Sahoshing Wine

Leading figures of the Chinese educational and scientific world were present at the first luncheon, where Willkie for the first time ate Chinese food with chopsticks. He also drank China's famous sahoshing wine out of thimble-like cups and pronounced it excellent.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that arrangements had been made for Willkie to visit the Chinese battlefront, but the time and place were not revealed.

Mme. Chiang Interprets

Yesterday he had a busy day, touring Chungking's war industries, meeting political leaders, including the Communist general, Chou En-lai, and finally having a three-and-a-hour heart-to-heart talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang's American-educated wife was present at the meeting, assisting in interpreting when delicate shades of meaning were involved.

Both Chiang and Willkie refused to comment on the nature of their discussion.

Almost Moved To Tears

Willkie said he was "almost moved to tears" by the student demonstrations which greeted him at Nanki intermediate school, Chungking University, Central National University and the Central Institute of Technology.

"No reception I've received on my trip through many countries has so touched me as that given me this morning by you students, the future leaders of your country," he said in one of four brief talks.

On the various campuses Willkie stopped to talk with individual students, cracked jokes and brought laughs and stories about episodes in his own university days. He spoke without an interpreter at National Central University and at other schools. Many students were well enough acquainted with English to follow him easily.

Coed Blushes At Tribute

Willkie brought blushes to the slightly-rouged cheeks of two comely Chinese-coeds when he told them "I've seen good-looking girls all over the world, and I just say you are certainly good looking."

He met only one autograph hunter at the school—and she got his signature.

He asked one girl "What does your father do?" and she replied: "He's a lawyer, like you."

Signs which greeted him everywhere read: "Long live Willkie, Democracy, the United States, and China."

Over one archway was a welcome sign which bore a picture more resembling Abraham Lincoln than Willkie. It drew a laugh as his party passed.

Talks With Workers.

Mr. Willkie talked informally yesterday with mill hands, factory workers and clerks, seeking their attitude toward the war and their feeling toward China's allies.

"Why doesn't China make a separate peace?" Mr. Willkie asked one worker. "You can make peace with Japan. What difference do the United Nations make?"

"No, no!" the worker replied vehemently. "We'll never do that."

Earlier, Mr. Willkie was the guest of honor at a tea at which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek had assembled a host of Chinese and foreign notables.

Mr. Willkie delighted the assemblage by bestowing a spontaneous kiss upon a [illegible] war orphan—one of [illegible] sang a song of welcome.

Among those at the [illegible] Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces in China.

Mr. Willkie was introduced to the guests by Mme. Chiang as "the living, vibrant symbol of the free nations."

Allied Envoys Confer

OCT 6 1942

By Henry C. Cassidy

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Oct. 5—The United States and British ambassadors today discussed informally the Stalin letter which called upon Russia's allies to fulfill their obligations fully and on time, and they are expected to seek an explanation of some of its phrases.

The main issue appears to be whether the creation of a second front in 1942, which is generally held by Russians to be an Allied obligation, should be so considered by the Governments involved.

The two ambassadors, Admiral William H. Standley and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, met at luncheon at Spasso House, the United States Embassy.

Important Development

In diplomatic quarters, the letter was considered to be an important development bringing into the open apparent differences in the views of the Allied capitals.

Premier Stalin yesterday declared that Allied aid to Soviet Russia had "so far been little effective" in comparison with Russia's own aid to the Western Allies, and that Russia regards the establishment of a second front as a matter of first-rate importance.

It was the first time the Russians had learned of their leader's views in such strong language.

Withholds Comment

The paper headlined the story "Answer of Comrade Stalin to questions of correspondent of American agency, the Associated Press." It printed the letter in full, but withheld comment.

Stalin's statement was delivered in the form of a letter answering three questions submitted to him in writing by this correspondent, chief of the Moscow bureau of the Associated Press, and represented the Soviet Premier's first public utterance on the second-front issue in more than a year.

Text Of Letter

The text of the letter, typed on a plain sheet of white note paper and signed in a bold hand, follows:

"Dear Mr. Cassidy—Owing to the pressure of work and my consequent inability to grant you an interview, I shall confine myself to a brief written answer to your questions.

"1. 'What place does the possibility of a second front occupy in the Soviet estimates of the current situation?'

"Answer—A very important place—one might say a place of first-rate importance.

"2. 'To what extent is Allied aid to the Soviet Union proving effective and what could be done to amplify and improve this aid?'

"Little Effective"

"A.—As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is giving to the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascist, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective. In order to amplify and improve this aid, only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfill their obligatins fully and on time.

"3. 'What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?'

"A.—I think that the Soviet capacity of resisting the German brigands is in strength not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination.

"With respect. "J. STALIN."

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Confirms Churchill Report.

This communication, written in Russian and accompanied by an authorized English translation, was handed to me yesterday by Nikolai Palgunov, chief of the Foreign Office press department, only 24 hours after I had submitted my queries at the gate of the Kremlin.

In effect, it confirmed the report which Prime Minister Churchill carried back to Britain after his visit to Moscow in August—that Russia is not satisfied with the support she has been receiving from her

Allies.

Stalin himself made no statement after Mr. Churchill's visit—in fact, his last public reference to the second front question was on November 6, 1941, when he told a meeting of Communist party leaders celebrating the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution:

"One of the reasons for the reverses of the Red Army is the absence of a second front."

The second front has been a major issue since Foreign Commissar Molotov's visit to London and Washington last May and the subsequent publication of joint American and British communiques announcing that "complete understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Frequent Press References.

There have been frequent press references to the question since then in the Soviet press, which has reflected the belief that the main obligation of the Allies is the opening of a second front.

(Dispatches from London said Stalin's statement had received wide attention in Britain.)

The Soviet people learned today of their leader's feelings over the lack of a second front and insufficient aid through Pravda, Communist Party organ, which carried a front-page story headlined:

"Answer of Comrade Stalin to questions of correspondent of American agency, the Associated Press."

His letter was printed in full, but there was no comment.

This was the first time the people had learned of Stalin's views in such strong language.

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Allies May Seek Clarification of Stalin's Letter

U. S. and British Envoys in Conference; Issue Seen as Second-Front Pledge

By Henry C. Cassidy

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MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—The Ambassadors to Russia of the United States and Great Britain evidently will ask the Russian government to clarify certain phrases in the letter in which Premier Josef V. Stalin has now declared that a second front is of first-rank importance to the Soviet Union and has called upon Russia's allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

The two envoys, Admiral William H. Standley, for the United States, and Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, for Great Britain, discussed the letter informally today at a lunch at the American Embassy at Moscow, Spasso House.

Apparently the main issue is whether creation of a second front in 1942 should be formally considered as an Allied obligation. Russians generally have held it to be an obligation since the statements issued at Washington and London after Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov's visits to those capitals in the spring. Both statements asserted that all three governments were in agreement on "the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

In diplomatic circles at Moscow, the Stalin letter, which was delivered to this correspondent yesterday in response to three written questions, was considered an important development bringing into the open the apparent disagreement among Allied capitals.

The most significant phrase in the letter was considered to be this: "In order to amplify and improve this aid (from the Western Allies) only one thing is required: That the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

In preceding paragraphs, Stalin stated that the part played by a second front in Soviet estimates of the current situation is in "a very important place, one might say a place of first-rate importance," and further:

"As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is giving to the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascists, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective."

Today the Soviet press and radio gave the letter widespread domestic publicity. The Moscow radio started several news broadcasts by reading the text of the letter. "Pravda," the Communist party newspaper, published it in the center of the first page under a three-column headline—unusually large for the Soviet press. The headline said: "Answer of Comrade Stalin to Questions of Correspondent of American Agency, Associated Press."

It was the first time the Russian people had learned in such strong language of the views of the Soviet leader concerning Allied aid or lack of it. "Izvestia," the government newspaper, and other journals which do not appear on Monday will publish the letter tomorrow.

WILLKIE BACKS STALIN'S PLEA

Hopes Statement Will Focus Public Attention On Russians' Needs

Roosevelt's Representative To Make Inspection Tour Of Chinese Front

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 5—Wendell Willkie, whose own statement on the second front caused world-wide reverberations a few days ago, tonight expressed the hope that Joseph Stalin's letter to the Associated Press would "bring the Russians' imperative needs forcefully to the attention of the peoples of the United Nations."

Willkie, who as President Roosevelt's envoy was preparing tonight to visit sections of the sprawling Chinese battle front where Chiang Kai-shek's millions have been fighting the Japanese for more than five years, was keenly interested in Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow.

Aim Of Own Statement

Informed of Stalin's assertions that a second front is of "first-rate importance," that Allied aid to Russia thus far has been of little comparative importance and that the Allies could best help Russia by fulfilling their "obligations fully and on time," Willkie commented:

"I hope Mr. Stalin's statement will bring the Russians' imperative needs forcefully to the attention of the peoples of the United Nations. That was the objective of my public statement of my personal views in Moscow last week."

Willkie, in Moscow on September 26, called for a second front and expressed the view that some military leaders might "need some public prodding." He was criticized for his outspokenness, especially in the British press and in the House of Commons.

The places Willkie will visit at the Chinese front, or the time he will spend there were military secrets.

May Give Fresh Viewpoint

Thus Willkie will be able to present his views of the military position on the oldest battle front of the world war to the United States Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt already has expert military opinion supplied daily, but Willkie's visit to the front may produce a fresh and different viewpoint.

The front lines have been relatively quiet in recent days since the Chinese erased most of the gains of Japan's summer offensive in the eastern provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi; so Mr. Roosevelt's fact finding envoy may see little action.

The Japanese, however, have menacing concentrations in Burma and southeast China which at any moment may start a drive either on Yunnan province or India.

Most of Willkie's busy day was spent at four Chungking schools where signs in profusion proclaimed: "Long live Willkie, democracy, the United States and China."

Uses Chopsticks Fairly Well

Many of China's foremost educators attended a luncheon given by Chen Li-fu, the Education Minister. For the first time Willkie used chopsticks and did fairly well with them.

Later Willkie gave a luncheon honoring Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, one of the most-loved Americans in China because his Flying Dragons abruptly halted the bombings of Chungking, and had more than a little to do with bogging down recent Japanese military operations in China.

Bright and eager Chinese students virtually smothered Willkie with their expressions of good will. The campuses resounded with cheers, and Willkie was visibly touched.

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Willkie wound up another extremely busy day with a long talk with Chiang Kai-shek. It was the third night in succession that Willkie was with the generalissimo, and it was their fourth meeting in four days.

Indian Question Involved

The discussions, it was understood, covered questions of common concern to the United States and to China, such as the Indian situation, which Chungking is not inclined to consider solely a domestic affair of the British Empire.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of United States forces in China, was one of Willkie's callers this afternoon.

Tomorrow night Willkie is scheduled to broadcast a message to the Chinese people over the Chungking stations XGOA and XGOY.

IT'S EASY TO GET LETTER TO STALIN

Moscow, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—It is easy to send a letter to Joseph Stalin as it is to mail one in an American country post office.

Henry C. Cassidy, the Associated Press chief of bureau here, just handed it in at the main receiving room of a guardhouse in the Kremlin wall.

Stalin proved to be a prompt correspondent. He answered it the next day.

Draft Questions for Churchill.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The London Star said today that some Members of Parliament intend to ask Prime Minister Churchill for an early explanation of what Premier Stalin meant in asking the Allies to fulfill their obligations to Russia "fully and on time."

"They would like to know whether the time table for opening a second front was agreed upon during the Prime Minister's Moscow talks," the newspaper said.

Stalin Statement Gets Heavy Play in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Soviet Russia made Premier Joseph Stalin's "second front" statement to Associated Press Correspondent Henry C. Cassidy the main argument of the moment today in appeals to the Allies for increased aid against Germany.

The Premier's statement, made in the form of a letter answering a series of questions submitted by Mr. Cassidy in writing, was broadcast at least eight times over the Moscow radio during the night, London listeners reported.

They said the letter was read six times in Russian, once in German and at least once in English.

Every London newspaper gave front page space to the letter, and the Evening News declared in an editorial:

"Stalin's expectations that the Allies will fulfill their obligations fully and on time will not go unheeded. We are making ready to carry out Mr. Churchill's pledge to go to Russia's aid 'as quickly as possible and in the most effective manner'."

Said the Yorkshire Post:

"Reichsmarshal Goering tells the German people they cannot lose. Stalin tells us in so many words that if we daily we may fail to win. It is a harsh warning but one that we would be very foolish to resent."

The Stalin statement led off Moscow news broadcasts, taking precedence even over the war communique.

German and Italian radios also told of the statement.

The Rome radio gave Stalin's answers textually. The Berlin radio, as heard here, omitted the references to the second front and said "Stalin complained about the ineffectiveness of British and American aid."

ended Friday, urged farmers to "cultivate every inch of ground" and approved regulations for prices and the distribution of grain, fuel and other supplies.

Commons Quiz Of Churchill On Stalin Letter Suggested

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London Newspaper Says Members May Ask Whether Second-Front Timetable Was Discussed In Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 5—Prime Minister Churchill will be called upon for an explanation of the meaning of Premier Stalin's request yesterday that the Allies fulfill their obligation to Russia "on time," the London *Star* said tonight.

The newspaper said some members of Parliament were planning to put the question to Churchill because "they would like to know whether the timetable for opening a second front was agreed upon during the Prime Minister's Moscow talks."

Viewed As "Prodding"

Stalin appeared to have taken a tip from Wendell Willkie in giving British and American leadership a bit of "prodding" about a second front, London observers said after studying the Russian leader's statement of Sunday.

This reaction to Stalin's comment in a letter to Henry S. Cassidy, Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press, was strictly unofficial, however, for the British Government itself said nothing.

A foreign office commentator said only that Prime Minister Churchill had stated Britain's position in his statement to the House of Commons after the Moscow visit.

At that time Churchill said "Russia did not think we or America had done enough" but that "I am sure we made her leader feel confidence in our loyal and sincere resolve to come to their aid as quickly as possible."

Linked To Second Front

Stalin's letter echoed the first part of Churchill's statement and apparently he was satisfied with the extent of future aid promised, for he did not mention it, but was insistent rather that it be rendered "fully and on time."

The Yorkshire *Post's* diplomatic correspondent went beyond the Soviet Premier's text to "assume Mr. Stalin was not dissatisfied with the Allies' supply of materials" since a large convoy has just arrived in Russia, but "was referring to some other obligations as to the nature of which we can but guess."

The best guess in London was that he meant a second front which, in his own words, occupied a place of "first rate" import in Soviet strategic estimates.

ITALY SEEKS WINTER FOOD

Government Increases Demands on Farmers' Livestock

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 5 (AP)—Italy, basically an agricultural nation, is striving by every means to make sure that Italians will eat this Winter.

Hitherto 50 per cent of young sheep and goats and 7 per cent of old cattle had to be delivered to the government at fixed prices. Under a new decree, which authorizes slaughtering of mules and horses, the figures are raised to 65 per cent and 10 per cent.

Premier Mussolini, presiding over a three-day conference that

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Full Aid To Reds Held U. S. Aim

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 5—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, reiterated today that the United States was determined to aid Soviet Russia in every possible way.

Asked about Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's statement to the Associated Press indicating dissatisfaction with the measure of aid thus far extended by the United States and Britain, Welles told his press conference that it was hardly necessary to say it was the inten-

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tion of the Government to give every possible assistance to the Soviet armies, and that such aid was being given to the extent humanly possible.

Welles, in reply to questions about the speech of Marshal Goering, in which the German leader said Germans would be fed even if the rest of Europe starved, said the speech shows the people of occupied nations what they have to expect from the Nazis. He added ironically that he thought there was hardly a person in all Germany who could make such remarks about food with less grace than the portly No. 2 Nazi.

Moscow Conference Held

Moscow, Oct. 5 (AP) — United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, who came to Moscow yesterday from Kuibyshev, conferred today with Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, head of the United States supply mission in Russia.

3 NEW DIVISIONS, TANKS, BOMBERS HURLED INTO FRAY

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All Attacks in Northwest Suburbs Repulsed, Reds Declare.

BIG DRIVE OPENED

Germans Throw Full Power Into One Sector in Battle for City.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Oct. 6—(AP) The Germans have begun another huge drive in the northwestern suburbs of Stalingrad, hurling three infantry divisions, 100 tanks, and many dive-bombers against Soviet troops who "repulsed numerous enemy attacks," the Red high command reported today at the beginning of the seventh week of siege.

The Germans were acknowledged in yesterday's mid-day communique to have advanced slightly in this heavy fight raging in a workers settlement, but the midnight bulletin did not concede any fresh German gains.

Above Stalingrad the Red army was reported officially to have improved its positions in a relief offensive against the extended Nazi flank.

Germans Lose 1,500 Men

The swaying battle in the northwestern suburbs of the Volga river city was said to have cost the Germans another 1,500 men and 14 tanks, but the Russians continued to emphasize Nazi strength in the penetrated area.

The Nazi siege army, estimated at 400,000 men, had turned much of its thwarted fury toward the northwestern section apparently. There were no fresh reports of heavy action elsewhere in the city's streets.

Red defenses in the Mozdok area of the mid-Caucasus were reported holding generally. One Soviet unit there was credited in the midnight communique with killing 600 Nazis and destroying 12 tanks in one day's fight at an unnamed inhabited locality.

The Moscow radio reported last night that Russian troops had made a seven-mile gain on one sector of the western front, presumably the Rzhev area, and had captured an important height.

In the Baltic, Soviet warships were declared to have sunk a 10,000-ton enemy transport.

Use Hundreds of Planes

The Germans still were employing hundreds of airplanes in an effort to crush Red troops fighting amid the ruins of Stalingrad.

There was, however, no hint of break-through or material advance inside the city area.

More and more German reserves, in excess of the 35 divisions now reported fighting on the Stalingrad front, were swarming along what the Russians call "the road of the dead" to the city. Two infantry divisions and one tank division have been newly reported in action. U. S. military officials here estimate these German divisions at anywhere from 9,000 to 15,000 men each.

Coincident with their new massing of reserves at Stalingrad, the Germans were moving fresh troops over their extended communications in the deep Caucasus for still another attempt to envelop the area south of the river Terek or east of Mozdok and thus reach the Grozny oil fields.

The same preparations may be in progress southeast of Novorossisk on the Black sea coast, where the Germans are also stopped.

Mozdok Attack Heavy

In the Mozdok area the Germans attacked without flagging for 24 hours in an attempt to take a settlement of much strategic importance, but, Rusian dispatches said, they failed. In one sector six assaults, supported by thirty tanks, were turned back with German losses of seven tanks and two infantry companies.

The Soviet mid-day communique gave this account of the fighting for the preceding 12 hours in the city area of Stalingrad:

"The enemy is conducting fierce attacks in the direction of a factory settlement. At a cost of heavy losses he succeedd in pressing back one of our units somewhat. On all other sectors the German attacks were repulsed by our troops. By artillery and mortar fire our troops wiped out about a battalion of enemy infantry and destroyed 24 machine gun posts, and three mortar batteries.

The Russian relief armies to the northwest, on the steppe between the Don and Volga, retained the initiative despite stiffening German resistance.

There was intense fighting around one hill.

In numerous counter-attacks, the Germans used 26 tanks, and lost seven of them. In one place the Red army cut off a dozen enemy tanks from the following infantry forces.

Soviet scouts in another sector broke into a Nazi staff headquarters, capturing documents; in yet another, the Russians charged Rumanian trenches, killing and capturing many men. The captives were said to have disclosed that the First and Sixth Rumanian divisions are fighting at Stalingrad.

Soviets Gain Northwest of City

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Nazi Drive Advances Toward Factory Settlement

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—The Germans poured a constant stream of reserves into Stalingrad along "the road of dead" today, swelling their forces in the area to more than half a million, but they still had not achieved a break-through or material advance, Soviet dispatches reported.

The midday Soviet communique said the Red Army itself had improved its position northwest of the city, but that the Nazis in a determined drive on a Stalingrad factory settlement forced the defenders to withdraw somewhat during the night.

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The government newspaper Pravda said the German command loosed the assault in this sector after bringing up two more infantry divisions and one tank division, increasing its strength to 35 divisions.

Locked With Nazis on Hill.

After bettering their position northwest of the city Russian troops were reported locked in battle with Germans clinging to a strongly fortified hill.

In other fighting in this area a Red Army unit battling for possession of a strategic height killed 150 Germans and destroyed some German equipment, it was reported.

The ferocity of the fighting within the city was indicated in the report that artillery and mortar fire wiped out a battalion of enemy infantry and destroyed 24 machine-gun posts and six gun and mortar batteries.

"The enemy is conducting fierce attacks in the direction of a factory settlement," the midday communique said of the fighting in Stalingrad.

"At the cost of heavy losses he succeeded in somewhat pressing back one of our units. On all other sectors the German attacks were repulsed by our troops."

Furious Attack by Nazis.

A furious German infantry attack was reported from the northwestern front, but the communique said it had been repulsed with heavy losses. Four hundred more Germans were killed in fighting for a populated place north of Voronezh, it added.

In the Caucasus, somewhere in the Mozdok region, the Germans attempted to fight their way through a mountain gorge, but retreated in the face of stubborn resistance, leaving 80 dead, it was reported.

But the Germans obviously were throwing their main strength into the struggle for Stalingrad, where the Russians were holding fast amid the smoking ruins for the 42d day.

Through the din of battle Stalingrad's factories continue to operate until forced to cease by the shelling or aerial bombardment, dispatches from the city said. When they are damaged so badly they can no longer function normally, they are converted into repair shops to handle damaged tanks and guns, it was stated.

"Stalingrad Must Hold."

Party leaders at the Stalingrad front issued a proclamation declaring "the fatherland demands that Stalingrad meet all tests, no matter how difficult. Stalingrad must hold, no matter what the cost."

While they fought on stubbornly in the streets of the Volga city, the Russians kept up their pressure on the German flanks from the north and south, desperately trying to pinch the Nazi forces together and ease the terrific strain on Stalingrad's garrison, dispatches said.

Northwest of the city the Russians apparently were maintaining the initiative, the midnight communique reporting that the Red Army was conducting "active operations" there.

Earlier dispatches from the front had given an optimistic picture of the Stalingrad fighting, reporting that the German position there was becoming precarious because of insufficient reserves within the city and the increasing Soviet pressure on the flanks outside.

Nazis Driven From Settlement.

The Red Army, these dispatches said, drove the Germans out of one settlement on the northwest outskirts of Stalingrad. The low hills around the city were prizes for which much blood and equipment were sacrificed and Red Star reported the Germans lost several thousand men in an unsuccessful attempt to take one of these hills.

Despite the chaos and destruction at Stalingrad, Izvestia reported, a political commissar made a hurried trip from the city to another Volga city to buy phonographs, guitars, books and writing paper for besieged troops.

Three hundred miles northwest of Stalingrad at Voronezh, the communique said Russian troops had captured German positions and killed 1,800 men in one day.

The Moscow radio reported that the Red Army had driven the Germans from an important strategical point west of Moscow and resisted five counterattacks successfully.

Plant Area Taken, Nazis Say

New York, Oct. 5—The German high command, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, said today that German armored and infantry formations, storming forward over the wreckage strewn by mass bombing, had penetrated deeper into the northern section of Stalingrad.

German dispatches from the Volga front said several blocks of houses had been wrested from the defenders in hand-to-hand struggles.

Gains in both main sectors of the Caucasus also were reported by the high command.

"In the northwestern part of the Caucasus and south of Terek, the war bulletin said, "German troops, supported by air formations, threw the Soviets out of pillboxes and fortified positions.

"Northeast of Mozdok, the bulk of a Soviet cavalry regiment was wiped out, and several hundred Soviet prisoners were taken."

In their attacks against German bridgehead positions on the Voronezh front, northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians were said to have lost twenty-one tanks in two days.

The Germans said their own attacks "made good headway yesterday" southeast of Lake Ilmen. "Villages were stormed," the high command reported, "and encircled Soviet forces wiped out."

Nazi Tank Commander Killed on Don Front

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From Germany Broadcasts), Oct. 5.—Gen. Baron von Langermann und Erlencamp, commander of a German tank corps, and Col. Nagy, commander of a Hungarian division, were killed Saturday on the Don front, the German high command announced today.

The announcement said Baron Langermann, holder of the oak leaves decoration of the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, "died a hero's death in the front line" and that "side by side with him Col. Nagy was killed."

Russian Planes Bomb Capital of Slovakia

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Russian planes last night bombed the city of Bratislaya, capital of Slovakia, the Vichy radio reported today.

The same sources said German bombers were over Dover and Canterbury during the night and also attacked military targets on the British south coast.

The British Ministries of Air and Home Security, however, dismissed German aerial operations with a terse "nothing to report."

Second Front Value Seen Acknowledged In Goering Speech

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Long War Feared if Reich Puts Defense Program Into Effect

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By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—Ten points emphasized by Reichsmarshal Goering in yesterday's long and labored pep talk to the German people were interpreted by Allied observers today as support for the thesis that a second front would go far toward ending the war in Europe by next summer.

The harvest festival address by the No. 2 Nazi, on the other hand, contained Germany's formula for defense in the coming months and in that respect could be taken as ample warning that Allied action must be well under way before the formula is completely operative.

Conservative military observers, who cannot be identified by name, believe that if Germany is able to effect a portion of her organization program the war might be lengthened by years.

Air Raids Cut Deeply.

Here, point by point, is the interpretation of the Goering speech available from necessarily anonymous Allied sources in this neutral capital:

1. Marshal Goering said the civilian population must endure Allied air raids, although more shelters were promised—an acknowledgement that the attacks have cut deeply already.

2. Marshal Goering added that the German air force cannot now be used in strength against Britain and will be tied up as long as the battle of Russia continues—a blunt statement that Germany has and expects to have no more than a one-front air force.

3. Marshal Goering said greater effort would be necessary to conserve iron and coal—a hint of the tremendous industrial cost of the war on Russia.

4. Marshal Goering denied rumors that he is growing rich from the war. That such a denial was necessary might indicate growing whispers among the German people.

5. Marshal Goering said generals were as subject to discipline as any one else, interpreted here as an allusion to oft-reported differences between the army command and Hitler.

Warns of Destruction.

6. Marshal Goering warned that if Germany lost the war she would be destroyed. This is a more and more frequent propaganda motif to deter the German people from thinking of anything but a victorious peace.

7. Marshal Goering declared Germany would eat even at the price

of starvation elsewhere in Europe—a frank statement hardly helpful in organizing the occupied countries.

8. Marshal Goering said a gigantic task is ahead—notice to the Germans that the fruits of war are in sight but still out of reach.

9. Marshal Goering charged that the second front is American "bluff"—conversely an indication of concern.

10. Marshal Goering appealed for unity with a declaration that all will be well so long as the people hold together—this was a significant echo to Hitler's warning last year that no weakening or opposition would be tolerated.

Food Promised Germans.

Marshal Goering concerned himself largely with assuring the German people they would be fed. He said:

"It is my wish that the populations of territories placed under our care or conquered by us should not suffer hunger. If difficulties of food supply arise due to measures by the enemy then all should know:

"If there is hunger, in no event will it be in Germany. From now on it must be the unshakable fact that the German workman and those working in Germany are supplied with food the best of all."

In this connection, he said there were more than 6,000,000 foreigners working in Germany and 5,000,000 prisoners of war.

Asserting that the country had a potato crop this year unsurpassed in history, Marshal Goering advised Germans to store the potatoes in their drawing rooms rather than in wet cellars so they would not freeze.

1,000-Plane Raids Denied.

Marshal Goering denied Britain had ever sent 1,000 planes on a bombing raid to Germany, but he asked "the poor people who are so frequently so hard pressed at night to hold out as marvelously as they have done in the past."

The reichsmarshal said he had to keep his air force in the east, but when the Russian enemy "is brought to his knees * * * then we shall meet in England." Marshal Goering said his air fleet was bigger and better than the Allied air fleet in England.

"The coming winter will not be so easy, but it will not be comparable to last year," Marshal Goering said. "This time we are prepared. We know what the Russian winter is like. We will be able to stand it better. The enemy may attack all along the front, but he will be cheated at the final point."

Reports of Rift Confirmed.

The reichsmarshal confirmed the reports of differences between Hitler and some of his generals.

"We have a number of the most excellent generals and leaders, and such who do not live up to their task or who were not hard enough have been given other tasks or have been replaced," he said. "No one has been shot. But, if a soldier is a coward, he is shot and if a general deserts his troops because of cowardice, he, too, will be shot."

He gave no names.

GOERING TALK EFFECT CITED

Swiss Papers Say Germans Speculate Of Possibility Of Defeat

OCT 6 1942

Lay Reaction To Picture Of What Would Happen If Reich Should Lose

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 5—The address of Reichmarshal Hermann Goering in Berlin Sunday made a deep impression on the German people, causing them to speculate on the possibility of defeat, it was reported today by Berlin correspondents of Swiss newspapers.

The word defeat "strikes terror in the hearts of the German people," the correspondent of the *Basler National Zeitung* wrote. Goering used the word, previously avoided in utterances of an official character, in picturing what would happen to Germany as a defeated nation.

Most Discussed Portion

"One felt that the persons who heard him no longer believed the enemy would make a distinction between the German Government and the people in the event of defeat," the dispatch said. Goering's brief speculation on what loss of the war would mean was the most discussed portion of the address, the correspondent added.

Der Bund, of Bern, commenting on Goering's statement that occupied countries might have to go hungry to feed Germany this winter, said this might arouse more opposition in countries being appealed to by Germany to cooperate in establishing "European solidarity."

Virginio Gayda, writing in the *Giornale d'Italia*, observed that no one in Italy should "blind himself to the fact that the advantageous position of the Axis in the East has been canceled partially by the fact that behind the Russians is untouched country, while behind the Axis troops are thousands of kilometers of land destroyed by the enemy."

FIRST FRENCH UNIT OFF TO REICH JOBS

Contingent of Scheduled 133,000 Leaves under Compulsory Program

OCT 6 1942

By The Associated Press

Vichy, Oct. 5.—The first contingent of a total of 133,000 French workers scheduled to be sent to Germany under the Vichy Government's new compulsory labor program left by train today with a scattering of volunteers, despatches from Paris said.

This initial trainload included complete factory crews and their foremen, picked in record time from French factories and "designated" for service in Germany. They were ready to go to work immediately as complete units in Nazi plants.

Other departures are expected to follow in quick succession as the government issues rush orders for workers in fulfillment of Pierre Laval's agreement to send three skilled Frenchmen to Germany for every prisoner of war released by Hitler.

Announces Attitude.

While the train was pulling out, Minister Schleier of the German Embassy addressed French industrial heads and criticised their lukewarm attitude toward the new labor setup.

"An abstention on the part of French employers which, remains difficult to understand, is often to be noted," the Nazi speaker said, warning that France could not "remain on the sidelines in this war without participating or making sacrifices."

"When German victory will have permitted unification of Europe," he went on, "every nation will have to give an accounting of the extent to which it contributed to the defeat of Bolshevism."

Schleier, speaking with official Vichy approval, said of the French compulsory labor system:

"If this law appears hard to some Frenchmen I take the liberty of recalling in all frankness the following facts: France declared this war without motive and lost it."

Then he launched into a history of French-German collaboration and asserted that the German people "could not imagine that French workers would hesitate or balk, considering Germany's sacrifices, at the work in question which is well compensated."

A law promulgated in Vichy yesterday provided the same guarantees of work for returning workers as for released prisoners and obliged industry to continue to pay their families half-pay through a "compensation chest" while they work in Germany.

GERMAN OFFICIAL DEMANDS SUPPORT FOR LABOR POLICY

OCT 6 1942

Criticizes Employers Who Are Lukewarm to Compulsory Shift of Workers.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 5.—(AP) A high official of the German embassy in Paris sharply criticized French industrialists today for their lukewarmness to the Vichy government's new compulsory labor program as the first trainload of 133,000 more workers demanded by the Nazis left Paris for Germany.

"An abstention on the part of French employers which remains difficult to understand is often to be noted," Minister Schleier of the Nazi embassy said, according to dispatches from the occupied capital.

"If this law appears hard to some Frenchmen I take the liberty of recalling in all frankness the following facts: France declared this war without motive and lost it."

Complete Crews Sent

Complete factory crews with their foremen, plus a sprinkling of volunteer workmen, made up the emigres leaving Paris under the new government system of "designation" which amounts to virtual conscription.

The second trainload of factory crews left Paris less than 24 hours after the first convoy. They were expected to take over an entire German factory.

Other contingents were expected to follow swiftly as the Vichy government issued rush orders for workers to fulfill Chief of Government Pierre Laval's agreement with Fritz Sauckel, Nazi high commissioner for employment of all labor.

(Laval agreed to furnish 150,000 skilled workers in exchange for 50,000 war prisoners. His impassioned appeals for volunteers yielded only 17,000 in all France, and the government last week decided on "designation" of complete crews. Previously numerous French factories had been closed to create a labor surplus to be funneled off to Germany, whose own workers have been sent increasingly to the Russian front armies.)

Schleier had been invited to address the industrialists by Jean Bichelonne, minister of industries, and he warned them:

Cannot Stay on Sidelines

"France cannot remain on the sidelines in this war without participating or making sacrifices. When German victory will have permitted the unification of Europe, every nation will have to give an accounting of the extent to which it contributed to the defeat of Bolshevism."

He added that the German "could not imagine why French workers would hesitate or balk, considering Germany's sacrifices, at the work in question."

The Laval government decreed a law yesterday providing the same guarantees of work for returning workers as for released war prisoners. Employers were obliged to pay families of workers going to Germany half their pay.

Charges New Attempt Against Doriot's Life

Vichy, Oct. 5 (AP)—Jacques Doriot's Fascist party press bureau announced in Paris today that another attempt had been made on Doriot's life Sunday morning.

The announcement said a time bomb found in a Paris motion picture house where Doriot addressed a meeting was snuffed out befort it could explode.

The bomb was described as the type "which of late has claimed victims in numerous political meetings."

FRENCH SUBMARINES GUARD CARGO SHIPS

OCT 6 1942

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 5—(AP) French submarines are continually moving between Toulon, the French navy's Mediterranean base, and Dakar in West Africa, informed sources said tonight in comment on reports published abroad that submarines had put out from Toulon.

These sources, who could not be identified by name, said that submarines have been used to escort virtually all French merchant shipping on this route since Vichy announced a convoy policy in October, 1941.

It was indicated that the submarines might be used in connection with announced plans to evacuate French women and children from Dakar.

Food Situation 'Serious' In Norway

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 5—The food situation in Norway is "extremely serious," with at least seventy-five per cent. of the people suffering from malnutrition, Dr. Karl Evang, director general of the Norwegian health services, said here today.

"There has been a vast increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and poliomylitis and there are strong possibilities of epidemics this winter," he said.

Before the German occupation Norway was one of the best-fed nations in Europe.

Good Harvest

The Norwegian Government, whose reports from the homeland have been among the most accurate received by any exiled government, said the harvest had been good but that it had been impossible for the people to obtain green foods, potatoes. berries and fruits, which had been requisitioned by the Germans. The Nazis likewise seizer wast stores of reserve whalemeat.

The fishing industry is virtually suspended because of the danger of mines. The Germans were said to have seized more than 200,000 head of cattle and almost all of the chickens in Norway.

3,000 German Soldiers Reported Held in Mutiny

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted press reports in the Swedish capital today that 3,000 to 4,000 German soldiers had been imprisoned for a mutiny at Alta in far Northern Norway.

These reports said 17 German officers had been cashiered and 43 of the imprisoned soldiers sentenced to death by a military court at Harstad.

Croatian Defense Head Gets Leave Of Absence

New York, Oct. 5—The Associated Press recorded today a Berlin broadcast which said the Croatian Chief of State, Dr. Ante Pavelic, has granted his National Defense Minister, Marshal Eugene Kvaternik, "a long leave of absence for recuperating his health."

Pavelic himself will take over the National Defense Ministry and the command of the Croatian armed forces, it was said.

30,000 To Go To Reich Under Pact With Croats

Bern, Oct. 5 (AP)—Dispatches to the Swiss press from Zagreb today said that 30,000 Germans living in southwestern Croatia, Bosnia and Herzogovina will be moved to Germany in accordance with an agreement between the Croat and German governments.

Four settlements of Germans south and east of Zagreb and in Dalmatia will be exempted from the transfer, the dispatches stated. The resettlement program is to be completed by April, 1943.

GERMANY MAY ABSORB THREE SMALL NATIONS

OCT 6 1942

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—(AP) Dispatches from Scandinavia reaching the Swiss press today said rumors that a proclamation creating a "great Germany," to include Holland, Denmark and Norway, is to be expected soon were circulating in Scandinavia, chiefly in German circles.

It was stressed that such reports were distinctly "in the category of rumors," and were being heard most persistently in Norway. Stockholm dispatches said that informed opinion in Sweden was that the reports "must not be given too much weight," but it was recalled that Adolf Hitler in his latest speech declared no bourgeois state would survive the war.

The reports, it was believed here, may account for the feeling of unrest which Scandinavian dispatches say now exists in Denmark.

30.24 - 1916?

30.24 - 1915?

Rumania and Hungary Reported Near War Over Transylvania

OCT 6 1942

Germany's Minister in Bucharest Said to Have Offered to Seek Accord

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 3 (Delayed).—Allied quarters received reports today that territorial differences between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania had reached such a state that Rumanian officials in Bucharest were expecting war with their neighboring Axis satellite.

Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Bucharest, was said to have offered the services of his government early last month in mediating the dispute, but Rumanian officials were pictured as pessimistic over the outcome. In return for support of Rumania's position, these accounts said, Baron von Killinger increased to 300,000 the number of Rumanian troops sought for the Russian front.

Hungary and Rumania have been at loggerheads since Hitler dictated the transfer of a large slice of Transylvania from Rumania to Hungary in 1940.

Marshal Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator, who has been pressing his government claims for Transylvania, was reported to be sick and likely to have to resign soon.

Advices reaching here said that in addition to dissatisfaction over Transylvania Rumanians were becoming restive over the prospects of a hard winter.

Swiss Demonstrations By Foreigners Banned

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—Switzerland's Federal Council today banned future demonstrations by foreigners following a celebration yesterday of the harvest festival by the German and Italian communities.

The question was raised by a member of Parliament from Basel, who asked whether the Federal Council was aware that "a big public anti-democratic demonstration" was planned, with Gauleiter Bosle (a Swiss citizen) scheduled to speak.

The Council replied with a communique which said members of the Axis colony confined yesterday's celebration to themselves, that press comment was forbidden and that cantonal governments were requested henceforth to grant no permits for "large manifestations of any nature" by foreigners.

It added that such meetings were of a nature "to embarrass political neutrality" and "to compromise the maintenance of order and tranquillity" in Switzerland.

Taylor Confers With Winant

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, who stopped here on his way back to report to President Roosevelt on his conferences with the Pope, conferred today with Ambassador John G. Winant.

Taylor also expects to see several British officials before leaving for the United States within a few days, an embassy spokesman said.

10,000 NAZI REFUGEES TO BE HOUSED IN GREECE

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 4—(Delayed) (AP) Greek sources said today that 10,000 German refugees from the Rhineland areas bombed by the RAF were expected soon in Athens.

Several streets in Athens were declared evacuated on German orders to provide housing.

2 Motors, Half Controls Gone, 200 Holes In Her, Fortress Flies Home

OCT 6 1942

By J. W. Gallagher

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Flying Fortress Command Somewhere in England, Oct. 5—The stirring story of one of the most remarkable flights of the war, the homeward journey of a Fying Fortress all but shot to pieces high over France, was unfolded today by the crew.

The Fortress, named Phyllis, was attacked by forty Focke-Wulf-190's during Friday's big raid on Meaulte and when Lieut. Charles Paine, 27, of Waycross, Ga., the pilot, headed home this was her plight:

Two motors were out of commission, rudder and stabilizer bore three shell holes apiece, half the controls were shot away, the landing gear was smashed, there was a huge hole in one wing and there were 200 holes in the fuselage.

Some Of Crew Wounded

But the Fortress fluttered back home, some of her crewmen wounded.

Lieutenant Paine's crew included:

Copilot—Lieut. Robert Long, 25, of Sweetwater, Texas.

Navigator—Lieut. John A. Thomson, 23, of St. Louis.

Bombardier—Lieut. Stanley A. Komarek, 27, of Muskegon, Mich.

Waist Gunner—Sergt. Herbert M. Peterson, 21, of Des Moines.

Upper Turret Gunner—Sergt. Thomas J. Coburn, Jr., of Forty Fort, Pa.

Ball Turret—Sergt. Ralph L. Sheeder, 23, of Six Mile Run, Pa.

Tail Gunner—Sergt. Bent Taucher, 20, of Rock Springs, Wyo.

Radio Gunner—Segt. Arthur Bouthillier, 22, of Westcott, R. I.

Radio Gunner—Sergt. Walter Purcell, 20, of Kingston, Wash.

"Here They Come!"

Paine joined the squadron the night before that biggest Fortress raid yet upon the Continent and saw the rest of his crew for the first time when they stepped into the plane.

"We had just crossed the target when the trouble started," Paine related. "I suddenly heard shouts from every quarter of the plane, 'Here they come!'

"About forty FW-190's, including some from Goering's Yellow Nose squadron, jumped us."

Two Drop Unconscious

Attacked from all sides, the Fortress guns blazed back. Bouthillier's oxygen mask broke away from his face and he slipped to the floor unconscious. Purcell leaped to take his place at the gun, which jammed, but by the time he got it cleared a cannon shell cut his oxygen tube and he too became unconscious.

Then two cannon shells knocked out a motor and the Fortress began losing altitude.

"I started a long glide to save the lives of the radio men, as we were too high to go without oxygen," Paine said.

AA Shell Rips Wing

At this point an anti-aircraft shell ripped a hole in the wing and the rudder and stabilizer were damaged.

"I was so busy shooting at those German fighters coming up at us that I didn't notice anything," Taucher said. When he landed, he found bullet holes three inches from his head and between his legs.

Another burst of cannon fire inside the Fortress knocked out some controls and, Paine said, the craft almost went out of control.

"The ship's nose wouldn't go down," he said. "We had to stand up in our seats and push forward with all our might. Then the ship slowly nosed down."

Nearing the coast, an anti-aircraft shell hit the plane and a cannon shell from a German fighter scored a direct hit on the upper turret, cutting Coburn's head badly. Although blinded by blood, Coburn kept firing back until he fell unconscious between the two pilots.

A second motor went out over the Channel and Sheeder was wounded slightly by a shell which hit the ball turret. Peterson also was wounded but continued the battle.

Finally the Germans gave up the chase in mid-Channel and Paine made for the nearest airfield, scarcely a third of the size required for a Fortress to land on.

Paine saw a larger field and made for it, coming down in a belly landing.

Except for Coburn, who is in the hospital, the rest of the crew returned to duty today.

AIR FORTRESS IN EPIC FLIGHT

Crew Tells How Crippled Bomber Escaped From 40 Focke-Wulfs

Plane Returned With Two Motors And Part Of Controls Gone

OCT 6 1942

By J. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Flying Fortress Command, Somewhere in England, Oct. 5—Picture yourself in a Flying Fortress more than five miles above France in this predicament:

Forty of Goering's best fighters—Focke Wulf-190s—are attacking; two of your motors are out of commission, three shell holes are in the rudder and three more in the stabilizer, half the controls are shot away, a big anti-aircraft shell hole is in a wing, landing gear is smashed and more than two hundred holes are in the fuselage.

What would you do?

One Of Epic Flights

The crew of a Flying Fortress named "Phyllis" faced this predicament and, depending upon American airplane building genius and their own skill, they fluttered home battered but intact to tell the story of one of the war's epic flights.

The crewmen included:

Pilot: Lieut. Charles Paine, 27, Waycross, Ga.

Co-Pilot, Lieut. Robert Long, 25, Sweetwater, Texas.

Navigator, Lieut. John A. Thomson, 23, St. Louis.

Bombardier, Lieut. Stanley A. Komarek, 27, Muskegon, Mich.

Sergeants: waist gunner, Herbert M. Peterson, 21, Des Moines.

J. Coburn, Jr., 22, Forty Fort, Upper turret gunner, Thomas Pennsylvania.

Ball turret, Ralph L. Sheeder, 23, Six Mile Run, Pa.

Tail gunner, Bent Taucher, 20, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Radio gunners: Arthur N. Bouthillier, 22, Westcott, R. I., and Walter Purcell, 20, Kingston, Washington.

Three Lawyers In Crew

All of the crewmen are fresh from civilian life.

By coincidence both pilot and copilot were attorneys and the bombardier a law student. The navigator was a questioner for an American polling organization before joining the Air Corps while the gunners included a coal miner, an artist and a printer.

Lieutenant Paine joined the squadron the night before taking part in the biggest Fortress raid yet when they attacked the Meaulte plant in France last Friday. He saw the rest of the crew for the first time when they entered the plane that morning.

Phyllis was the last in a tail-end formation approaching the target.

Here is the story in the crew's own words as they ate a midnight supper at their home airfield after returning from a remote airdrome where they made a crash landing:

"We had just crossed the target when trouble started," Paine, a lean and angular Georgian, said. "I suddenly heard shouts from every quarter of the plane 'here they come!' and then about forty FW-190's, including some from Goering's yellow nose squadron, jumped us."

"The Germans swarmed to the attack from all sides. Bouthillier lost his oxygen mask and a twenty millimeter cannon shell cut Purcell's oxygen tube. Both fell unconscious.

Glides To Save Men

"At the same time two cannon shells knocked one motor out of commission and Phyllis started losing her place in the formation. The Germans then swept in for what they thought would be the kill.

"I started a long glide down to save the lives of the radiomen as we were too high to go without oxygen."

At this point an anti-aircraft shell ripped a gaping hole in a wing, three cannon shells tore a big chunk out of the rudder over Taucher's head and three more shells smashed into the right stabilizer.

Taucher said he was too busy shooting at Germans to notice that anything had happened but when he landed he found bullet holes were only three inches from the place where his head had been.

Burst Inside Plane

A bust of cannon fire inside the plane severed some of the controls and Paine and Long began a frantic fight to keep the ship under control.

"The ship's nose wouldn't go down," Paine said. "We had to stand up in our seats and push forward with all our might. Slowly the ship nosed down.

"We were near the coast by now and I could see a solid wall of flak. We could do nothing but sail into it and through it over the channel."

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Meanwhile a German fighter [illegible] a direct hit on the upper turret with a cannon shell.

Hears Gunner Firing Again

"I heard it hit and held my breath," Paine related. "Then I heard Coburn firing again."

Coburn was cut badly about the head and was blinded by blood but kept on firing until he collapsed unconscious between the two pilots.

Upon reaching the channel, another of the Fortress' motors gave out and once the plane got out of the anti-aircraft fire the German fighters jumped to the attack again. In the ball turret Sheeder was wounded slightly as was Peterson, the waist gunner, but both stuck to their guns.

"I saw the coast of England ahead and started down into a long dive. We finally lost the fighters in mid-channel," Long, a slightly 140-pounder, said.

Fields Cleared For Landing

"It must have driven those Germans crazy to see how they poured fire into us and still we stayed in the air," Long said.

Thomson plotted the nearest airfield and Paine headed for it. An alert British civilian observer spotted the condition of the Fortress and had all fields in the area cleared.

The nearest airdrome was a small one used by Mustang fighters in the RAF and was much too small for a Fortress to land. Able only to turn to the right, and keeping just above stalling speed, Paine and Long brought the ship down.

"The first time down I was unable to cut one motor off and saw we were going to crash into a han-

gar so I tried to regain speed," Paine said.

Clips Tops Of Trees

The Fortress actually kicked bricks from an airfield building and a wing brushed tree tops, while RAF watchers below stiffened.

Phyllis wobbled around in a long sweep for a new try. A large field was seen, but Paine couldn't make it.

"Next I saw a row of trees at the edge of the field so I clipped their tops to slow the plane up and set her down in a belly-landing," Paine concluded. "My flaps wouldn't work and the wheels wouldn't come down, but we made it."

"Best landing I ever say," Komarek put in. "And what an airplane! No other plane could take such punishment and still come home."

Only Coburn had to stay in the hospital today. The rest were back on duty.

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5,000 Tons Of Bombs

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—On ten nights during the first half of September the RAF dropped nearly 10,000,000 pounds of bombs on Europe, the Air Ministry announced today.

United States bombers carried out attacks on three days during September and the RAF sixteen nights and eleven days, the Ministry reported.

Twenty German planes were reported destroyed in scattered forays over Britain, 25 over Europe, 113 in the Middle East and 12 over Malta. RAF plane losses were listed as 194 over Europe, 1 over Britain and 94 in the Middle East.

CHANNEL GUNS DUEL

FOLKESTONE, England, Oct. 5.—(AP) Coastal long range guns opened fire on the channel just after dusk tonight.

Shortly after the first salvo from the British guns, the German batteries on the occupied French coast replied.

Flashes of the guns from both sides lit up miles of sky with a reddish glow.

The coastal shelling outbursts frequently mean that convoys are attempting to pass through the narrow channel waters.

Paris Reports R. A. F. Raid on Picardy Region

Twelve Buildings Leveled, Two Killed in Attack by Daylight on Saturday

VICHY, Oct. 5 (AP).—High-flying Royal Air Force bombers raided the Picardy region of northern France during daylight Saturday, it was announced tonight at Paris. The announcement said twelve buildings were destroyed and two persons killed and eight wounded.

[This statement has not been confirmed from any other source. The British have announced no raid on France Saturday.]

BOATS CLASH OFF HOLLAND

Berlin (from German broadcasts), Oct. 5—(AP)—The German high command reported today that Nazi minesweepers drove off British motor torpedo boats in a clash Saturday night off the Dutch coast.

British Plane Hits Axis Vessel

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 5—British torpedo-carrying aircraft scored a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel in an attack on an Axis convoy in the Ionian Sea Saturday night, a British communique reported today.

The bulletin said land activity on the Egyptian front over the week end was limited to patrol skirmishes and that aerial operations again were curtailed by bad weather yesterday.

35 Miles From Cape

The torpedo-plane attack took place about thirty-five miles southeast of Cape Santa Maria di Leuca at the tip of the heel of the Italian boot.

Returning flyers reported that their direct hit amidships set off an explosion followed by a red glow which could be seen despite poor visibility.

ALLIES TORPEDO 3 SHIPS

Two Axis Supply Vessels Sunk in Mediterranean; Third Hit

London, Oct. 5—(AP)—British and Allied submarines sank at least two Axis supply ships and probably sank a third in recent operations in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

A communique credited a Greek submarine with one of the sinkings. A British submarine torpedoed a medium size Axis vessel off the Libyan coast, it said, while the third Axis victim was hit with two torpedoes and is considered to have been destroyed, although it was not seen to sink.

Italy Claims Sinking Of Sub by Destroyer

By the Associated Press.

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), Oct. 5.—The Italian high command reported today that the Italian destroyer Libra had sunk an "enemy" submarine in the Mediterranean, but gave no details.

The Egyptian front was quiet yesterday, the bar bulletin said.

U. S. FREIGHTER U-BOAT VICTIM, ONE MAN LOST

Two Subs Surfaced After Ship Was Sunk, Says Virginia Skipper

OCT 6 1942

First Mate Quizzed By Commander Of Smaller Nazi Sea Raider

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Oct. 5—One man was killed when a German submarine sank a medium-sized United States merchantman in the Atlantic Ocean about forty miles off the coast of South America in mid-September.

The thirty-four other members of the merchant crew, plus nine naval gunners, were picked up by a United Nations vessel after being in lifeboats for five hours. They reached land without further incident.

Capt. W. R. Hudgins, 48, of Mathews county, Virginia, said that his ship was hit by one torpedo shortly after midnight. When the survivors had gotten a safe distance away, a large submarine came to the surface and pumped sixteen shells into the vessel before it went down, Captain Hudgins said.

Quizzed By U-Boat Skipper

Another smaller sub then appeared, Captain Hudgins related, and its commander questioned Second Mate James Mason, 32, of Mobile, Ala., about the tonnage, cargo and ports of call of the sunken ship.

Submarine commanders have been asking for and often seizing merchant captains, but Captain Hudgins said this skipper did not ask him, questioning Mason only because he happened to be the ranking officer of the nearest lifeboat.

Sinking Disclosed

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—The navy announced today that a medium-sized American merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America about the middle of September.

CASTILLO CURBS JUSTO'S PROVINCE

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government ordered today the replacement of elected authorities in Corrientes province with an interventer, or Federal commissioner, in a move which may affect next year's presidential election.

The intervention means that the functions of the provincial Governor and Legislature are suspended, with the interventer wielding executive and legislative powers, preparing at the same time for the national election.

The Corrientes government has been in the hands of a provincial party not connected with the national parties of Argentina. However, political observers had reckoned on Corrientes as a possible source of support for former President Augustin P. Justo, who is expected to be one of the presidential candidates.

The order was announced by President Ramon Castillo after a closed session of the Cabinet. He said it was intended to protect the political rights of residents of the province, and was neither "for or against any political group."

He named Senator Francisco Galindaz as the Federal commissioner. Galindaz is a National Democrat, Castillo's party.

The President announced that he did not plan to call a special session of Congress although the National Legislature failed to complete its work by the end of its session, September 30.

Justo, a political opponent of the incumbent President Ramon S. Castillo, stands opposed to Argentina's official isolationism. After Brazil went to war against the Axis Justo offered his services to that neighboring State. Argentina still preserves diplomatic relations with the Axis nations.

Justo, an honorary general in the Brazilian Army, is 66 years old. He was President of Argentina for the six-year term, 1932-38.

HITS OUSTER BY CASTILLO

OCT 6 1942

Deposed Argentine Governor Calls Move Threat To People's Rule

President Denies Political Aim In Area Favoring Anti-Axis Candidate

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5—The Federal Government's action in deposing the government of the province of Corrientes was assailed as anti-democratic tonight by tht ousted Provincial Governor, Pedro Numa Sota, but he said he would relinquish his duties without further protest.

The National Government earlier in the day ordered the replacement of the elected provincial government by an interventor, a Federal commissioner. President Ramon S. Castillo said the step was necessary "to protect the political rights of the residents of the province."

Names Political Associate

A political associate of the President, Senator Francisco Galindaz, was named interventor, and Gov. Numa Sota said he would surrender to him "the mechanics of the provincial government because the province lacks the means to impede Federal intervention."

But in a parting shot the Governor and his cabinet in a formal decree branded Castillo's action as a dictatorial measure which "by its anti-democratic character becomes a threat to the sovereignty of all the people of the republic."

The Governor said the Federal intervention is "a surprise act of subjugation." He conceded that some residents of the province "applauded" the Federal Government's step, but said such persons "are traitors in our midst."

Denies Political Motive

The President denied he was inspired by political motives, but the province of Corrientes nevertheless was expected to give substantial support to former President Augustin P. Justo in next year's national election.

Justo urged that Argentina abandon isolation and give effective support to Brazil in the war against the Axis. The present national Government, still maintaining relations with Germany and Italy, showed no disposition to change its foreign policy.

ARMOUR IN ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5—(AP) Ambassador Norman Armour arrived here by plane today from Rio de Janeiro after several weeks home leave in the United States.

Chilean President's Itinerary Announced

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 5 (AP)—The itinerary of President Juan Antonio Rios' forthcoming trip to the United States disclosed tonight that he planned to arrive in Brownsville, Texas, the night of October 21 and reach Washington by October 22.

After remaining in Washington several days the Chilean President will visit Detroit October 26, Buffalo, N. Y., the next day and New York October 29-30.

Planes Will Tap Rubber Supply

OCT 6 1942

Bogota, Columbia, Oct. 5 (AP) The United States Rubber Reserve Company gained in its fight against the jungle of the little-explored Amazon basin with the dedication of an airport near Calamar, 150 miles above the equator. It will enable flying of natural rubber from the hinterland.

To Build Another

Eighteen days after a group of men and mules hacked their way through the jungle to a site on the banks of the Rio Unilla, Capt. Louis Holman landed a tri-motored plane on a clearance strip.

The dedication party included Colombian War Minister Alejandro Galvis, Barry T. Benson and Major A. M. Wright, of the United States Embassy, and Ronald S. Pocklington, Colombian head of the Rubber Reserve.

A dismantled bulldozer will be flown to the improvised field to complete it, and within a month, it was said, three cargo planes will be hauling rubber from the airport.

Arrangements are being made to build another field even deeper in he Colombian jungle on the Vaupes river 185 miles southeast of the new calamar clearing.

Brazil Cabinet Takes War Financing Action

OCT 6 1942

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 5 (AP)—The War Cabinet of President Getulio Vargas tonight authorized a war loan of 3,000,000 contos (about $150,000,000), Treasury credits of 1,000,000 contos ($50,000,000) and created a national commission for economic defense.

The cabinet announced a general revision of the entire public works program and made known a plan to establish the "cruzeiro" as a new monetary unit replacing the milreis. It previously had been reported that the cruzeiro would have a nominal value of five milreis, approximately 25 cents in United States money.

A cabinet communique said the

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financial plan presented by Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister, was adopted in a series of presidential decrees "to meet the situation created by the war."

The Finance Minister was ordered to submit to the president as soon as possible details on the present public works program so he could determine which projects could be suspended. The new budget will not contain any new public works, the communique said, and only those essential to the national safety will be continued.

To Work With U. S. Mission

The commission for economic defense will be headed by Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, newly named, who already is at work on an eleven-man United States technical mission on a program to place Brazil on a one hundred per cent. economic war footing.

Today's measures follow last week's order for a national bank holiday from September 30 through October 10 which was called "to allow the nation a breathing spell to adopt economic and financial measures demanded by the war."

Tugwell Starts Food Program

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 5 (AP)—Returning to active duty after two weeks of illness, Governor Rexford G. Tugwell reported today a wartime program to "feed the people of Puerto Rico at prices they can afford to pay." He said that he would supervise the plan, which he said was approved by the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture. The Virgin Islands was brought into the program when Tugwell flew to St. Thomas yesterday and obtained the signature of Acting Governor Robert Morss Lovett.

OCT 6 1942

Roosevelt Slap At Anti-Union Talk Seen

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 5 — Opening the American Federation of Labor's sixty-second annual convention, President William Green declared today that President Roosevelt had rebuked those in the United States Government who said unions are unnecessary and that we are losing the war.

Green sounded the convention keynote that a United Nations victory must be the controlling force in every decision.

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's remarks upon his return last week from a western tour, Green asserted: "I interpret his statement as a rebuke to those who kept advertising to Hitler and the world that we were losing the war, and that trade unions were unnecessary."

Refers To Bard, Moreel

Green referred, without using names to Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Ben Moreel, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, both of whom addressed departmental conventions of the AFL last week. Bard's statement that we are losing the war was made, however, in a previous speech.

Moreel had said at a session of the AFL Building Trades Department that the people of the Axis nations were living without labor unions, and "the people will damn well get along without them here if we don't get in there and pitch."

Mentioning specifically the statement that "We are losing the war," Green told the applauding delegates "the President said that he would never have made such a statement."

Bid At Peace Table

Promising that American workers would smash all production records, Green declared his confidence in a United Nations victory, and served notice that at the peace table labor must have a very large representation.

When the tyrants have been overcome, said the AFL chief, the democratic nations "must get up an international force, democratic and democratically controlled, to preserve the peace throughout the entire world."

Speaking of production, Green said he had assured President Roosevelt that "all the standards he has set will be excelled by the workers of America."

Nearly 600 delegates, representing almost 5,500,000 organized workers in the United States and Canada, assembled for the convention, dedicated to the theme that winning of the war must transcend all other issues.

Green forecast the convention keynote in a broadcast preview when he declared: "Only such undertakings as contribute to promoting the war effort can command our immediate support and attention."

His comment on President Roosevelt's executive order designed to combat inflation was that "we will cooperate fully." He said he interpreted the wage controls as stabilization, rather than a "freezing" which would preclude adjustment of inequities and substandards.

Miss Perkins To Talk

Today's opening program called for welcoming speeches by Toronto and Ontario provincial officials and local Federation leaders, followed by Green's keynote speech.

The tentative program for the first week included speeches by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, Tuesday afternoon; Robert Patterson, United State Under Secretary of War, Wednesday afternoon, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, Friday.

The Federation was expected to restate its condemnation of strikes for the duration of the war, declare its position on the man-power problem, renew a request for a greater voice for labor in civil agencies conducting the war effort, reaffirm its desire for unity with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and review the prospects of wartime collaboration with the labor organizations of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Teamsters' Vote Largest

The report of Secretary-Treasurer George Meany showed *per capita* tax payments to the Federation on 5,482,581 members, an increase of nearly a million since the last convention. Meany reported income for the twelve months of $2,309,181 and a balance August 31 of $1,267,171.

ANOTHER 6 BILLION TAX BILL IS AHEAD

OCT 6 1942

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that the Treasury will ask Congress for another tax bill "of at least $6,000,000,000 and possibly much more" as soon as Congress passes the pending tax measure.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Treasury believed it must have a "minimum of $30,000,000,000 a year to operate during the war and the pending measure, added to existing taxes, will give us only about $24,000,000,000."

He made the statement at a press conference, but declined to forecast what kind of additional taxes the Treasury has in mind.

He said the only delay in presenting the new tax requests, after the pending measure is passed, will be whatever time the Treasury must wait before congressional committees arrange to hear the proposals in formal committee sessions.

In estimating the pending measure, which was reported to the Senate by its Finance Committee today, the Secretary was using a somewhat lower guess of the effect of the Senate measure than has been made by congressional leaders.

The Treasury on Thursday will offer $4,000,000,000 of new war financing securities.

Battle of Production Won, Green Tells Labor Session

OCT 6 1942

A.F.L. President Says Allied Armies Soon Will Be Ready to Strike.

TORONTO, Oct. 5—(AP) President William Green told a cheering American Federation of Labor convention at its opening session today that America's workers have won the battle of production and its armies soon would be ready to strike and win.

President Roosevelt, he said, has rebuked his subordinates who scolded labor and voiced more pessimistic views.

The A.F.L. chief related that Mr. Roosevelt, after touring western war plants, found his production requests achieved 94 or 95 per cent and hoped for complete achievement by the end of the year. "I declare here," said Green, "that the President of the United States need not hope. I assure him, as the representative of 6,000,000 workers, that before the end of this year all the standards he set will be excelled by the workers of America."

Sees Rebuke in Statement

Green said that in the same statement "the President pointed out that there were those subordinate officials of our government in the United States who were speaking out of turn. I interpreted his statement as a rebuke to those who kept advertising to Hitler and to the world that we were 'losing the war,' that trade unions were unnecessary, and we could get along without them.

"What does the President of the United States say? Subordinate, down-in-the-line administration officials talk out of turn, jumping into print sometimes in speeches seeking to be picturesque or in an effort to get personal publicity. These men, he (the President) said, often do not have a rounded view of the whole picture.

"Questioned about a recent series of speeches asserting that we are 'losing the war,' the President said that he would never have made such a statement."

Production Battle Won

Delivering the convention keynote speech extemporaneously, Green reviewed the production advantage held by the Axis nations when the war started. "We," he added, "did not begin in the United States of America until we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, but we have won the battle of production in the United States of America since Pearl Harbor. And we must win that before we can win upon the open field of conflict. It won't be long, in my opinion, before we are ready to strike. x x x Our men, and Canadian soldiers will win for us."

The A.F.L. chief's mention of rebuked subordinates referred to Ralph A. Bard, assistant secretary of the U. S. Navy, and Rear Admiral Ben Moreel, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, both of whom said "we are losing the war." Moreel, addressing the A.F.L. building trades department in Toronto last week, said the people of the Axis countries were living without labor unions and "they will damn well live without them here if all of us don't get in there and pitch."

About a thousand persons packed the hotel concert hall for the opening of the two-week meeting. About half of them were delegates, representing nearly five and a half million paid up members.

Unions May Return

Green implied that one or two forcer A.F.L. secessionist unions were ready to return. He expressed a strong desire for complete reunion with the C.I.O. and implied that he would be ready to retire if he could achieve that.

Without once mentioning the C.I.O., as such, Green said "a group within our movement decided to leave us, walk out of the House of Labor and establish their own independent dual movement. We have regarded them as a part of us ever since they left the House of Labor in 1935. Some of them have come back. We welcomed them home. They were accorded a place within the House of Labor and there they have lived and dwelt with us in harmony and with beautiful relationships.

"Perhaps others will come. It is reported that there are some, one or perhaps two distinct units of the dual movement that have about reached the point where they will come back again to the front door of the House of Labor and ask us for the privilege of coming back home. The chances are that some interesting developments may take place in that direction."

Green did not amplify that point, nor would he say under questioning later whether he had John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers in mind. According to convention hall gossip, the miners' convention, opening tomorrow in Cincinnati, may authorize the union's executive board to use its own judgment with respect to A.F.L. affiliation.

Discussing the unity negotiations scheduled for next month, Green said: "My heart is in this movement. Every fiber and sentiment of my being is deeply touched. The need for unity within the ranks of labor is profoundly impressive. I will give all I can in order to promote the realization of that purpose and of that objective, and if I could reach that objective and realize it within the life of my official service to you I would feel then that I had practically completed my work as your representative."

BYRNES APPEALS FOR UNITY IN FIGHT

AGAINST INFLATION

OCT 6 1942

Director of Economic Stabilization Takes Office as OPA Curbs Rents.

GROUPS PLEDGE SUPPORT

Labor, Industry, Farm Leaders Promise to Aid in Program.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) With a call for unity in the fight against inflation, James F. Byrnes took over the post of economic stabilization director today amid pledges of support from leaders of labor, industry and agriculture generally.

At the same time the Office of Price Administration moved swiftly to stabilize rents at March 1 levels in areas where they were not already controlled and to freeze retail food prices pending the imposition of permanent ceilings.

Directives Awaited

Still awaited was its action to control the price of livestock, grains and other farm commodities and Byrnes' directives, presumably through the War Labor board, for enforcement of the wage and salary stabilization which the act and President Roosevelt's order directed.

Byrnes, who had resigned from the Supreme court Saturday, moved out of his office there during the forenoon and took over his new desk in the "left wing," as he called it, of the White House. His activities there for the rest of the day were not made public but it was presumed that he would confer with officials of the OPA, the WLB and other government agencies and put the whole stabilization machinery into high gear as speedily as possible.

In moving from the court, Byrnes spoke briefly for the newsreels, saying:

"At the request of the President I have accepted the appointment as economic stabilization director.

"In time of peace I would not resign from the Supreme court of the United States to accept any office. In the situation now confronting the nation I would not decline

to serve wherever the commander-in-chief requests.

"This war must be fought not only upon the battle field but upon the home front. We at home must unite and wage an all-out war against any further increase in the cost of living of the American people."

Labor Pledges Support

In turn William Green, president of the A.F.L., pledged his organization to full cooperation and Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, expressed assurance that labor would "do its part:" Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., deferred comment pending study. W. P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, congratulated Congress and the President "for their serious effort" to combat inflation. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, commented that farmers "will cheerfully accept the ceilings proposed provided that the wage sections of the law are also fairly and competently carried out."

Moderate price declines developed on the commodity markets amid uncertainty over the controls to be placed on farm produce. There was some concern in the grain trade lest the range between the price ceiling and the floor, represented by the loan rates, might be too narrow.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained Saturday, when he froze food prices, that the OPA would have to go slowly in extending price ceilings at the farmers' level. There was no indication as to when the action in this field would come.

Meanwhile Henderson formally promulgated the order directing that residential rents be held to the March 1 level, and cut back to that level where they have been increased. The order followed the form previously announced.

Chairman Fulmer (D.-S.C.) of the House Agriculture committee wrote Byrnes during the day that "thousands of useless middlemen" were "sapping the very life blood out of producers and consumers" and urging action in the situation. His committee plans an investigation of the spread between farm and consumer prices.

Roosevelt Calls For Fair Sharing Of Goods

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt said today that the Government "will do everything that it can to see that the products available for civilian needs are allocated in an orderly and equitable fashion."

The Chief Executive said in a message read at the Boston Conference on Distribution—a national forum of distributors—that it is "essential that those whose obligation it is to provide the mechanics by means of which the products of our farms and factories reach the consumer seek in every way possible to expedite the free flow of goods."

Warns Of Dislocations

"If this is not done," the President added, "there may be unnecessary dislocations which will tend to hamper the war effort. We have already had evidence of those possibilities.

"It will be the patriotic duty of the nation's distribution system to make certain that the orderly flow continues.

"The members of your conference will, I know, undertake this duty in the spirit in which the suggestion is made—for the national good."

Except for a brief opening, in which he said the problems of the distributor had increased and were "likely to become more arduous as time goes on," these words constituted the whole of the President's message.

Second-Front Situation

Harold Beresford Butler, British Minister to the United States, said in a prepared address that the United Nations could not establish a second front on the European Continent "without risk of disastrous results" until they had sufficient ships for transportation and aircraft "for complete mastery of the air."

England, he said, now is completely mobilized for total war.

"This winter," he added, "the whole population will have less food, less clothing and less fuel than it really requires to meet normal needs of healthy living, and practically no gasoline. It will be a hard, uncomfortable winter, but do not imagine that the people will be unduly depressed by this kind of hardship. Remember that Britain never cased to be in the front line since June, 1940."

"Supreme Effort Needed"

In another message to the conference, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said "business in general, in both production and distribution, must put forth unprecedented energy, initiative, enterprise, ingenuity and capacity for adaptation if the nation's wartime requirements are to be met on a scale and with a speed that will insure complete victory."

"I know," Hull added, "that the participants of your conference are firmly resolved that neither personal gain nor personal comfort nor personal differences will be permitted to detract one iota from the supreme effort which the nation must make when its freedom and everything that free men hold most dear are gravely menaced by powerful, ruthless and unscrupulous foes."

"Pooling Our Resources"

In a cable from England, Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production of Great Britain, said it would require "nothing less than the utmost of effort and the last ounce of determination from all of us" to overthrow the Axis.

"To that end," he asserted, "you in America and we in Britain are pooling our resources, our production and our inventive capacity, counting nothing lost if victory be won.

"The brains and the hands of our two nations unite in the common effort to annihilate the common foe."

"Grave Responsibility"

Price Administrator Leon Henderson called upon the nation's distributors to join in an "attack upon the inflationary gap—on the tremendous excess of purchasing power over available goods that will exist by the end of this year."

"A very first consideration is to assure that the gap does not widen," he said in a message to the conference. "We as a nation, you as a group of individuals, have a responsibility there—and a grave one."

He asked the manufacturers, merchants and other businessmen attending the conference to consider what means of persuasion or self-imposed discipline beyond taxes and increased savings could be devised to reduce the gap and what economies might be effected to prevent it from widening.

FDR Asks Nation to Show Faith By Giving to Community Chest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — (AP) Urging his fellow Americans to transform some of their "new buying power into giving power," President Roosevelt declared tonight that donations to community and war chests would "affirm before the world our nation's faith in the inalienable right of every man to a life of freedom, justice and decent security."

He spoke in a radio program launching the 1942 Community Mobilization for Human Needs, in which gifts for foreign war relief and community relief services will be accepted in more than 600 American cities.

He recognized that war needs were exacting a heavy toll not not alone on fighting fronts and in personal lives but also in the fortunes of everyone. He added, nowever:

"But your giving will provide not alone strength for our nation at war; but proof, in a world of violence and greed, that the American people keep faith with democcracy, that we hold inviolate our belief in the infinite worth of the individual human being."

The chief executive declared that every successful community and war chest campaign would be another step toward ultimate victory of humanity and civilization.

"Your gift," he asserted, "may give new heart to courageous families bombed out of their homes in many places; it may add to the precious store of medicines in a distant hospital or speed a shipload of food to a little nation, whose people are dropping in the streets from starvation. It may strengthen the hands of brave allies fighting our common foe.

"It may help a busy mother, working in war industry in your own town to take prope. care of her family. It may speed on her rounds a visiting nurse who is carrying a double load becaus. so many of her profession are now with the armed forces. It will help your comomunity to give hospitality to soldiers, sailors and marines on a precious few days leave, or on their way to some distant battle line.

"Your gift must take account, also, of the continuing need of the sick, the crippled child, the boys and girls whose homes are not adequate to their needs, the dependent and unfortunate in your own neighborhoods whose troubles have not lessened with the new worries and needs which war has brought."

War Scales Tilting To Allies—Halifax

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, Oct. 5—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, touring one of America's largest warplane factories, had a ready answer today when one of the workmen asked him how long the war is going to last.

"I can tell you this much," the diplomat replied. "We're three years nearer the end than when we began."

Lord Halifax opened a three-day stay in St. Louis with a press conference at which he declared the scales of the war were beginning to tilt in favor of the United Nations.

Turning To Benefit Of Allies

The forces the United States are pooling with Great Britain and the other United Nations in the Pacific as well as in the West "are beginning to make their weight felt," he said, adding that the situation was turning to the benefit of the Allies.

He also warned that the United Nations must never forget that "this is the biggest, toughest and maybe the longest war in which they've ever had to engage."

There was no doubt of the result, the Ambassador said, if the Allied peoples kept their resolution "burning as fiercely" as that of the Germans in their devotion to Hitler.

Tours Aircraft Plant

Lord Halifax met civic officials upon his arrival, placed a wreath on the War Memorial and in the afternoon visited the gigantic Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant in a suburb of St. Louis. He toured the entire plant, which produces planes on an assembly line.

Lord Halifax saw wings of the giant Commando transport, which have a 108-foot span, being manufactured for shipment to another plant, where the planes are assembled. He saw army and navy trainer planes being manufactured and assembled, and the start of production of a new combat type of plane, to which the plant shortly will be mainly devoted.

Watches Entire Process

The Ambassador with accompanying aides, saw the processes of warplane making from the casting of dies in the foundry, the stamping of metal parts by huge hydraulic presses carrying 3,000 tons of pressure, to the final pushing of the completed plane "out the back door" to be tested.

In a dark suit, wearing a red rose boutonniere, Lord Halifax showed a lively interest in all phases of production, often stopped to chat with men and women workers. Lady Halifax attended a series of women's functions during the day.

VONSIATSKY TO LOSE HIS U. S. CITIZENSHIP

OCT 6 1942

HARTFORD, Oct. 5.—(AP) Denaturalization proceedings were expected to be started soon against Anasase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, head of the All-Russian Fascist party, now serving five years in a Federal penitentiary for his part in a conspiracy to turn over American military secrets to the Axis powers. The action was slated in connection with a Justice department announcement that such a move would be nation-wide against Bund leaders. Vonsiatsky was not a member of the Bund but pleaded guilty to a charge of espionage conspiracy in connection with Bund activities.

Brig. Gen. R. J. Mitchell Marine Air Unit Head, To Be Major General

OCT 6 1942

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ralph J. Mitchell, director of the division of aviation of the Marine Corps, today was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the rank of major general.

Mitchell, 51, is a 1915 graduate of Annapolis. His home is in New Britain, Conn.

The President also sent to the Senate nominations for promotion to major general of Brig. Gens. Harry Schmidt, of Stapleton, Neb., who has been on duty in the office of the commandant of marines in Washington, and Emile P. Moses, of Sumter, S. C., whose last announced assignment was in command of the marine barracks at Parris Island, S. C.

Other marines nominated for promotion from colonels to brigadier generals were: Earl C. Long, Berkeley, Cal.; Louis E. Woods, Fredonia, N. Y.; Pedro A. Del Valle, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Francis P. Mulcahy, Coronado, Cal., and Field Harris, Washington, D. C.

Price Lauds Press For Cooperation

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 5—Byron Price, director of censorship, declared tonight that "the public will applaud overwhelmingly what their newspapers did" in withholding the news of President Roosevelt's recent cross-country tour until after his return to Washington.

At the same time he called upon individuals likewise to refrain from circulating information which might prove valuable to the enemy.

Speaks To New Jersey Group

"No good American, wondering why certain news does not appear in his newspaper, will fill the gap by loose and self-important talk," Price said in an address before the New Jersey Press Association in connection with newspaper week. "This would be a newspaper week long remembered in honor and rich in accomplishment if every American should here and now resolve that he will do as well as his newspaper is doing in keeping information from the enemy."

Price termed the cooperation of press and radio in connection with the President's trip "of special merit."

"It is elementary," he continued, "that the advertising of his travels under wartime conditions, until after his return, would have in-

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volved serious dangers. This is precisely the sort of information which the enemy likes to broadcast to his secret agents.

Comments On Churchill Trip

"It is worthy of note that when Prime Minister Churchill recently visited Russia and the Near East, the hazards of his trip were increased immeasurably because his route was eagerly reported day by day by the Berlin radio. But nothing of the kind happened in the case of the trip of the President."

Price paid tribute to the coverage of the war by the press and radio, saying it far surpassed that of the first World War. He added that "a story of global war, fantastic and hardly believable, is being written for history in the twenty-four-hour operations of American news-gatherers."

Battle Photos From Far Fronts Come to America in a Flash

OCT 6 1942

Transmission to A. P. by Air or Cable A Triumph of Engineering Skill

By Wide World.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Engineering skill has nudged aside barriers of time and space to give Americans a pictorial glimpse of war in far places with two marvels of modern science—the cablephoto and the radiophoto.

Within a comparatively short time after a bombing raid on London, a tank attack in the Egyptian desert, or the landing of troops in Australia, pictures of the action are transmitted to the United States.

They are picked out of the ether or from electrical impulses pouring through undersea cables. Within a few minutes after reception in the United States, the pictures are flashed by Associated Press Wirephoto to newspapers in every part of the country.

Many newspaper readers have been puzzled by seeing pictures of battle scenes in print only a few hours after action thousands of miles away. Part of the secret lies in the word "cablephoto" or "radiophoto" at the bottom of the pictures.

War naturally has increased the transmission of pictures by cable and radio. When there is any particularly dramatic action abroad such as the commando raid on Dieppe, the New York receiving stations of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and RCA Communications Inc. are hives of activity.

Pioneered in 1920.

In the pioneer method of trans-Atlantic picture transmission, pictures were sent over Western Union cables through an adaptation of the standard telegraph code. In 1920 the pictures taken at the international yacht races were sent from New York to London. The method was perfected by 1922 and was used commercially between London and New York from August, 1925, until July, 1936. Transmission was relatively slow and the results were inferior judged by modern standards.

Western Union's modern cablephoto operations got under way commercially in 1939 after engineering experts achieved a method of cable transmission greatly reducing the sending time and minimizing the effects of static or other earth disturbances even though the cable circuit from London to New York includes 3,900 miles of ocean cable and 315 miles of land lines.

Transmission of both radiophotos and cablephotos is a highly synchronized process, the major difference lying in the fact that cablephotos travel by wire and radiophotos by radio waves through the air.

In sending a picture from London, by cable or by radio, a picture is placed on a cylinder in a sending machine. The cylinder rotates in synchronization with a similar cylinder in New York in which there is an unexposed photographic film.

Picture Is "Scanned."

As the London cylinder revolves, the picture is "scanned" by a small spot of light which is reflected on a photo-electric cell. The lights and shadows on the picture are translated into electrical impulses which vary in intensity with the whites, grays and blacks on the picture.

In New York the electric impulses —transmitted through the air or pushed through the cable by amplifiers at strategic intermediary points —are converted to light which varies in intensity with the impulses and exposes the photographic film.

In ust 20 minutes by cable or 10 minutes by radio after London starts sending, the film is exposed in New York and rushed to a dark room for development and printing. The finished print, excellent in detail and shading, is then ready for distribution by Associated Press Wirephoto to newspapers throughout the country.

Occasionally, electrical currents in the earth, which sometimes occur when abnormally large or numerous spots are present on the sun, create disturbances in the cable and these disturbances account for the blurred streaks sometimes seen on the finished cablephotos. Such sunspot phenomena also disturb the radio transmission paths, causing marred radiophotos.

The first commercial cablephoto inaugurating the trans-Atlantic service was a picture on April 19, 1939, showing the French liner, S. S. Paris, burning in the port at Le Havre.

The next day a cablephoto, also ordered by the Associated Press for distribution over its wirephoto system, was sent from Berlin—a warning of things to come.

This picture showed Hitler's legion marching with armored cars down Unter den Linden, while throngs crowded the sidewalks.

RCA pioneered in the field of transocean pictures with a process that appears crude compared with its highly successful methods of today.

A test picture was sent from London in 1924 and two years later a commercial service was inaugurated between New York and London, with RCA using a "hot-air" method of obtaining images on chemically treated paper. Improvements have been about as radical as the incandescent bulb over the gas jet.

In those days radio impulses of varying intensity automatically shot jets of hot air from a gun. The jets burned the paper to a degree theoretically coinciding with the intensity of the impulse, although the garbled results sometimes were pretty horrible.

Even today RCA engineers shudder when they think of the trials and tribulations they went through in evolving the present radiophoto methods. It took an hour and 25 minutes to transmit the first commercial radiophoto on May 1, 1926. Present transmission time is about seven minutes.

The hot air jet method gave way in 1926 to a process whereby hot vaporized wax, colored red, was sprayed under pressure on paper. The graduations of tone in the picture were controlled by the number of dots of wax, like the half-tone process in engraving. The finished product was photographed and the copies distributed to customers.

From wax recordings, RCA went to ink vapor and then, in 1935, to the standard photo recording system of exposing a film to light.

The discovery of short waves gave radiophotos a tremendous boost because the short waves were steadier and less variable. Better signals and other improvements steadily introduced brought about today's recordings which are hard to distinguish from the originals, although they may have been sent from Australia, a distance of 7,500 miles.

Whether it's Australia, London, Cairo, Moscow or Buenos Aires makes no difference in radiopicture transmission time.

With the twin wonders of cablephotos and radiophotos in operation, America is getting "hot" pictures from the battle fronts with neither time nor distance a barrier.

CRASH VICTIM DIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Fatalities in Plane Mishap Total 11, as Army Colonel Succumbs.

OCT 6 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—(AP) The number of fatalities in an airplane crash Saturday at Botwood, Newfoundland, has mounted to 11, the Eastern Defense command and First Army announced tonight.

Colonel Cliffor Palmer Bradley, of Washington, D. C., died of injuries Sunday night, the annuncement said. Ten persons were reported yesterday to have lost their lives in the accident.

Another passenger, Lewis Galantiere, New York banker, was described as critically injured but the nature of his injuries was not made known. No further details of the accident were revealed.

The Army listed 17 other persons aboard as ambulatory cases ready to travel. Four others were listed as suffering from abrasions and concussions. They are expected to be ready to travel in one or two weeks. Another four were described as suffering fractures which would require about two months to heal.

U. S. Planes Now At War Fronts Are Listed

OCT 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 5—The following descriptions of the various types of United States Army planes operating throughout the world were released by the House Military subcommittee on aviation.

Given in order are the United States designation, description, power plant and British designation:

P-38; Lockheed, two-engine, single-place, high-altitude; up to and including P-38G model, powered with American-built Allison liquid-cooled engine; P-38 Lightning I, P-38D Lightning II, P-38E Lightning II, P-38F Lightning II.

P-39; Bell, single engine, single place, medium altitude; all P-39's up to P-39Q model, powered with American-built Allison liquid cooled engine; Airacobra.

P-40; Curtiss, single engine, single place, medium altitude; P-40, B, C, D and E models, powered with American-built Allison liquid cooled engine. P-40 F model powered with American-built Rolls-Royce liquid cooled engine; P-40B, C tomahawk; P-40D, E Kittyhawk, P-40F Warhawk.

P-47; Republic, single engine, single place, high altitude; all P-47s up to P-47B powered with American-built Pratt and Whitney air-cooled engine; no British designation.

Light And Medium Bombers

P-51; North American, single-engine, single-place, medium-altitude; powered with American-built liquid-cooled Allison engine; Mustang.

A-20; Douglas, two-engine, multi-place, medium-altitude, horizontal light bomber; all A-20 inclusive. A-20G models powered with American-built Wright air cooled engine; (A-20A, B, C) Boston III, Havoc II.

A-24—Douglas, single engine, single place, low altitude, dive bomber; all A-24's (A and B models) powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engine; SBD, A-24.

A-25—Curtiss, single engine, two place, low altitude, dive bomber; powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engine; no British designation.

A-28—Lockheed, two engine, multi-place, medium altitude horizontal, medium bomber; powered with American-built Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines; Hudson IV.

A-29—Same as A-28; all A-29's (A-29 and A-29A models) powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engines; Hudson III.

A-31—Vultee (Northrop), single engine, two-place, low-altitude dive-bomber; powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engine; Vengeance.

B-25—North American, two-engine, multi-place, medium altitude, horizontal medium bomber; all B-25's (B-25, A, B, C and D models) powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engines; no British designation.

Heavy Bombers

B-26—Martin, two-engine, multi-place, medium altitude, horizontal medium bomber; all B-26s' (B-26, A, B and C models) powered with American-built Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines; Marauder.

B-17; Boeing, four-engine, multi-place, high-altitude, horizontal, heavy bomber; all B-17's (B-17, B, C, D, E and F models) powered with American-built Wright air-cooled engines; Fortress.

B-24; Consolidated, four-engine, multi-place, high-alttiude, horizontal, heavy bomber; all B-24's (B-24, A, C, D and E models) powered with American-built Pratt and Whitney air-cooled engines; (B-24, A, C, Liberator I, D and E) or II.

Our Commander in Europe

Gen. Eisenhower Proves Popular Both With U. S. Soldiers and the British

OCT 6 1942

By DeWITT MacKENZIE.
Wide World War Analyst.

LONDON.—Because of a new order forbidding American officers above the rank of major to give newspaper interviews, it is impossible to report an interesting chat I had with Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, but strictly on my own responsibility I venture to say our two-fisted European commander-in-chief is in damned (if you get what I mean) fine fettle.

De Witt MacKenzie.

It is also forbidden to say exactly where the General has his headquarters. However, it can be stated that I saw him in London, and this being the largest city on earth leaves plenty of room for speculations as to his precise place of operation.

One of the world's busiest men, handling one of the world's biggest and most vital jobs, the General still found time to be delightfully cordial. We "talked of many things, of ships and shoes and sealing-wax, and cabbages and kings."

I hadn't met the commander-in-chief before, but I came away with a most comfortable feeling of confidence that our front line offensive against Hitlerism is in strong, capable hands. One recognized, of course, that it is risky to pin faith to first impressions, and I'm reminded of a remark Senator Borah made about F. D. R.

Someone asked the Senator if he had heard a certain speech by the President. As I recall it, Senator Borah replied, he never dared listen to Mr. Roosevelt because the latter's hypnotic personality was likely to convince hearers against their better judgment.

Hypnotic Personality.

Well, Gen. "Ike," as the troops call him, has a hypnotic personality. That infectious laugh of his, which sets off to advantage his strong white teeth, is in itself a great asset and is calculated to disarm the enemy.

Still, having seen the way he looks you straight in the eye, having experienced the quickness and logic of his mind, having heard of his good works from close observers, I'm prepared to stick to my first impression.

That's the way his men feel about him, too, and it isn't likely any general could hypnotize a whole army unless he had the goods. To make it unanimous you can add that British authorities not only like him but hold him in high esteem as a soldier.

So, having had this glimpse of the general, one no longer is surprised he is commander-in-chief in Europe at the comparatively young age of 51. And there's no longer any wonder at the way he zoomed up from the rank of colonel to lieutenant general in less than two years. Don't forget he was chief of staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines and had much to do with planning defenses which gave the Japanese so much trouble.

The first thing that impresses you about Gen. Eisenhower is the vividness of his personality. It hits you as soon as you enter the room with him.

The general is a big fellow, but he moves with the east that comes from well-trained, supple muscles. Maybe that is largely the heritage of his youthful days, for he was a cowboy in his home country around Abilene, Kans., before he went to West Point. Certainly his daily workout with a medicine ball keeps him toned up.

I watched him manipulate a battery of telephones and give quick, incisive answers without losing the thread of his conversation with me. It might have been a stage play if it hadn't been the stern business of war.

Inherently Diplomatic.

I should say that diplomacy is one of the general's inherent characteristics, but he doesn't beat about the bush. His approach to any points is exceedingly direct and he never clutters up speech with unnecessary words.

All this, gives the impression of honesty of thought. You feel he isn't trying to lead you up an alley.

In this respect Gen. Eisenhower is much like our commander in chief in the First World War. Gen. Pershing, as I found him on the battlefront, was a straight talker who knew what he wanted to say and said it.

Gen. "Ike" and "Blackjack" Pershing are somewhat alike in another respect—as their soldiers will tell you—and that has to do with discipline. Gen. Pershing used to be hell on wheels in this matter.

During the last war a Yankee soldier told me he saw Gen. Pershing give a trimming to a major who had saluted sloppily on the parade ground of Caserne at Blois, France. The general backed the major up against a wall and made him salute steadily for several minutes. At the end of the ordeal Gen. Pershing snapped:

"The next time you salute a superior officer do it correctly."

I can't vouch for the story but it sounded all right, for it had a Pershing ring. I haven't heard anything like that about Gen. Eisenhower, but he has a very tidy reputation as a disciplinarian himself. Wes Galagher, correspondent for Wide World and the Associated Press, recently reported the general's code for his men as follows:

"We should not make the mistake that morale can be produced by pampering and by lowering of standards to permit greater ease of living."

That creed is being applied to our boys in the British Isles. They are working hard and intensively, and the best part of it is they have full understanding of the necessity of painstaking preparation for the bloody task that lies before them. They understand fully they're going up against the most powerful fighting machine ever created—or at least it was the most powerful before it started hurling itself against the amazing Russians.

Our troops have been made to realize they not only must make themselves expert in the tricks of killing and of self-defense. Thus we find them training like gladiators five days a week without thought of hardships. Then they are allowed to relax for two days to prevent over-training and going stale mentally and physically.

Thus Gen. Eisenhower's personality and character are being felt from headquarters right down through the rank and file.

Simpson Sees Stalin's Letter To Writer as "Unsolved Riddle"

Neither Motive Behind Note Nor Specific Nature of Second Front Demand Clear to Analyst.

OCT 6 1942

By Kirke L. Simpson
Wide World War Analyst

Pending some decisive turn in the Battle of Stalingrad, the riddle of the Stalin letter to Henry Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, seems likely to go unsolved.

Motive Not Clear

Neither the motive behind its preparation and publication at this time, nor the specific nature of the second-front demand it makes upon the Allies is quite clear. There are several cryptic, even conflicting implications. ot the least baffling is the Stalin observation that the "one thing" required to make Allied help to Russia effective is that the Allies should fulfill their obligations fully and "on time."

What, exactly, are those obligations or what does "on time" mean? There can be no question from the content or from previous Stalin utterances that to his mind, at least, Anglo-American "obligations" to Russia include the opening of a second front in Europe, not in Africa or across the Pacific. More than a year ago, before the Japanese attack on this country and Britain spread the war to the Pacific, Stalin told a Moscow audience that lack of a second-front "in Europe" was the prime reason for Soviet reverses up to that time.

He was sure even then that a second-front "must unquestionably appear in the near future." Nor is it reasonable to suppose he had any advance intimation of Japanese intentions to attack in the Pacific, bringing this country into the war.

Air Attack Only

No second-front in Europe except by Anglo-American air attacks has yet developed. It is equally true, however, that no second-front has been opened by Russian initiative in the Pacific, a fact which has produced no critical reaction in London or Washington. Russia and Japan nominally maintain normal relations.

If it be agreed by the Allies that Russia stay clear of the Pacific war theatre and concentrate on her defensive against Germany, however, it must also be agreed that the Allies should make such dispositions both in the Pacific and in the Near and Middle East as they deem necessary, even if it delays their second-front-in-Europe preparations.

"On Time" Emphasized

The implication is that Stalin now feels there has been too much dispersion of Allied effort to other than the European theater. His phrase "on time" suggests there has been mention in Allied-Russian talks of some tentative date, not yet reached, on which Anglo-American forces would be prepared to strike in Europe.

If that is the fact, it could be argued that the Russian leader is fearful of future delay, due to the situation in the Pacific or the Indian Ocean or in Africa, rather than complaining that the Allies have thus far failed to live up to their commitments.

It is possible Stalin was thinking more of his own home front or of agitating German nerves than of any effect his letter might have on Allied Second-Front preparations. He could not expect goading by himself or any other Russian spokesman to influence British-American decisions on so grave a military undertaking.

While Stalin said a second front was "of first importance," he also promptly asserted that Soviet capacity even now to resist Germany "or any other aggressive power" was unshaken. And in so saying he obviously intended to thumb his nose at Japan as well as at Hitler.

The test of that well may come at Stalingrad. If it falls eventually, unquestionably Russian ability to strike back this Winter or next Spring must be lessened. If it survives, Hitler's 1942 gains in Russia will be jeopardized and his means of meeting an Allied Second-Front effort will be restricted whenever and wherever that attempt comes.

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, OCT.6-(AP)-PVT. JOHN CHRISTOPHER O'BRIEN OF SUPERIOR, WISC., WAS RECOVERING TODAY IN A HOSPITAL AFTER WANDERING FOR A WEEK IN THE AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE WITHIN 20 MILES OF HIS CAMP.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER LIVED ON GRASS AND TREE ROOTS BOTH IN HIS HELMET UNTIL HE WAS FOUND BY CIVILIAN MINERS.

HE LEFT CAMP SEPT.26 TO STUDY THE COUNTRY FROM A HILL AND BECAME LOST. AT NIGHT HE LIGHTED FIRES TO TRY TO ATTRACT ATTENTION OF MILITARY SEARCH PARTIES.

HE FINALLY FOUND A ROUGH ROAD AND MOVED UP AND DOWN IT FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL THE MINERS FOUND HIM.

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CHUNGKING--ADD WILLKIE

WILLKIE DECLARED THAT HE WAS GREATLY IMPRESSED BY WHAT HE SAW YESTERDAY IN CHUNGKING'S HUMMING FACTORIES, MOVED INLAND ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO WHEN THE JAPANESE SEIZED THE CHINESE SEABOARD.

"THESE INDUSTRIES ARE EFFICIENTLY OPERATED AND THE EMPLOYES ARE SKILLFUL," HE SAID. "WHAT IS BEING DONE IS WELL DONE. A NUMBER OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS REMAIN TO BE SOLVED. HOWEVER. SUCH AS THE HIGH LABOR TURNOVER.

"ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS OF FREE CHINA IS THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE TO AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS."

OCT 6 1942

A CONTINUED LULL ON THE BATTLELINE ACROSS CHINA INDICATED THAT UNLESS A SUDDEN FLAREUP OCCURS, WILLKIE IS NOT LIKELY TO SEE MUCH ACTION ON HIS PROSPECTIVE VISIT TO THE FRONT.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID A JAPANESE BATTALION COMMANDER AND MORE THAN 200 OF HIS MEN WERE KILLED IN A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST CHINESE POSITIONS NEAR WUYI IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE SEPT. 25. THERE WAS NO WORD OF MORE RECENT FIGHTING ON ANY SIZEABLE SCALE.

30.24-19163

CHUNGKING, OCT. 5-(AP)-WENDELL WILLKIE DECLARED TONIGHT THAT HE HOPED JOSEPH STALIN'S STATEMENT STRESSING THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF A SECOND FRONT "WILL BRING THE RUSSIANS' IMPERATIVE NEEDS FORCEFULLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE RUSSIANPREMIER WROTE TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, YESTERDAY THAT ALLIED AID TO RUSSIA SO FAR HAD BEEN LITTLE EFFECTIVE AND CALLED UPON THE ALLIES TO "FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS FULLY AND ON TIME."

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"THAT WAS THE OBJECT OF MY PUBLIC STATEMENT OF MY PERSONAL VIEWS IN MOSCOW LAST WEEK," WILLKIE SAID IN REFERENCE TO STALIN'S STATEMENT THAT A SECOND FRONT IS "OF FIRST RATE IMPORTANCE."

HE DID NOT ENLARGE ON THIS TERSE COMMENT.

WILLKIE DECLARED FOR A SECOND FRONT WHEN HE VISITED RUSSIA, AND HIS STATEMENT THAT PERHAPS SOME OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS "WILL NEED SOME PUBLIC PRODDING" CAUSED SOME RESENTMENT, PARTICULARLY IN BRITAIN.

IN HIS STATEMENT IN MOSCOW SEPT. 26, WILLKIE SAID:

"I AM NOW CONVINCED THAT WE CAN BEST HELP RUSSIA BY ESTABLISHING A REAL SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT OUR MILITARY LEADERS WILL APPROVE. AND PERHAPS SOME OF THEM WILL NEED SOME PUBLIC PRODDING. NEXT SUMMER MIGHT BE TOO LATE."

BOMBAY, OCT.5-(AP)-THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE, AFTER A THREE-DAY STORMY DEBATE, PASSED A RESOLUTION TODAY CONLEMNING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PRESS RESTRICTIONS IN INDIA.

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MORE THAN 90 EDITORS OF BOTH ENGLISH AND INDIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES ATTENDED. THE RESOLUTION, SUPPORTED BY EDITORS OF SUCH BRITISH-OWNED NEWSPAPERS AS THE STATESMAN TIMES OF INDIA, SAID THE RESTRICTIONS NOT ONLY NULLIFY THE PREVIOUS UNDER-

30.24-19163

STANDING BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BUT DENY PUBLICITY TO STATEMENTS SUPPORTING INDIA'S DEMANDS FOR FREEDOM. #

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT.6-(AP)-THE LONDON TIMES URGED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY TO HAND OVER TO INDIANS THE VICEROY COUNCIL PORTFOLIOS OF FINANCE, HOME AFFAIRS, AND DEFENSE, "LIMITED ONLY BY POWERS THAT MUST BE EXERCISED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN A TIME OF WAR," AND SAID SUCH A STEP TO TRY TO SOLVE THE INDIAN NATIONALIST PROBLEM WAS "ENTERING MORE AND MORE INTO DISCUSSION."

THIS EDITORIAL, APPEARING SHORTLY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IS SLATED TO DEBATE THE INDIAN ISSUE, WAS INTERPRETED AS A POSSIBLE INDICATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS DECIDED ON A SUBSTANTIAL TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY TO INDIANS.

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"TO MAKE THE COMPOSITION OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL FULLY INDIAN," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "WOULD CONSTITUTE A SERIOUS STEP FORWARD, WOULD BREAK THE PRESENT POSITION OF STALEMATE IN INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND WOULD GIVE A NEW PLEDGE BOTH TO RESPONSIBLE INDIANS AND TO THE WORLD AT LARGE OF BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO ACCORD EVERY CONCEIVABLE SATISFACTION TO INDIAN ASPIRATIONS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

AMERICAN OPINION WAS DESCRIBED AS "ONCE MORE PREDOMINANTLY CRITICAL OF THE BRITISH OFFICIAL ATTITUDE," ALTHOUGH THE TIMES SAID "MUCH OF THE CRITICISM IS NO DOUBT BASED ON AN IMPERFECT UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE ISSUE."

THE TIMES ALSO SAID IT WAS "PARTICULARLY REGRETTABLE" THAT WENDELL WILLKIE APPARENTLY WAS UNABLE TO INCLUDE INDIA IN HIS ASIATIC TOUR.

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LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES WHICH DROVE INLAND FROM THE EAST AND WEST COASTS OF MADAGASCAR HAVE JOINED FORCES AT ANTSIRABE, SOME 70 MILES SOUTH OF TANANARIVE, THE OCCUPIED ISLAND CAPITAL, THE EAST AFRICAN COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ONE COLUMN WHICH DROVE SOUTHEAST FROM MAJUNGA COVERED 460 MILES IN 23 DAYS, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE THE OTHER ADVANCED 230 MILES FROM TAMATAVE, ITS LANDING POINT ON THE OPPOSITE COAST.

"MORE THAN 450 MILES OF RAILWAY AND MUCH ROLLING STOCK NOW IS IN OUR HANDS, CONSTITUTING ALL THE MAIN RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE ISLAND," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

BEIRUT, LEBANON, OCT.5-(AP)-CAPTAIN RENE KOLB-BERNARD, COMMANDER OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES HERE, HAS DECIDED TO SEND AN ENVOY TO WASHINGTON TO SEEK LEASE-LEND AID.

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HIS NEED--TEN MOSQUITO BOATS AND TWO JEEPS. HE SAYS THAT WITH TEN NEW BOATS HIS NAVY WOULD BE ABLE TO DO MANY THINGS THAT SHOULD AND COULD BE DONE.

LONDON, OCT.5-(AP)-THE GOVERNOR OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, HAROLD NICOLSON, ANSWERED NAZI PROPAGANDA CHARGES OF BAD BEHAVIOR BY U.S. TROOPS IN ENGLAND TONIGHT BY SAYING THAT TROUBLE AMONG THE AMERICANS WAS "ONLY ABOUT HALF" OF THAT IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

"IF WE ARE PATIENT AND CONSIDERATE, WE WILL SEND BACK TO AMERICA AFTER THE WAR THOUSANDS OF GOOD WILL AMBASSADORS," NICOLSON SAID IN A SPEECH AT OXFORD.

OCT 6 1942

"IT WILL MEAN SOMETHING TO EASE THE DAYS AFTER VICTORY. BUT IF WE DON'T DO IT, IT WILL BE AN INTERNATIONAL DISASTER."

New York, Oct. 5-(AP)-A leatherneck of the first World War, William R. Mathews, editor of the Tucson (Ariz.) Daily Star, is back from a tour of Britain with a report that the boys of the second AEF "are soldiering in luxury."

"By our 1918 standards they're living the life of Riley," said Mathews, who spent five weeks in the United Kingdom. "The boys actually are being coddled by the English people but they're taking it in their stride and I must confess are conducting themselves better than we did."

Mathews said you could see more American uniforms on Picadilly than on Fifth Avenue.

Discussing Britain's war effort, he said the country "was shooting the works."

"Everybody is at work," Mathews asserted. They're practically mobilized from the age of 16 up to 65 and there are more than 5,000,000 men and women in uniform.

"Here's an example: a British friend of mine, a lieutenant colonel in the last war, now at 62 is a major in charge of a battalion of pioneers. His 19-year-old daughter has been in the auxiliaries for two years and his 17-year-old son is an apprentice on a tanker."

Mathews said England today is producing 60 per cent of her foodstuffs compared with 40 per cent a year ago.

"They've plowed up England," he addedand ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ after three years of war the British are eating better than the Germans were when I was there in 1939 before the war started."

NOTE TO EDITORS:

OCT 6 1942

(FOR PUBLICATION UNDER NEW YORK DATELINE IF DESIRED.)

REPORTS CIRCULATED IN SWITZERLAND AND BROADCAST BY AXIS PROPAGANDISTS DURING THE WEEK END THAT PREMIER STALIN HAD GIVEN UP HIS POST AS DEFENSE COMMISSAR IN SOVIET RUSSIA TO MARSHAL BORIS M. SHAPOSHNIKOV WERE EXPLICITLY DISCREDITED IN MOSCOW TODAY.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MOSCOW BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID "STALIN REMAINED LEADER OF THE RED ARMY ALTHOUGH SHAPOSHNIKOV WAS PRAISED ON HIS BIRTHDAY AS AN EMINENT LEADER."

SHAPOSHNIKOV, CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF, HAS JUST TURNED 60.

THE ERRONEOUS REPORT OF HIS PROMOTION APPARENTLY GAINED CURRENCY IN SWITZERLAND THROUGH MISUNDERSTANDING OF RUSSIAN BROADCASTS TELLING OF BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS.

OCT 6 1942

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERLIN--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD GERMAN X X FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

SUMMARIZING OPERATIONS AGAINST SOVIET SHIPPING IN SEPTEMBR, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID NAZI TORPEDO BOATS SANK 24 SHIPS TOTALLING 42,000 TONS IN THE BLACK SEA AND A SUBMARINE AND A MINESWEEPER IN THE BALTIC.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD IT REPORTED THAT THE AIR FORCE SANK 11 SHIPS AND DAMAGED 26 IN ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN SHIPPING IN THE BLACK SEA, ON THE VOLGA AND LAKE LADOGA.

3024-19165

3024-19165

LISBON, OCT. 5-(AP)-GEORGE KENNAN OF MILWAUKEE, WHO WAS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BERLIN WHEN GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON AMERICA, TOOK UP HIS DUTIES AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION HERE TODAY.

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KENNAN WAS INTERNED FOR FIVE MONTHS AT BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, AND LATER RELEASED IN THE EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND AXIS DIPLOMATS.

IN LISBON KENNAN SUCCEEDS HUGH MILLARD OF NEBRASKA, FIRST SECRETARY, WHO HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANKARA--FIRST ADD GERMAN REFUGEES X X X PROVIDE HOUSING.

APPARENTLY RELIABLE BALKAN SOURCES SAID THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA HAD DECREED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR PATRIOTS THERE WHO BY SHOWING LIGHTS HAVE BEEN GUIDING AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES IN THEIR FLIGHTS OVER YUGOSLAVIA TO ATTACK AXIS AND AXIS-DOMINATED TERRITORY.

IN THE RODOPE MOUNTAINS IN THE PART OF GREECE THE BULGARS ARE OCCUPYING, GREEK PATRIOT BANDS ARE CARRYING ON A VIGOROUS RESISTANCE, ACCORDING TO GREEK AUTHORITIES HERE.

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THEY SAID THAT COL.DORAS STILL IS AT LIBERTY IN THAT PART OF GREECE, ORGANIZING GUERRILLA BANDS WHICH ARE ATTACKING AXIS COMMUNICATIONS WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS.

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 5-(AP)-Germany is gaining a large measure of control over the French rubber industry by the enforcement of a "cooperation" agreement drafted a year ago for the delivery of finished war products from synthetic rubber, it was said today by a dispatch from Vichy to the Neue Zuericher Zeitung.

Raw materials for synthetic rubber are being provided by Germany and have been arriving in sufficient quantities to keep factories operating, the report stated.

The Hutchinson Company, one of the larger firms cooperating with Germany, has transferred half its shares in its Italian and Spanish branches to the Semperit Rubber Works of Vienna, the Zurich newspaper reported. Four other leading French factories have become more closely associated with German firms by similar transactions.

The Michelin and Dunlop firms have been showing a reluctance to enter cooperation agreements, the paper's correspondent added. Similar plans for cooperation of textile industries have been established.

RIO DE JANEIRO 1ST ADD FINANCE X X X THE WAR."

THE PROPOSAL TO CREATE A NEW MONETARY UNIT CALLED THE CRUZEIRO WAS FIRST RAISED DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF WASHINGTON LUIS PEREIRA DE SOUZA WHOM VARGAS OUSTED BY THE REVOLUTION OF 1930.

THE WORD MILREIS MEANS 1,000 REIS AND THE SMALLEST COIN IN CIRCULATION AT PRESENT IS 100 REIS, WHICH IS WORTH ABOUT 1/2 CENT U.S.MONEY. THE SHIFT TO THE CRUZEIRO WOULD PUT BRAZIL ON A DECIMAL MONETARY SYSTEM LIKE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE SHIFT COULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL NEW BILLS AND COINS WERE PRODUCED.

OCT 6 1942

VARGAS AUTHORIZED AN ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY UP TO 600,000 CONTOS (ABOUT $30,000,000) FOR THE ACQUISITION OF GOLD IN BRAZIL AND ABROAD.

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 5-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM JALAPA IN THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ TO THE NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA SAID THAT PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO, WHO IS TOURING THE STATE, TOLD RAILWAY OFFICIALS THERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO NATIONALIZE THE BRITISH OWNED NATIONAL RAILWAY RUNNING BETWEEN MEXICO CITY AND VER CRUZ, AND THE MEXICAN SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, SKIRTING THE WEST COAST AND CONNECTING GUADALAJARA AND NOGALES, IN THE STATE OF SONORA.

ALSO SLATED FOR NATIONALIZATION, THE DISPATCH SAID, WAS THE MEXICAN PULLMAN COMPANY WHICH PROVIDES SLEEPING CAR SERVICE. NATIONALIZATION IS REGARDED NECESSARY, LA PRENSA SAID, TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DURING THE WAR.

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THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT THE LINES WILL BE TAKEN OVER WITHIN TWO MONTHS. THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID IT COULD NOT CONFIRM THE REPORT.

OTTAWA, OCT. 5-(AP)-A 12-SIDED NICKEL OF COPPER AND ZINC WAS PUT IN CIRCULATION TODAY IN MOST LARGE CANADIAN CENTERS.

IT IS CALLED THE "BLACKOUT NICKEL" BECAUSE ITS DISTINCTIVE SHAPE MAKES IT IDENTIFIABLE IN THE DARK. WAR TIME METAL DEMANDS TOOK THE NICKEL OUT OF THE NEW NICKEL. FF

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT 6 1942

(NY)-DESTRUCTION OFN AN AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN BY SUBMARINE ACTION OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (MON), AT THE SAME TIME THAT A NAVY SPOKESMAN DECLARED NORTH ATLANTIC CONVOYS WERE GETTING THROUGH TO RUSSIA DESPITE COMBINED NAZI SEA AND AIR ATTACKS.

CAPTAIN LELAND P.LOVETTE, NAVY PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR, ADDED THAT "IF WE GET 50 PER CENT OF OUR SHIPMENTS THROUGH, WE CONSIDER THE GAME WORTH THE CANDLE, BUT THE AVERAGE OF OUR LOSSES HAS BEEN VERY MUCH LESS."

ONE CREWMEN WAS KILLED IN THE U-BOAT ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES VESSEL, BUT 43 OTHERS, INCLUDING NINE NAVY GUNNERS, WERE PICKED UP BY A UNITED NATIONS SHIP FIVE HOURS AFTER THE ENCOUNTER.

ONE TORPEDO CRASHED INTO THE CARGO CARRIER WITHOUT WARNING, SURVIVORS SAID. THE RAIDER, DESCRIBED AS LARGE, FINALLY SURFACED AND PUMPED 16 SHELLS INTO THE STRICKEN CRAFT BEFORE IT SANK. OCT 6 1942

ANOTHER, SMALLER SUBMARINE THEN APPEARED, ITS COMMANDER APPARENTLY IGNORING THE AMERICAN SKIPPER AND DIRECTING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DESTROYED SHIP'S CARGO, DESTINATION AND TONNAGE TO SECOND MATE, JAMES MASON, OF MOBILE, ALA., WHO HAPPENED TO BE NEAREST THE U-BOAT.

THE LATEST SUBMARINE VICTIM BOOSTED TO 483 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF ANNOUNCED WESTERN ATLANTIC SINKINGS SINCE AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

More Japs Land on Guadalcanal, Cruiser Blasted by U. S. Planes; Germans Execute Ten in Norway

OCT 7 1942

ENEMY PREPARES FOR ASSAULT ON ISLAND AIRDROME

OCT 7 1942

Warships Put Tokyo Troops Ashore Under Cover of Darkness.

SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN

Daylight Raid by Small Force of Bombers Repulsed by Americans.

CRUISER SUFFERS 3 HITS

Marine, Navy Divebombers, Torpedo Planes Set

Ship Afire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) The Japanese have succeeded in landing new troop reinforcements on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons, despite valiant American aerial opposition, and a new enemy effort to capture the U. S. airbase on the island obviously is in the making.

OCT 7 1942

A Navy communique said tonight that the troops had been put ashore by a force of destroyers and a heavy cruiser on the night of Oct. 3-4, following a daylight attempt by a small group of bombers with extraordinarily heavy fighter protection to bomb the American base.

Cruiser Heavily Damaged

The cruiser was damaged by at least one dive-bomb hit and two torpedo hits. Moreover, the air raid was repelled without a bomb being dropped and 11 of an estimated 30 Japanese fighters were destroyed—two by anti-aircraft fire and nine by a little band of seven Navy Wildcat fighters which went up against the big enemy force.

Only two American planes were lost, one in repelling the air raid and one in dive-bombing the cruiser, and the crews of both were saved.

Nonetheless, it was apparent that the Japs had succeeded in getting reinforcements of men, and probably of supplies, ashore to strengthen the units which have held tenaciously to their numerous positions in the rugged interior of the contested island.

Aim to Retake Airfield

This could only mean that the Japanese are trying desperately to accumulate a strong force to recapture the airfield since there is no other objective for them on the island. The American defense area occupies a section of the north shore of the island and, so far as

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can be judged from reports issued here, the rest of the wild terrain is a sort of no-man's land.

The Navy said that during the period covered by tonight's communique—Oct. 3 and the succeeding night—there was little ground activity although Navy and Marine corps dive-bombers blasted enemy supply dumps, and strafed enemy troops. Meanwhile, the Japs continued to land small detachments of troops.

Some of these landings presumably were made from barges and other small craft which the Japanese have been employing regularly for several weeks in their efforts to get reinforcements ashore without risking large ships close to Guadalcanal.

Their bold use of destroyers and cruisers for this work in their latest reported maneuver indicated that the enemy units on the island may have been substantially strengthened, as the larger ships could deliver a relatively large number of men more quickly than the barge flotillas.

Surface Ships Discovered

The Navy said that the cruiser was damaged first when Navy and Marine corps dive-bombers discovered the surface squadron putting troops ashore At least one hit was scored on the ship at that time.

Then shortly after daybreak a group of Navy and Marine corps torpedo bombers scored two torpedo hits on the cruiser which was still smoking as a result of the previous bomb hit.

The damaging of this vessel raised the number of surface craft the enemy has had sunk or damaged in the two months old Solomons campaign to 30. The loss of 11 planes raised the number of enemy aircraft destroyed to 230.

As Navy men here saw it, it was this high rate of plane losses which prompted the Japs to send over an escort of 30 fighters for what the communique described as "a small group" of bombers.

At the same time there was some speculation that the Japanese were deliberately trying, through force of superior numbers, to reduce the American fighters strength based on Guadalcanal to such a low level that defense positions could be heavily bombed in connection with the developing attack on the airfield.

ALLIES CONTINUE LAND, AIR ASSAULT, ON FLEEING JAPS

OCT 7 1942

Gen. MacArthur Gave Personal Attention to Drive, Report Reveals.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, Oct. 7—(AP) The Allies' coordinated land and air offensive against the Japanese in New Guinea continues in full course and still without major opposition, the Southwest Pacific command announced today.

Australian jungle troops pressed on from Kagi, only a scant four miles from the narrow pass leading through the Owen Stanley mountains, the communique said, picking up still more territory in their so-far unimpeded advance toward the enemy's main positions on New Guinea.

Further Solomons Raids

Allied bombers, at the same time, returned to the attack on Buin and Buka harbors in the northern Solomon Islands. Still other air units visited Ceram, far to the west between New Guinea and Celebes in the Dutch East Indies.

(General MacArthur was on the scene giving personal attention to operations in New Guinea, it became known yesterday. A delayed dispatch from "somewhere in New Guinea" disclosed MacArthur was on the island Oct. 3, when he presented the U. S. Army's silver star award to Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent who made his way to safety after being lost in the jungle 43 days when forced to make a parachute jump from an army plane.)

Jap Convoy Caught

The mystery of the Japanese overland retreat, now in its 10th day, was heightened by the presence of a Japanese convoy which American bombers caught Monday as it sped northward from Buna. It was not clear immediately whether this convoy was withdrawing forces from Buna or had attempted to land reinforcements there.

Australian dispatches from New Guine said the Aussie forces had clambered up the last steep grades in the Owen Stanley to the 6,000-foot high gap through the rugged mountains. They thus had negotiated a tortuous, 1,000-foot climb over a jungle trail which presented one of the greatest obstacles between them and Buna.

There was a possibility that the Japanese might make a stand at Kokodo, some 50 miles inland from Buna. But the speed of their headlong flight raised the question here that they might be repeating their performance at Milne bay, south of Buna, from where they withdrew an invasion force in the face of great Allied odds.

Monday's attack on the convoy which consisted of two destroyers and a large transport, was but one phase of Allied aerial operations in which the Japanese were pounded all the way from Rabaul, New Britain, in the north to Buna.

Two formations of American-manned Billy Mitchell medium bombers—the same type B-25's that raided Tokyo—attacked the Japanese ships, but the pilots did not observe the results. Three protecting Japanese Zeros were shot down and one of the bombers was lost in this engagement.

Five Zeros Downed

Five more Japanese Zeros were shot down in the day's assaults, which constituted the biggest day of Allied air operations in recent weeks.

One of the strongest forces of Flying Fortresses ever to take the air in the southwest Pacific was sent against Rabaul, but weather prevented some of them from reaching the target. Those that made it scattered bombs across runways and dispersal areas of he airdrome there. One Fortress failed to return.

These raiders were challenged by 20 Zeros in a 50-minute flight and the American airmen accounted for four of the day's bag of enemy fighters.

Jap Opposition Strong

Other formations of Billy Mitchells, Flying Fortresses, and Curtiss P-40 fighters swarmed over central New Guinea blasting the Japanese. One concentrated attack was aimed at Sanananda, about five mile nortwest of Buna. There and elsewhere the raiders reported they ran into the strongest Japanese aerial opposition of recent weeks.

Flying Fortresses also attacked Buna airdrome and later Havocs and Kittyhawks strafed barges and machine-gun positions. The latter apparently had been set up behind the base as a precaution against surprise attack from the rear.

The success of the Allied drive in New Guinea, which has served the dual purpose, of easing the Japanese threat to Port Moresby and the Australian mainland, was reflected in a confident speech by H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, at Sydney.

In February, he said, the people were driven almost to despair, but today they are able to look forward to recapture of territory which Japan now holds.

Jap Ships Found Sailing Away From Buna

By Murlin Spencer

[Associated Press Correspondent]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 6—American long-range B-25 bombers heavily attacked a Japanese convoy heading north from Buna yesterday, a headquarters announcement said today, raising the question whether the enemy had attempted to withdraw part of his forces or to land reinforcements for his hard-pressed troops falling back in the Owen Stanley Mountains.

The attack on the convoy, including two destroyers and a large transport, came as the bloodless Allied advance across the Papuan peninsula continued through its eighth consecutive day. The Japanese vessels apparently had slipped into Buna under cover of darkness and results of the air attack were not observed.

B-25s Pounce On Convoys

Two formations of B-25s—North American Billy Mitchells, the type which raided Tokyo—pounced on the convoy. They were met by a flight of six to twelve Japanese Zeros, three of which were shot down, against the loss of one of the attacking bombers.

(A CBS correspondent broadcasting from Australia today said the entire future of operations in northern New Guinea, where the Japanese have footholds at Lae and Salamaua, might depend on the answer to whether the Japanese were attempting to land reinforcements or to remove their troops from the Buna area. OCT 7 1942

Milne Bay Retreat Recalled

(This correspondent recalled that the Japanese withdrew from Milne Bay, below Buna, when they realized that the odds were against them, and said "they might be doing the same thing again."

("While it would be unwise to say that the Japanese have abandoned the northern New Guinea campaign," he said, "the fact remains that the enemy is retreating through the Owen Stanley in a great hurry, and for once has elected to risk loss of face.")

Jap Air Defense Stronger

Allied airmen ran into the strongest Japanese aerial defense encountered in recent weeks in yesterday's raids on Buna and on Rabaul, in New Britain. They reported, however, that they accounted for seven Japanese Zeros against the loss of two bombers.

One of the strongest forces yet was sent against Rabaul, but weather prevented a small part of this force from reaching its objective. Those that did get there pounded runways and dispersal areas of the Rabaul airfield.

Other formations of North American B-25 bombers, Flying Fortresses and Curtiss P-40 fighters ranged over a wide area of New Guinea. Sanananda, a base about five miles northwest of Buna, came in for a particularly heavy assault.

On the land front, meanwhile, Australian patrols advancing through the Owen Stanley Mountains pushed northward to Kagi, placing them about a mile from the entrance to a gap which at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet is the highest point in those rugged mountains. Between Kagi and the gap there is a thousand foot climb over a tortuous jungle trail.

OCT 7 1942

Fortress Gunners Kept Busy As Bird Dogs Battling Japanese Zeros In Rabaul Attack

By Dean Schedler

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 6—Bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command smashed through savage Japanese opposition yesterday to pound Rabaul, New Britain and Japanese ships at sea.

United States Flying Fortresses bombed airdromes and other installations at New Britain and fought their way home through Japanese Zero fighters for fifty minutes.

Two Destroyers Attacked

Medium bombers, also manned by United States pilots, met similar resistance near Buna, the Japanese supply port in New Guinea, but the bombers attacked two Japanese destroyers and a large transport.

Capt. Boris Subko, of Kearny, N. J., pilot of one of the planes raiding Rabaul, said he flew over a solid overcast trying to locate the target.

"I waited around until daylight and then dropped the bombs, but we couldn't see the results," Captain Subko said. "We didn't have any Zero reception, but we got lots of ack-ack."

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15 Zeros Driven Off

Lieut. Frederick Wesche, of Roselle, N. J., said his ship was attacked by fifteen Zeros two minutes after bombs had been released over the Rabaul airdrome. Sergt. Albert Kennedy, of Philadelphia, gunner, said he poured heavy caliber machine-gun fire into one Zero.

"He made a pass on my left, but I followed him in my sights and then let go," Kennedy said. "I gave him just a short burst of about a hundred rounds from each gun, which was short enough to send that guy spinning with smoke pouring from his engines."

"Closest I've Ever Seen"

Corporal Donald Raher, of Indiana, Pa., gunner in the same ship, shot a Zero which came in over the left wing.

"That plane was the closest I've ever seen in the air," Corporal Raher said. "It flew in between a group of five Fortresses, but the bursts got him and he went away smoking, nose downward."

The pilot paid tribute to Bombadier Bernard Anderson, of Salt Lake City, who was wounded slightly. Anderson, he said, kept firing his machine guns despite his wound and saw tracers going through the Zero.

Sergt. F. G. Sickinger, of Columbus, Ohio, had the closest call. A bullet went through the window and smashed the radio he was operating.

Major John Rouse, of Rochester, N. Y., brought in a slightly damaged Fortress after a thirty-minute running fight with six Zeros.

Corporal Joseph Bayles, of Ettabena, Miss., a side gunner, said he got one and possibly another Zero.

Busy As Bird Dog

"They attacked us at about 24,000 feet and I was busy as a bird dog firing and reloading my guns, carrying my portable oxygen bottle in one hand and bullet belts in the other," Bayles said.

"I fired all the ammunition I had, but put one good burst into one Zero and saw him spin over crazily out of control."

Sergt. Joseph Y. Wateszki, of Wyoming, Pa., a tail gunner, told how he hit one Zero.

Zero Seems To Stop

"I saw it come up from under the ship and pass by about fifty yards distant," he said. "I pumped it into him. The Zero seemed to stop dead, then all of a sudden a piece of the plane flew off smoking. I couldn't see more, but, anyway, I didn't have time with more Zeros buzzing around my head."

Medium bombers engaged in the convoy attack were led by Capt. Bud Thompson, of Washington, D. C. His flight had a hot time with

the Zeros at medium altitude.

A little Mexican top gunner, Pedro Chaffino, of Vado, N. M., was on the first mission and got mad when a bullet passed through the turret just back of his head and he shot down two Zeros.

Even Mascot Is Happy

The pilot of his plane, Lieut. Barney Johnson, of Fort Worth, Texas, said he could hear Pedro get madder and madder as he muttered over the interphone.

With many gestures, Pedro told his story: "There were five Zeros after my tail. They were silver-like little planes. They were really coming at me. Got my sights on one and shot him dead as he broke into flames. Before I could say, 'Muy bueno,' he hit the water.

"I sure feel good, and even Nick is happy."

Nick is a phlegmatic black cocker spaniel that rides between the pilots most of the time, but when the going gets hot scurries into the bombardier compartment.

Jap Prisoners Reach U. S.

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

A Pacific Northwest Port, Oct. 6—Taken in naval action in the Aleutians, five Japanese were landed recently at a Pacific northwest port and whisked away under guard to a previously prepared detention spot.

Dramatic Tale Untold

An official source confirmed that the prisoners were handed over to the army by the navy after their capture in the northern war zone. They were the first Japanese prisoners of war to arrive in the Pacific Northwest and were believed to be the first in the Continental United States.

Behind their capture and arrival in the States there lies a dramatic story of an engagement not yet officially released, said the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which added that one of the five was an officer, believed at one time to have been a Seattle resident.

"As they left the big gray ship and stepped down the gangplank where a provost marshal's detail awaited them, the prisoners carefully averted their faces from a shaft of light streaming out of a near-by shed," the paper said. "They walked with bowed heads the length of the dock under the curious scrutiny of American army and navy men, most of whom were seeing their actual enemy for the first time."

Japs Fear Air Raids

New York, Oct. 6 (AP).—Japan's fear that United States bombers will strike there again was reflected today in Tokyo dispatches broadcast by the Berlin radio describing extraordinary antiair raid drills in which the entire population of the Japanese capital was said to have participated for 24 hours.

PACIFIC AIR CHIEF NAMED BY ROOSEVELT

OCT 7 1942

President Wants Towers Promoted To Rank Of Vice-Admiral

Seven Captains Are Also Proposed For Raise To Rear Admirals

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6—Rear Admiral John H. Towers, 57, new air force commander of the Pacific fleet, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be vice-admiral, a rank in keeping with his sea assignment.

Towers, a native of Rome, Ga., formerly was chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics. To succeed him in that position, President Roosevelt submitted to the Senate the appointment of Rear Admiral John S. McCain, 58, of Carrollton, Miss. McCain came here from an air command in the Pacific.

The President also nominated seven naval captains, all in the naval air service, to be rear admirals. Among them were Capt. Elliott Buckmaster, who was commanding officer of the aircraft carrier Yorktown which was sunk in the Battle of Midway.

The others were:

Albert Cushing Read, Miami, Florida.

Charles Perry Mason, Pensacola, Fla.

Alfred E. Montgomery, Piedmont, Cal.

Arthur Cayle Davis, Worcester, Mass.

Frank Dechant Wagner, Chevy Chase, Md.

Dewitt Clinton Ramsey, Washington, D. C.

BRETT GETS NEW HONOR

Cited for Flying Thousands of Miles Over Enemy Territory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett of Menlo Park, Calif., until recently commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific and deputy commander under General Douglas MacArthur, received the Distinguished Flying Cross today for his "courage and tenacity of purpose" in frequent flights over hostile territory.

General Brett held a Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service as the Army's member of war councils in Britain, Egypt, Burma, China, Java and Australia and as deputy commander in the Southwest Pacific. On Aug. 3 General MacArthur awarded him the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

The Flying Cross was presented to General Brett by Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces. Attending the ceremony in General Arnold's office were Major Gen. George Straitmeyer, Chief of Air Staff, and several department officials.

General Brett was cited for "heroism and extraordinary achievement" on flights between September, 1941, and September, 1942, during which he "has flown many thousands of miles and hundreds of hours into and through enemy-occupied territory."

Vern Haugland Receives Army's Silver Star Award

OCT 7 1942

MacArthur Pins Coveted Medal on AP Correspondent in Hospital.

By DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 3 —(Delayed)—(AP) — General Douglas MacArthur in an unprecedented action today pinned the U. S. Army's Silver Star award on Vern Haugland, the Associated Press war correspondent who fought his way out of a New Guinea jungle after being lost for 43 days when forced to bail out of an Army plane.

"I am awarding you the Silver Star as an outward symbol of the devotion and fortitude with which you have done your duty," the Allied southwestern Pacific leader told Haugland, who is recovering in a hospital here.

Inspired by Courageous Fight

"I can't tell you how much we have been inspired by your getting back after such tribulation and hardships."

Haugland, dressed in Army pajamas, appeared to be embarrassed when the general suddenly strode into his tent, shook hands, and said "Hello, young man, how are you feeling?"

"Fine, sir," Haugland said.

The general then took a small blue box containing the coveted award, pinned the decoration on Haugland's pajamas, and paid tribute to Haugland's courage.

U. S. Army regulations normally prevent award of the Silver Star to civilians.

When General MacArthur arrived at a New Guinea airdrome the first thing he asked was "how is that boy Haugland?" and expressed pleasure when told the Associated Press correspondent was making steady progress in his recovery.

A lean, six-foot-three native Minnesotan, Haugland was lost in mountainous New Guinea after parachuting from a storm-lashed plane which ran out of fuel on Aug. 7.

Missionaries found him in a native village on Sept. 19 and carried him to a coastal point after a five-day jungle trek.

Haugland came out of his ordeal delirious, exhausted and feverridden. He had managed to keep alive on berries and the juice of grass and weeds during long days and nights of incessant rains.

His courageous battle of survial was set down day by day in a diary he painstakingly kept — like the good reporter he is — during his wanderings.

CHINESE DEFEAT FOE DRIVING FROM KINHWA

Chungking Reports 200 Slain Japanese Scout Bengal

OCT 7 1942

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 6 (AP) —A Japanese force more than 1,004 strong, moving from Kinhwa against Chinese positions to the southwest, has been defeated with a loss of 200 Japanese killed and wounded, the Chinese High Command reported today.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 6 (AP)—Royal Air Force Blenheim bombers attacked the Yenangyaung fields in Central Burma yesterday and bomb bursts were observed among buildings and oil derricks, a British communiqué said today.

Other British planes attacked barracks at Kalewa and objectives in the Chindwin and Myittha River valleys. From all operations all planes returned safely, the R. A. F. said.

ENEMY OVER BENGAL

Calcutta, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Hostile aircraft have been observed over parts of Bengal Province, adjoining Japanese-held Burma, several times in recent weeks, a communique by the Bengal Government said today.

Hindus Call For Freedom Campaign

New Delhi, Oct. 6 (AP)—The working committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, India's third largest political party, adopted a resolution today calling upon Indians to organize a mass campaign for a national government.

The committee appealed to all political parties to cooperate in order to "force England to take the initiative in solving the present deadlock."

WILLKIE SEES CHINA GREAT IN INDUSTRY

OCT 7 1942

Development to Come After War, Says U. S. Observer.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 6—(AP) Wendell Willkie told the Chinese people in a broadcast tonight that "the old colonial days are past," and "I've no doubt that when this war is over China will become one of the great industrial countries of the world."

Willkie, who spoke extemporaneously with an interpreter translating, said America had the duty of seeing a completely free China, "a duty much greater than a contribution of arms and armaments to you people who have fought five devastating years."

On his trip through northwestern China he said he saw signs of the coming industrial greatness of China — "waterpower sites and great irrigation projects."

"I expect to dedicate the rest of my life urging that the world be constructed after the war on a basis where all men can be free and with governments of their own choosing," he concluded.

World-Wide Allied Attacks Urged by Willkie in China

OCT 7 1942

Statement Reflects Impatience Over 2nd Front, Speed of Materiel Aid.

CHUNGKING, Wednesday, Oct. 7. —(AP) Wendell Willkie vigorously demanded today an "all-out offensive everywhere by all the United Nations," more U. S. arms for China and Russia, and immediate "iron-clad guarantees" against any Western imperialism in Asia.

In a statement late last night he said "we believe this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations," and called for "firm timetables" whereby colonial peoples "can work out and train governments of their own choosing." This should be done at once, he said, because "after the war, changes may be too little and too late."

Colonial Days Gone

Willkie followed up his statement by broadcasting extemporaneously over a national hookup to the Chinese people. "Mankind is on the march," he said. "The old colonial days are past."

The one-man volunteer fact-finding emissary said he expected "to dedicate the rest of my life urging that the world be constructed after the war on a basis where all men can be free and with governments of their own choosing."

Unvanished Style

His statement, issued after his fourth conversation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, was in the same unvarnished style as the one he gave in Moscow appealing for a second front "at the earliest possible moment which our military leaders will approve."

The one today, however, was broader and reflected impatience not only over the opening of offensive hostilities on a world-wide scale but also over the rate of delivery of materiel to China and Russia and what he called the lack of clearly-defined guarantees of post-war independence and democracy for the peoples of Asia.

"It is my personal opinion that the time has come for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all the United Nations," he declared.

"We are ready to deliver some knockout punches if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes."

Four Things in Common

Willkie pointed out that his travels have covered 13 "kingdoms, soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies, and dependencies" and that he had found four things common to all of them:

"First, they want the United Nations to win the war.

"Second, they want the United Nations to get on the offensive now.

"Third, they all want a chance at the end of the war to live in liberty and independence.

Enthusiasm Killed

"Fourth, they all doubt in varying degrees the readiness of the leading democracies of the world to stand up and be counted upon for the freedom of others after the war is over. This doubt kills their enthusiastic participation on our side."

Willkie emphasized that defense cannot win, either in the military or political phases of what he called a war not only of task forces but also of "men's minds."

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Their Support Needed

"Now, without the real support of these common people, the winning of the war will be enormously difficult. The winning of the peace will be nearly impossible. This war is not simply a technical problem for task forces. It is also a war for men's minds.

"We must organize on our side not simply the sympathies but also the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, eastern Europe and Asia. We have not done this and, at present, we are not doing this.

"We have got to do it. First of all, everything I have seen on this trip has strengthened my conviction that defense will not win the war. I think we have got to pin this idea in our hats and look at it often—defense will not win for us either in a military sense or a political sense.

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The Time Has Come

"It is my personal opinion that the time has come for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all United Nations. We are ready to deliver some knockout punches if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes.

"We can start these punches at home, but they have got to connect if they are going to hurt the enemy.

"In the United States we have talked a lot to the world about our production figures. But some of our allies have seen very little of our actual arms.

"It is only natural for them to wonder where our boasted production has gone. It is only natural for some of them to wonder how much longer they will have to eat, like children, at the second table.

Should Be The First Stops

"Some of the countries I have visited look on the map like the last stop on the line. But in terms of the blows they are delivering to our enemies they should be the first stops.

"China and Russia have each contributed to the defeat of the Axis aggressors some 5,000,000 of their finest men in casualties. Each has engaged and held with heroic tenacity powerful and ruthless enemies. It is both just and wise for us to see to it that they secure an equitable share of our arms production.

"However, men need more than arms to fight and win this kind of war. They need enthusiasm for the future and a conviction that the flags they fight under are in bright, clean colors. The truth is that we as a nation have not made up our minds as to what kind of a world we want to speak for when victory comes.

Sentiment Of Asia

"Especially here in Asia, the common people feel that we've asked them to join us for no better reason than that Japanese rule would be even worse than western imperialism. This is a continent where the record of the western democracies has been long and mixed, but where the people—and remember there is 1,000,000,000 of them—are determined no longer to live under foreign control.

"Freedom and opportunity are the words which have modern magic for the people of Asia and we have let the Japanese—the most cruel imperialists the modern world has known—steal these words from us and corrupt them to their own uses.

Never Knew Democracy

"Most of the people in Asia have never known democracy. They may or may not want our type of democracy. Obviously, all of them are not ready to have democracy handed to them next Tuesday on a silver platter. But they are all determined to work out their own destiny under governments selected by themselves.

"Even the name of the Atlantic Charter disturbs thoughtful men and women I have been talking to. But do all of those who signed it, these people ask, agree that it applies to the Pacific? We must answer this question with a clear and simple statement of where we stand. And we must begin to sweat over our common problem of translating such a statement into plans which will be concrete and meaningful to the lives of these millions of people who are our allies.

Plans Already Clear

"Some of the plans to which such a statement would lead are already clear, I deeply believe, to most Americans:

"We believe this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations. No foot of Chinese soil, for example, should be or can be ruled from now on except by the people who live on it.

"And we must say so now, not after the war. We believe it is the world's job to find some system for helping colonial peoples who join the United Nations' cause to become free and independent nations."

"We must set up firm timetables under which they can work out and train government of their own choosing, and we must establish ironclad guaranties, administered by all the United Nations jointly, that they shall not slip back into colonial status.

"Some say these subjects should be hushed until victory is won. Exactly the reverse is true. Sincere efforts to find progressive solutions now will bring strength to our cause. Remember that opponents of social change always urge delay because of some present crisis. After the war changes may be too little and too late. We must develop between the nations trade and trade routes strong enough to give all people the same vested interest in peace which we in America have had.

"In the United States we are being asked to give up temporarily our individual freedom and economic liberty in order to crush the Axis. We must recover this freedom and this liberty after the war. The way to make certain that we do recover our traditional American way of life, with a rising standard of living for all, is to create a world in which all men everywhere can be free."

Chiang's Longest Interview

Before issuing the statement Mr. Willkie had talked with Chiang in what was the longest interview ever granted a foreigner by the Generalissimo.

Although he went to bed after 1 a. m. Tuesday, Mr. Willkie was up early for another crowded schedule of conferences and visits to war plants.

Mr. Willkie was guest of honor last night at a dinner given by Finance Minister H. H. Kung. Other guests included Communist General Chou En-lai and General Pai Chung-hsi, deputy chief of the general staff. Mme. Kung, sister of Mme. Chiang, was ill and unable to attend. Hearing this, Mr. Willkie asked permission to see her and was escorted upstairs, where he sat at her bedside and chatted.

WILLKIE TALKS AT LENGTH WITH CHINESE CHIEF

OCT 7 1942

Chungking, Oct. 6—Wendell Willkie spent six hours in conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night and went to bed after 1 A. M., but he was up early today for another crowded schedule.

His talk with the Generalissimo was the fourth in an unprecedented series and was the longest ever granted to a foreign personage by the Chinese leader.

The Chinese press continued to feature Willkie's visit with long accounts of his activities and editorial comment. *Ta Kung Pao* reported that a plan was underway to rename one of Chungking's main streets "Willkie street."

Says He Brings Sunshine

"Willkie brought sunshine to foggy Chungking," the paper said.

After an early breakfast, Willkie visited a number of war plants and then returned to his quarters for a rest before lunch.

Ta Kung Pao, in a strongly worded editorial, expresesd the hope that Willkie would inform President Roosevelt and the American public of China's plea for the abrogation of extra-territoriality and foreign concessions.

Tells Of Hidden Pain

"Willkie is a straightforward, sincere man who has won the friendship of everyone," the editorial said, "but when we shake his hand there is still the pain hidden deep in our hearts. Here we are a member of the anti-aggression front and we have been taking a beating longer than anybody else. Yet while fighting for a common cause our hands are still shackled by chains imposed by our friends in the last one hundred years.

"It is very difficult to understand why the Allies still give us unequal treatment. While Mr. Willkie is here we would like to make known this feeling on the part of the entire nation, its people, the army and the Government."

President Roosevelt's special representative paused in his fact-finding schedule long enough to express the hope that Premier Joseph Stalin's letter to Henry Cassidy of the Associated Press in Moscow would "bring Russia's imperative needs forcefully to the attention of the peoples of the United Nations."

He made the terse comment in response to a request for his views on Stalin's statement that a second front was of "first-rate importance" and that the Allies could best help Russia by fulfilling "their obligations fully and on time."

Last night was the third night in succession that Willkie had conferred with Chiang Kai-shek and their fourth meeting. It was believed the Generalissimo took Mr. Willkie into his confidence on matters of common concern to the United Nations, including the war with Japan and methods of speeding an Allied victory.

It was considered likely that the Chinese leader repeated to Mr. Willkie his view that the Pacific front should be regarded as equally as important as the European front. The question of India's status probably came in for discussion, observers said.

Never before has a foreign visitor been accorded such access to the Chinese leader as that enjoyed by Mr. Willkie in the last four days.

Mr. Willkie, who is planning to visit some sectors of the Chinese battlefront now comparatively quiet, arranged to visit a number of Government plants today. He was invited to luncheon by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, and after a tea party given by Chinese cultural organizations was to be the dinner guest of Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and Mme. Kung.

Visit Called Inspiration

P. S. Foo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs as a Government pokesman, said today that Willkie's visit "has brought a tremendous inspiration to the people and army of China."

"We have no doubt," he said, "that he will score a success equal in magnitude when he goes back to interpret China to the President and people of the United States. The impression he created here is bound to deepen with time as the United States and China march on together to win the war and, more important still, win the peace after the war."

U.S., BRITAIN AGREE TO CONTINUE AID TO RUSSIAN ALLIES

OCT 7 1942

Sign Protocol Covering Delivery of Supplies, Materials to Reds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) The United States and Britain pledged anew tonight to continue giving aid to Russia in the form of military supplies and raw materials, but both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill refrained from any public discussion of second front possibilities.

Whether this meant that a second front was imminent or would not be opened until the somewhat distant future was a question that remained unanswered.

Sign Protocol

The United States, Great Britain and Russia signed a protocol covering the delivery of military equipment, munitions and raw materials to the embattled Soviets. This gave formal sanction to agreements, already in effect, providing for the carrying out without interruption of the supply program laid down at a Moscow conference a year ago.

Signers of the protocol were Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, and Soviet Ambzassador Maxim Litvinoff.

At a press conference today Mr. Roosevelt was asked for comment on Wendell Willkie's recent demands for a second front. He brushed the queries aside with a remark that he had noticed the headlines, but had not thought it worth while to read the stories.

No Comment on Letter

He likewise had no comment on Premier Joseph Stalin's recent letter to Henry Cassidy, Associated Press Moscow correspondent, calling on the Allied to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

The President voiced a hope that events of the next few months might make it possible for China to receive more weapons for her share of the United Nations war effort.

He declined to say, however, whether any immediate, positive developments might be expected which would put additional weapons in the hands of the Chinese.

His expression or hope came as a result of a press conference question when he was told that China's new ambassador to the United States, Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, who presented his credentials today, had said his country was fighting more with courage than with weapons.

COMMONS FINDS CHURCHILL MUM ON STALIN NOTE

OCT 7 1942

Laborites Urged Not to Press Queries During "Significant Time" as Nation Is Stirred

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill refused today to discuss Britain's war relations with Russia, urging the House of Commons "not to press these matters unduly," after several members had brought up Premier Josef V. Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Associated Press Moscow Bureau, calling on the Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

The questioners, prodding the prime minister for a discussion of both political and military aspects, warned that any misunderstanding between Britain and Russia might have evil consequences on British war production.

Churchill's Answer

The first question was asked by Laborite Arthur Greenwood and this was Mr. Churchill's answer:

"I have, of course, read and considered the statement referred to and we are quite clear that no

SECOND-FRONT TALK OPPOSED

Churchill Calls On Commons To Exercise Caution In Debate

OCT 7 1942

Prime Minister Refuses All Requests For Statement On Question

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—Prime Minister Churchill called upon the British House of Commons today to exercise caution in debating the second-front question "at a period which is certainly significant," but Moscow dispatches indicated Russian intentions of pursuing it with vigor.

Joseph Stalin's much-discussed letter to Henry C. Cassidy, of the Associated Press in Moscow, urging that the Allies fulfill their obligations to Russia "fully and on time," prompted several members to bombard Churchill with questions regarding British-Russian military relations.

Statement Not Called For

The Prime Minister replied:

"I have, of course, read and considered the statement referred to, and we are quite clear that no statement from his Majesty's Government is called for at the present time, further than those that have already been given on the subject."

Aneurin Bevan, a consistent Churchill critic from the Labor left wing, pressed the Prime Minister to consider the "very serious effect on war production" which might result from a belief by British factory workers that Russia and Britain are at odds, and another Laborite asked for assurance that Soviet-British staff relations are closely integrated.

Churchill replied:

"I have really nothing to add—certainly not on the spur of the moment—to the carefully weighed statement I have made on this subject, and I would strongly advise the House not to press these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant."

Red Paper Demands Action

From Moscow, correspondents reported the appearance in *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, of the most pointed editorial expression to date on the lack of an Allied second front.

Pravda displayed a cartoon showing six generals of the "Colonel Blimp" school, dumbly listening to two strong and handsome generals called "General Decisiveness" and "General Courage.'

The artist, Boris Efimov, titled it, Ironically, "Conference of War Experts." On the wall of the conference room was a clock, shown ticking away, and a calendar turned to October.

Tags on the stuffed-shirt generals were: "General If-We-Are-Going-To-Be-Beaten," "General Cannot-Risk," "General Don't-Hurry," "General Lets-Wait," and "General Provided-Anything-Happens."

statement from His Majesty's Government is called for at the present time further than those that have been already given on this subject."

Then Aneurin Bevan, another Labor member, inquired:

"Is it not a fact that factory workers and groups of workers in institutions all over the country are discussing the implications of Mr. Stalin's statement? Is it the House of Commons only which is not to have the opportunity of considering it? Does the prime minister realize the very serious effect on war production that may happen if a feeling grows that there is any misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and ourselves? Will there not be an early opportunity of clearing the public mind in this matter?"

Has Nothing To Add

Mr. Churchill responded: "I have nothing to add to the statement I have just made."

A third Laborite questioner, Frederick Bellenger, asked for assurance that "there is the closest integration in staff matters between Russia and this country."

To this the prime minister gave an answer which brought the House's shouts of "Hear! Hear!"—warning the House to avoid pressing "these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant."

The discussion soon was cut off after Clement Davies, an Opposition Liberal, had repeated that there was "a tremendous amount of discussion" over the Stalin statement and asked the prime minister "to consider an early opportunity of discussing it" in the House.

Supreme War Council Urged

An early edition of the London *News-Chronicle* tonight referred to the Stalin letter in an editorial demand for creation of a supreme war council of the United Nations.

The newspaper said there was only one conclusion to be drawn from the letter—"that there still is nothing like full coordination of inter-Allied strategy."

"If there were it would not be possible for Stalin to address to the correspondent what is in effect a full-blooded criticism of his allies.

"Stalin, who ought to be in full possession of such military facts as are relevant, is now backing the popular demand" for a second front.

Reds Cartoon Front Delay

Moscow, Oct. 6 (AP)—The most pointed Soviet editorial expression to date on the lack of a second front appeared today in a *Pravda* cartoon showing a group of generals of the Colonel Blimp type listening to two strong officers dubbed "General Decisiveness" and "General Courage."

It was entitled "a conference of war experts."

The artist was a well-known cartoonist, Boris Efimov.

A clock on the wall was shown ticking away. The calendar was at the month of October. The stuffed-shirt officers, but one of whom wore a field helmet, were tagged with such names as "General Cannot Risk," "General No Hurry" and "General Let's Wait."

The newspaper *Red Star* and *Izvestia*, which did not publish yesterday, carried on their front pages today reproductions of Premier Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press, in which Stalin called upon Russia's allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

Fascist Press Plays Up Letter

Bern, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Fascist press gave front-page display today to Premier Stalin's letter urging full and prompt Allied assistance to the Soviet armies, and Italian editors made caustic comment.

The letter was called by *La Tribuna*, "a caustic without precedent in the history of alliances, and one which may be considered to be an ultimatum."

Letter "A Phenomenon"

Il Lavora Fascista observed that it would be unwise to "dramatize the incidentt, but it is clear that it constitutes a nexraordinary prenomenon for a military alliance in the midst of a war."

Mussolini's *Popolo d'Italia* said "Stalin desperately needs soup today, not chicken tomorrow."

The Berlin radio, quoting Stockholm sources, said the letter doubtless will strengthen the arguments of elements in Great Britain demanding the immediate establishment of a second front. The tone of Berlin broadcasts indicated the Germans were taking into account the possibility of major developments soon as a consequence of some Allied initiative.

People Of Britain Now Want To 'Hand It Out,' Says Halifax

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, Oct. 6—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking before 1,000 persons at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce, declared today the spirit of the people of England had changed from the defensive to the offensive.

During a recent trip to England, he said, he noted the people "were no longer saying, 'We can take it,' as after the period of the Blitz. They were saying, instead, 'We want to hand it out.'"

"That's why they are impatient—as you are impatient," for all possible military pressure against Germany, he commented. He did not directly mention a second front.

Message Of Cheer

Gov. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri told Lord Halifax that "our State sends to Great Britain a message of hope, cheer and encouragement and determination and assurance that the principles on which our States are founded 'shall not perish from the earth.'" The last phrase is a quotation from Abraham Lincoln.

Halifax replied, "I receive that message with gratitude and I will transmit it."

The Ambassador, in his address, spoke also of the unbridgeable gulf between the democratic and totalitarian ways of life and gave details of Britain's great conversion to the war effort.

Nazi Psychological Warfare

He said as Germany's military offensives are held, Hitler will resort increasingly to psychological warfare, seeking to divide Great Britain and the United States, China and Russia. He warned his listeners to be wary and not be taken in by such propaganda.

In his inspection of war work, Halifax visited the plant of the Carter Carburetor Corporation this morning and this afternoon he was to tour the gigantic St. Louis ordnance plant which manufactures small arms ammunition.

GLOBAL SCALE

PLANS URGED

OCT 7 1942

Briton Says They Would Help Win War.

Boston, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Sir Louis Beale, member of the British Supply Council, declared today that planning on a world-wide scale of both production and distribution would go far toward winning the war.

In an address prepared for the fourteenth Boston Conference on Distribution, Sir Louis described several of the combined Allied groups now functioning—the combined food board, raw materials board, production resources board and shipping adjustment board—and said that although "sometimes they creak and are slow in starting," they were doing an awe-inspiring job.

He declared: "We must be prepared to throw over all old ideas that governed distribution," and said that old ideas of profit and trade balances and comfort must give way to one thought: "We have a war to win."

Eric Hodgins, editorial vice-president of Time, Inc., said that only the most disreputable fringe of the press had ever tried to hide behind a phoney "freedom" against the proper laws which seek to prevent it, like any other distribution, from abusing its tremendous power.

He said that he held tenaciously to the idea that freedom of the press was not imperiled by any act or any tendency on the part of the Government.

The pressures are greater, he added, but if the press itself stays agile enough and vigorous enough, it would continue to be free despite them.

Taylor and Winant Guests of Churchill

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, and Ambassador John G. Winant were dinner guests of Prime Minister Churchill last night, the American embassy announced today. Mr. Taylor, here for a few days while en route home from conferences with Pope Pius, has scheduled a conference with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Moscow, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Admiral William H. Standley, the American Ambassador to Russia, announced tonight that he would leave for the United States soon to confer with President Roosevelt on "coordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union."

His announcement followed discussions yesterday between him and the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. They were believed to have taken up Joseph Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Moscow bureau of the Associated Press, urging the Allies to meet their obligations fully and on time.

Admiral Standley spoke to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov yesterday to advise him of his plan. The Ambassador intended also to see Stalin before leaving. He is to be accompanied on the flight home by Col. Joseph A. Michela, military attache, and Capt. Jack S. Duncan, naval attache.

The Admiral said he would tell the President of the loyal support the Russian people are giving their country's war effort and try to get all possible aid for them.

Meanwhile today the most pointed Soviet editorial expression to date on the lack of a second land front appeared today in a Pravda cartoon showing a group of generals of the Col. Blimp type listening to two strong officers dubbed "Gen. Decisiveness" and "Gen. Courage." It was entitled "A Conference of

U. S. ENVOY COMING HOME TO DISCUSS AID TO RUSSIA

Standley Says He Will Try to Get All Possible Help for Soviet.

SEQUEL TO STALIN STATEMENT

OCT 7 1942

Churchill Refuses Meanwhile to Reply Publicly to the Russian Premier.

30.24-19171

30.24-19171

War Experts." A clock on the wall was shown ticking away. The calendar was at the month of October. The stuffed-shirt officers, only one of whom wore a field helmet, were tagged with such names as "Gen. Cannot Risk," "Gen. No Hurry," and "Gen. Let's Wait."

OCT 7 1942

Churchill Bars Debate

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill refused today to discuss Britain's war relations with Russia, and warned the House of Commons "not to press these matters unduly," after several members had brought up Joseph Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press, calling on the Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

The questioners, prodding the Prime Minister for a discussion of both the political and military aspects of the situation, declared that any misunderstanding between Britain and Russia might have evil consequences on British war production.

Mr. Churchill, however, declined to speak extemporaneously, insisting that he had nothing to add "to the carefully weighed statement I have made on this matter." This referred specifically to an inquiry on how closely Anglo-Russian staff matters were integrated.

'No Statement Called For.'

Authoritative British spokesmen said, meanwhile, that no official news had been received in London that the British and American ambassadors to Moscow had met to consider Stalin's letter but that such a discussion was quite possible.

Mr. Churchill's statement was greeted by cries of "Hear! Hear!"

The first question was asked by Laborite Arthur Greenwood and this was Mr. Churchill's complete answer:

"I have, of course, read and considered the statement referred to and we are quite clear that no statement from his Majesty's Government is called for at the present time further than those that have been already given on this subject."

Churchill Questioned Further.

Aneurin Bevan, another Laborite, then asked:

"Is it not a fact that factory workers and groups of workers in institutions all over the country are discussing the implications of Mr. Stalin's statement? Is it the House of Commons only which is not to have the opportunity of considering it? Does the Prime Minister realize the very serious effect on war production that may happen if a feeling grows that there is any misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and ourselves? Will there not be an early opportunity of clearing the public mind in this matter?"

To this Mr. Churchill responded:

"I have nothing to add to the statement I have just made."

Saying that the Soviet Premier's letter seemed to indicate that "there is not the closest relations in co-ordinating staff work for political purposes, a third Laborite questioner, Frederick Bellenger, asked for assurance that "there is the closest integration in staff matters between Russia and this country."

It was to this that the Prime Minister gave the answer which brought the House's shouts of "Hear! Hear!"—warning the House to avoid pressing "these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant."

ENVOY TO MOSCOW WILL RETURN HOME

OCT 7 1942

U. S. Ambassador Sees Stalin, Will Tell F.D.R. of Red Dissatisfaction.

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Oct. 6—(AP) Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. ambassador, disclosed tonight he would leave for Washington soon, and then visited Premier Stalin, presumably to discuss growing Russian dissatisfaction with aid being received from Great Britain and the United States.

The ambassador did not say when he was leaving, but the implication was he would go almost immediately, and that his visit with the premier tonight was to receive any new or last minute information which Stalin may have for President Roosevelt, particularly on the vital second front issue.

Eager to Aid Reds

Standley indicated sympathy for the Russian standpoint and also that he was eager to provide as much assistance as possible to the Soviets.

He said he would confer with President Roosevelt on "coordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the Soviet union" and give the President a first-hand picture of the loyal support the Russian people are giving their country's war effort.

Standley's announcement was the latest development in the situation created by Joseph Stalin's letter to this correspondent. (Cassidy is chief of the Associated Press Moscow bureau), urging the Allies to meet their obligations fully and on time.

Supplies Delivered

The ambassador pointed out that some ships had been lost in convoys bringing Allied supplies to Russia, but insisted "we feel that our aid has been of material assistance."

He said there had been criticism because second rate material, especially planes, had been sent to Russia, with British Hurricanes and American Tomahawks (Curtiss P-40) fighting here, while the superior Spitfires and Airacobras are serving elsewhere.

Standley made it plain that his principal difficulty in Moscow was lack of information, although he said there had been a steady improvement in the exchange of general information with the Russians since his arrival.

"I think it would be ill-advised to criticize without full information," he said.

He said the shipment of supplies to Russia was governed by a master agreement signed in Washington by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, but that he did not know whether deliveries were up to schedule.

Silent on Letter

The ambassador declined to comment on Stalin's letter in view of the fact that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles already had commented in Washington.

Loy Henderson, chief of the eastern European division of the State department who came to Moscow with Prime Minister Churchill, will remain as charge d'affaires during Standley's absence.

Standley's announcement was contained in a prepared statement which said:

"I am leaving within the next few days for the United States in order to report personally to the President and the Secretary of State and confer with them and other officials of the American government with regard to ways and means of coordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the Soviet union.

"The military and naval attaches of the embassy, who are directly concerned with the military phases of cooperation between the two countries, are accompanying me.

"During the period of more than six months that I have been away from the United States great changes have taken place. Not only have we brought about an unprecedented increase in our war production, but we also have gained much in experience in the field of organization and transportaton.

"I feel convinced that a more intimate knowledge of these changes will help me in my efforts to make still more effective our aid to the Soviet Union."

The ambassador said he had talked with many Russians, particularly at Kuibyshev, and had found "an apparent determination of all hands to fight the war to a finish."

"My sentiment," he said, "is to give them all possible aid."

Russian impatience over failure of the Allies to open a second front in Europe was becoming more and more outspoken. One instance of this was a cartoon in *Pravda*, the Communist party paper, entitled "A Conference of War Experts."

A clock on the wall was shown ticking away. The calendar was at the month of October. A group of stuffed-shirt officers, only one of them wearing a steel helmet, included "General Cannot Risk," "General No Hurry" and "General Let's Wait." They were listening to "General Decisiveness" and "General Courage."

'Russian Convoy Results Good'

[By the Associated Press]

While the announced score of neutral and United Nations ship sinkings in Western Atlantic waters received another notch yesterday a navy spokesman asserted that North Atlantic convoys, although bearing the brunt of German air and sea attacks, were reaching Russia.

"If we get fifty per cent. of our shipments through," said Capt. Leland P. Lovette, navy public relations director, "we consider the game worth the candle, but the average of our losses has been very much less."

The latest announced sinking—an American merchantman destroyed last month off South America, with one life lost—increased to 483 the Associated Press tabulation of neutral and Allied losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

RUSSIANS SMASH NAZI TANK DRIVE INSIDE STALINGRAD

OCT 7 1942

12 Panzers Break Into City Block, 11 Destroyed by Defenders.

RED ATTACK GAINS

Relief Offensive Above Metropolis Kills 55 Germans, Wrecks Gun Batteries.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Oct. 7—(AP) Twelve Nazi tanks out of a huge formation beating at the Russian defenders wedged in the ruins of Stalingrad broke into a single city block yesterday, but 11 of them were destroyed by nightfall, the Russians announced early today on the 44th day of siege.

The Russian relief counter-offensive above Stalingrad meanwhile made further progress, the midnight communique said, five hundred Germans were killed, and three tanks, nine guns, two mortar batteries and 13 machinegun nests were destroyed as one Red army unit 'advanced somewhat" in that sector.

Houses Demolished

Another detachment of Russian guards was reported officially to have broke into the outskirts of a populated place, demolishing ten blocks of houses and wiping out 150 Germans.

Field dispatches said Volga river gunboats covered this advance which is increasingly threatening the extended Nazi flank from the Don river to Stalingrad on the Volga.

The brief Nazi wedge in Red positions occurred at noon in a factory settlement apparently in the northwestern edge of the city after "large forces of enemy tanks and infantry constantly attacked our troops." By the end of the day 11 of the 12 tanks had been destroyed, the communique said.

No Substantial Progress

Thus, despite heavy aerial and artillery support the Germans had made no substantial progress in more than 24 hours.

One Red army unit inside the city also was credited with the destruction of 17 more Nazi tanks and about one battalion (500 men) during the day, and three low-flying enemy planes were downed with rifle and machinegun fire.

The Russians acknowledged a withdrawal from one populated place in the Mozdok area of the mid-Caucasus after a savage fight in which the place changed hands four times. In another sector of the same front the defenders knocked out four tanks, ten machineguns, and two trucks, and killed about 200 Germans, the bulletin related.

Hold on Black Sea

Along the Black sea coast southeast of Novorossisk, however, the Russians still were reported holding despite repeated attacks by heavy forces. Two hundred more enemy dead were left on the battlefield.

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The Russians also announced a resumption of fighting in the Sinyavino area of the Leningrad defense belt where the Germans hurled two divisions against the Red army.

"All the enemy attacks were beaten off with tremendous losses for him," the communique added.

Stalingrad's resolute garrison was reported fighting amid German-set bomb fires visible for miles, but there was noting to indicate any weakening of the defense which has amazed all of Russia.

Increasingly colder weather gave urgency to the assault, now concentrated in a workers' settlement, by more than 30,000 German troops of three crack divisions.

"The Germans hurry," said the government newspaper Izvestia. "They see time passing. They fear delay. They are fiercely rushing forward."

22 Attacks Repulsed

The military dispatches related, however, how 22 consecutive German attacks were repulsed in a single segment of the workers' sector, and the mid-day communique announced another slight advance for part of the relief armies which are hammering at the Axis barricade northwest of Stalingrad.

In this latter fighting, however, some of the attacking Soviet troops were halted by a great lake of fire, started when the Germans poured gasoline over the dry steppe grass.

The usual noon Soviet communique reported the continued use of enemy tanks and infantry in the city, told how one unit repulsed seven attacks and destroyed three tanks and a company of infantry, and credited gunboats of the Volga flotilla with silencing three of the enemy's artillery batteries and destroying three clusters of mortars.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said German infantrymen in large numbers rushed into point-blank Russian fire from cellars, trenches and wrecked buildings, while other German units trained machine-guns on their backs. This one attack was said to have cost the Germans 500 men.

Reports from the Caucasus said the Germans now were trying to assault the high mountain passes with many parachutists. The mountain folk were aiding Red army men in clearing them from settlements and hills. At one mountain farm, the Russians surprised a staff headquarters already set up, and captured officers and soldiers.

Heavy German tank attacks were reported in another part of the Caucasus foothills; Russian marines, fighting in an unspecified mountain sector, were said to have taken an important hill from the Germans.

At one point in the Mozdok area of the deep Caucasus, Germans, reportedly dressed in Red army uniforms, tried to outflank a height. Dispatches said the trick was discovered quickly and the entire enemy group mowed down by heavy Russian fire.

Southeast of Novorossisk, in the Black Sea area, Russian counterattacks captured another hill position, the noon communique said. A Rumanian battalion was reported routed here.

On the Voronezh front of the upper Don, Red Star said the Russians attacked a fortified hill and a Nazi-held settlement from the three

sides, driving into the populated point, taking the hill and moving a mile into the German fortified zone.

Russians on the northwestern front were said to have taken a German trench 700 meters long. On the Leningrad sector, other Red army assaults by night were said to have driven the Germans from a series of trenches which the Soviets held in subsequent German counterattacks.

Three Nazi Divisions Checked Inside Stalingrad

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 6—Defenders of Stalingrad were reported holding firm today against three Nazi divisions in a flame-laced battle for a workers' settlement, and Red army troops, fighting for relief of the garrison, stabbed away anew into the German left flank.

German artillery and mortar barrages heralded the opening of a series of attacks by the three divisions—totaling from 30,000 to 45,000 men. Swarms of dive bombers and one hundred tanks roared into the fight for the salient. A dispatch to the newspaper *Pravda* said the flames were visible to Russian fighters in sectors many miles away.

Prisoners told Red army commanders that their officers feared to delay any further in their overdue plans to take the city. Colder nights have arrived on the Stalingrad front.

At one place the Germans hurled twenty-two attacks, but all were repulsed, *Pravda* said.

German losses in the past twenty-four hours have been huge, and the enemy failed to advance on any front, it was declared.

The army newspaper, *Red Star*, said:

"Neither tanks, aviation nor tommy gunners can shake the decision of our fighters and commanders to protect the Volga river stronghold and repulse the German bombers from the walls of the glorious city."

Fierce street fighting persisted.

German captives were quoted as saying that as troops begin to shiver in the cooler temperatures they become less satisfied with their progress.

"The Germans hurry," declared the Government newspaper *Izvestia*. "They see time passing. They fear delay. They are fiercely rushing forward."

Premier Staling's warning that the city's defenders were not to take one step backward was credited with helping to stiffen their resistance against the siege, now in its forty-third day.

An Old Indian Trick

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's shock troops were reported at midnight to have improved their positions again northwest of Stalingrad and this was followed at noon by a bulletin which said that another slight advance had been made in the same area.

The Nazi army blocking Timoshenko resorted successfully to an Indian fighting trick to halt one of a series of sharp Soviet attacks, dispatches reported.

"Enemy counterattacks in some sectors were repulsed by mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire," the communique said.

Volga River gunboats were credited with silencing two enemy artillery batteries and destroying three mortar batteries in support of the Stalingrad defense. A garrison detachment was said to have repulsed seven consecutive attacks by a German infantry regiment, wiping out about a company of troops and disabling 3 of 15 supporting tanks.

600 Nazis Slain Near Mozdok.

Defence and offensive operations in the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus were said to have led to the slaying of some 600 Germans and destruction of seven tanks.

"Southeast of Novorossisk (in the Western Caucasus) Soviet troops counterattacked, capturing a height, routing a Rumanian battalion and destroying two tanks," the communique said.

Russian bombers stationed at Baltic bases were declared to have destroyed seven Junkers dive bombers and damaged 12 others in a raid on a German airdrome. The communique said three other Nazi planes were shot down in aerial fights.

There was nothing in Soviet dispatches from Stalingrad to indicate that Russian forces there were not ready to meet any and all assaults of the reinforced Axis divisions, but one dispatch did say the Germans were superior in number.

Russians indicated that about 2,000 Germans had been slain in renewed fighting for the workers' settlement, still in Soviet hands despite a heavy pounding.

Nazis Use Indian Trick.

The Nazi army northwest of Stalingrad resorted successfully to an Indian fighting trick to block one of a series of sharp Soviet attacks, dispatches reported.

As the Russian troops bore down on Nazi positions a sea of fire suddenly appeared before them, Red Star said.

The Germans had poured fuel over the dry steppe grass. The dispatch said the fire gave them time to regroup and they then repulsed the Russians.

German use of Red Army uniforms as disguises was reported again also, this time from the Mozdok front. Red Star said a party of Nazi soldiers in Soviet garb, discovered attempting to outflank a Russian hill position, was mowed down to the last man by machine-gun fire.

Izvestia said German parachutists landed in the high Caucasian passes and the local mountaineers were helping the Red Army men to deal with them.

At one place the Russians were said to have come on a staff headquarters and captured both officers and soldiers.

Fortified Hill Taken.

From the Voronezh front on the upper Don came a Red Star dispatch which declared the Russians had attacked a German-held settlement and fortified hill from three sides, driving into the village, taking the hill and moving more than a mile into the fortified depth.

Tass said Soviet airmen attacked a convoy carrying troops across the Black Sea from Kerch toward Novorossisk, sank two ships and severely damaged several others.

Several dozen barges equipped for landing operations were destroyed in a raid on a Nazi-held port, the Russians said.

Red navy warships were credited with sinking a 10,000-ton Axis transport in the Baltic Sea, where they claimed three last week, and Russian bombers stationed at Baltic bases destroyed seven Junkers dive bombers and damaged twelve others in a raid on a German airdrome. The communique said three other Nazi planes were shot down in aerial fights.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that a progressive German attack was wresting height after height from the Russians in the Caucasus.

It mentioned gains specifically in the mountains northeast of Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval base, and along the Terek River.

"In Stalingrad," the communique said, "the Germans attack in embittered fighting has made a further advance. Shock troops of the army were effectively supported by German bomber formations. Northwest of the city a second Soviet group was encircled.

"On the Don front, Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian troops frustrated several attempts of the Soviets to cross the river, and repelled Soviet thrusts."

NEW BRITISH TANK HELD SUPERIOR

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, disclosed today that Britain had produced a new tank which a Member of Parliament said "is superior in performance to any other tank in use by another belligerent."

The description of the tank's quality was given by Laborite R. R. Stokes who asked the War Secretary the name of the new weapon. A lineal descendant of the Churchill tank, it is now called simply "A27 (M)."

Sir James declined to comment on the suggestion of Laborite Emanuel Shinwell that "serious defects were discovered in the Churchill tanks" at Dieppe. Prime Minister Churchill himself said last week they performed "not without distinction."

ESSEN IS BATTERED BY R.A.F. BOMBERS

OCT 7 1942

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Essen, home of the great Krupp munitions works, was the target of the strong force of Royal Air Force bombers that raided western Germany last night, DNB, the German official news agency, reported in a dispatch broadcast tonight.

"Eight civilians were killed, two are missing and several houses were destroyed," the Germans said.

The British announced merely that the R. A. F. had found its target in western Germany.

It was the third night raid on Germany this month, Flensburg and the Rhineland having been the targets in raids last Thursday and Friday nights.

The British lost ten planes, an indication on the basis of previous averages that 200 planes made the raid.

Other R. A. F. formations swept across the southeast coast in a steady procession during the night and attacked the occupied channel coast. Explosions and flashes were heard and seen from the British coast.

A British plane which crashed into the center of the village of Somersham last night, after its crew had bailed out safely, killed at least eight of the townspeople, it was disclosed today.

Two others are missing. Six dwellings of the Huntingdon county community north of London were destroyed and others damaged.

Two British and French Spitfire pilots set a 500-ton German minesweeper afire and drove it aground on the French coast today in a machine gun and cannon attack from opposite directions, the Air Ministry said.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 6 (A. P.).—British bombers ranging over Dutch and western German territory last night caused casualties among the civilian population, set off fires and damaged several cities, the High Command said today.

Four of the raiders were said to have been shot down by German night fighters.

The BBC last night quoted an Ankara message as saying that "quarters are being prepared in Athens for 10,000 German refugees from the heavily bombed Rhineland, who are expected to arrive soon." The British broadcast was recorded here by CBS.

BRITISH BOMBERS

CARRY OUT DARING RAID ON HOLLAND

OCT 7 1942

New Mosquito Planes Hedge-Hop 100 Miles Inland, Start Large Fires.

LONDON, Oct. 6—(AP) Britain's crack new Mosquito bombers attacked a factory and a power station near Hengelo, Holland, today and and left them burning after hedge-hopping 100 miles inland to reach their targets at dusk.

Earlier, other Mosquito craft bombed objectives in western Germany, but the Air ministry news service did not specify the points. The attacks were made by single planes.

The daylight raids followed an R. A. F. night attack in which, according to the Germans, Essen, the heart of the Nazi munitions industry, was among the cities singled out.

Parry Again in Charge

The Dutch power station was bombed by Wing Squadron Leader D. A. G. Parry, who recently led a Mosquito formation in a daring assault on Gestapo headquarters in Oslo.

A "great sheet of flame" rose from the station as the bombs burst and then gave way to a dense cloud of smoke, Parry said. The Air ministry news service said debris was flung high in the air when bombs struck the factory, near the power plant.

No Enemy Opposition

Although they flew over Holland so low the crews could see men and women in the village streets, the Mosquitoes encountered no enemy anti-aircraft fire or fighters. A flock of birds, however, smashed the windows of one aircraft. Flying glass cut the crew badly about the face and forced them to turn back to their base.

The leader of the Hengelo attack was Wing Commander H. I. Edwards, holder of the Victoria Cross for slipping under high tension wires to bomb Bremen from an altitude of 50 feet in daylight. The Mosquitos are the R. A. F.'s new light bombers and are still on the secret list.

Hit Nazi Vessel

In another daylight action, R. A. F. fighters on offensive patrol duty off the French coast set an enemy minesweeper on fire and caused it to run aground.

Last night's raid on Essen, site of the Krupp munitions works, was the 49th on that city since the war started.

The Air ministry released no particulars of the foray other than to say that ten planes were lost in the night's operations.

The German announcement as usual strove to minimize the effects of the raid. It said eight Esseners were killed and several houses destroyed.

British Plane Crash Kills 8 Villagers

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A British plane which crashed into the centre of the village of Somersham last night after its crew had bailed out safely killed at least eight of the townspeople, it was disclosed today.

Two others are missing. Six dwellings of the Huntingdon county community north of London were destroyed and others damaged.

British Honor 2 U.S. Flyers

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—Two American flyers were decorated by the British today, former Eagle Pilot Officer William Henry Baker, 22, Temple, Texas, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross and Flight Sergt. William Thomas Bent, 26, Glen White, W. Va., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, receiving the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Baker, now a member of the United States Army air forces, made numerous operational sorties over enemy territory while an eagle flier "and throughout," his citation said, "has displayed greatest keenness and enthusiasm. His courage and determination have been an example of high order."

Exploits Revealed

He was credited with destroying two enemy airplanes and with probably shooting down two others.

Bent, a former coal miner, was captain of a plane sent to attack a target in the Ruhr.

Although engine trouble prevented him from flying his plane above 2,000 feet, he bombed his

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target and took a photograph of the area, his citation said.

The engine trouble persisted on his flight home and he was harassed by searchlights and anti-aircraft fire "but by skillful airmanship reached his base," it added.

E-BOATS IN BATTLE

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—British light naval forces destroyed a German motor torpedo boat in a clash with an enemy flotilla off the Belgian coast last night, but one British vessel is missing, the Admiralty announced tonight, and other British vessels were damaged.

The German ship, one of a formation of torpedo boats and motor torpedo boats, "was set on fire and subsequently was seen to blow up," the communique added.

Italy Claims U. S. Battleship Sunk OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—The Rome radio broadcast a special communique today asserting that an Italian submarine put four torpedoes into the bow of a United States battleship of the 33,000-ton Mississippi class in the Atlantic 330 miles off Freetown, West Africa, and that the battleship "was seen sinking."

There was no confirmation of this claim from any other source, nor any indication that United States warships were operating in that area. (In Washington, the Navy Department said it had no comment to make on the claim.)

Second Such Claim

The communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, credited the sinking to the submarine Barbarigo, an ocean-going type which previously had been reported by the Italians to have sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class near Brazil last May 22. This claim still has no confirmation.

Strangely, the Italians claimed to have hit both battleships in the bows. Such blows, while possibly damaging, would be unlikely to sink modern warships with special protection against torpedoes and a honeycomb of watertight compartments to confine the effect of a torpedo hit. In the Maryland claim, the Italians said the battleship was hit twice in the bow "and sank in a short time."

The Mississippi is the oldest of three battleships grouped by the United States as the New Mexico class. They are the Idaho and New Mexico, each 33,400 tons, and the 33,000-ton Mississippi, which was completed December 18, 1917.

All Of Ships Modernized

Each of these battleships mounts twelve 14-inch and twelve 5-inch guns as her chief weapons and each carries three planes and two catapults from which to launch them.

All three were modernized between 1930 and 1934, when they were fitted with heavier protection, including thicker decks and anti-torpedo bulges. During 1941 their anti-aircraft batteries were strengthened and their top-side protection was increased.

The Italian Communique

The communique said:

"Early this morning, at 2.34 Italian (Rome) time, at latitude 2 degrees 15 minutes north and longitude 14 degrees 25 minutes west, namely, in the Atlantic, about 330 miles southeast of Freetown, West Africa, the submarine Barbarigo, with Commander Enzo Grossi in command, attacked a United States battleship of the Mississippi type which sailed at course 150 and a speed of 13 knots.

"The battleship was hit at the bow by four torpedoes and was seen sinking."

U.S. BATTLESHIP HIT BY SUB, ROME SAYS

ENEMY SOURCE

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Rome radio broadcast a special communique today claiming that a United States battleship of the 33,000-ton Mississippi type "was seen sinking" after an Italian submarine shot four torpedoes into its bow 330 miles southeast of Freetown, West Africa.

The Navy Department in Washington said it had no comment to make on the claim, and there was no confirmation from any other source, nor any indication that U. S. warships were operating in that area.

SHIP LATER NAMED

The Rome radio later said that the 33,400-ton Idaho was the battleship referred to in the communique, quoting an Italian news agency to the effect that the identification was arrived at "by a process of elimination."

The Italian submarine Barbarigo was credited with this exploit. This ocean-going type was the same submarine which the Italians claimed last May 22 had sunk another U. S. battleship of the Maryland class near Brazil—a claim still not confirmed more than four months after its publication.

ITALIAN CLAIMS FLIMSY

The Italians curiously claimed to have hit both battleships in the bow. Modern warships have special protection against torpedoes by a honeycomb of watertight compartments which confine the effects of a torpedo strike, and it is considered unlikely that such blows would sink the ships by merely hitting them in one section.

5 Merchant Ships Sunk By Subs, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 6.—Five merchant ships totaling 26,000 tons have been sunk by German submarines off the African and South American coasts, it was officially announced today.

Submarine operations in the Atlantic have been held up for days because of severe autumn storms, the announcement said.

U-BOAT WINS FIGHT WITH CARGO SHIP

40 Seamen Dead, Missing After U. S. Vessel Sinks in South Atlantic.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 6.—(AP) Forty seamen were dead or missing after a running gun fight between a U-boat and a medium-sized American cargo ship which eventually was sunk, the Navy disclosed today.

Twenty-two survivors related the attack occurred off the northern coast of South America in mid-September, the raider opening fire nearly half a mile away from the ship. As the merchantman increased speed in an attempt to outrace the submarine, Navy gunners aboard returned the fire.

The submarine's guns held the cargo vessel in sight, however, setting her ablaze within a short time and forcing the crew to abandon their craft.

Seamen cut loose two lifeboats and two rafts, then leaped overboard or slid down ropes while the stricken ship still was under way. The U-Boat continued pumping shells into the vessel as she churned on for a couple of miles under her own momentum. She began to settle, finally, but the submarine kept shelling for a half hour more, eventually leaving the attack and moving off on the surface. About two hours later the American ship sank.

At least 17 crewmen were killed in the encounter, but 45 others crowded into two lifeboats, hoisting sail as daylight came.

The boats lost sight of each other on the first day, one, with 22 men, being picked up by a neutral vessel on their sixth day adrift. Twenty-three men in the second lifeboat are missing, the Navy said.

BABY SUBCHASERS TESTED IN FLORIDA OCT 7 1942

Naval Officers And Congressmen See Demonstration Of Pint-Sized Craft

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Oct. 6 (AP)—Two pint-sized craft offered to the navy by the small-boat industry for submarine chaser duty bounded through their paces off Miami Beach today, dropping depth charges, explosions of which tossed geysers that dwarfed them, and rattling away at a target with a machine gun.

Two Senators, a Representative, a Maritime Commission observer and the head of the National Maritime Union witnessed the official navy tests along with Rear Admiral David M. Le Breton, chief of the navy's board of inspection and survey.

Admiral Le Breton and Commander Paul Hammond boarded the boats and scudded around on the smooth surface of the sea. They gave no hint as to their reaction, the admiral stating:

"I cannot comment now. The whole matter will have to be studied first."

Representative Frank A. Boykin (Dem., Ala.) was enthusiastic and favored a radioed order right from the naval reviewing vessel for small boat yards to go into production immediately.

Senators James M. Mead (Dem., N. Y.) and C. O. Andrews (Dem., Fla.) declared themselves impressed with the possibilities of the craft, but each asserted he would yield to the superior intelligence of naval officials in making the final decision.

Armed Lifeboats

I. J. Wanless, chief of the preliminary design section for the Maritime Commission, will report on possible use of the "gnat" boats as armed lifeboats and said the commission is interested in anything that will alleviate the submarine menace. He offered no opinion of the two he saw tested.

Joseph J. Curran, head of NMU, declared he would like to see tests of the boats operated from the deck of a freighter, in the manner of armed lifeboats.

The National Boat Builders' Association constructed one of the miniature subchasers and the Forest E. Johnson boat works the other. Both were made in Miami.

New Word On Seized Americans

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Welles said today that new information on the recent wholesale arrests of Americans in German-occupied France was beginning to reach the State Department through the Swiss Government.

He indicated that it was too early, however, for an extensive report.

In reply to questions, Welles told his press conference that all of the Americans involved had received repeated warnings and requests to return to the United States after the outbreak of war in 1939. He added that this Government on various occasions had made arrangements to send ships to Lisbon to bring home all who were willing to return.

Every one of those now detained, he emphasized, must have been fully informed of these opportunities to come home.

Luchaire Heads Paris Editors

VICHY, Oct. 6 (AP).—Jean Luchaire, collaborationist champion and editor of the Paris newspaper "Nouveaux Temps," was re-elected unanimously today as president of the Association of Editors of Paris Daily Newspapers, dispatches from the occupied capital said. Luchaire frequently writes violently anti-American articles.

Nazis Proclaim Emergency At Trondheim OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—A rising tide of revolt by once-free men of Scandinavia against Nazi overlordship was reported today in news dispatches and broadcasts telling of a state of civil emergency in the important Norwegian coastal district of Trondheim and of Denmark's struggle to escape total engulfment in the Reich.

These reports and recent hints of peace feelers by Finland, plus German dissatisfaction with the political course of Sweden projected a broad picture of a weakening German grip in the north.

Danes Reject Hitler Plan

At least part of the rising opposition stemmed apparently from a scheme under which Hitler was reported planning to proclaim a "Greater Germany" that would include Holland, Denmark and Norway.

The Free Danish Council in London declared that Denmark already had received and rejected a demand for "voluntary incorporation" into a bloc of model states as a showpiece for Hitler's new order.

The council, representing a Danish group functioning independently of the Copenhagen Government, said the Germans had threatened that unless Denmark came into the bloc, the country would be taken over and run by the Gestapo.

Trondheim Trouble Center

Stockholm dispatches to Bern, Switzerland, said the report that Holland, Denmark and Norway were to be drawn into a Greater Germany were distinctly "in the category of rumors," but attributed to them much of the recent unrest in Norway and Denmark.

Swedish dispatches recalled that Hitler had declared in his latest speech that no bourgeois state would survive the war.

The latest outbreaks in Norway centered, apparently, in the Trondheim area, 200 miles below the Arctic Circle.

Nazis Blame Sabotage

German broadcasts said the state of civil emergency decreed there embraced large sections of two surrounding provinces as well as the great Trondheim port region.

The emergency was proclaimed, Berlin broadcasts said, because of recent sabotage attempts "which if they had succeeded would have endangered Norway's supply system."

The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB dispatch from Oslo which quoted Josef Terboven, German commissar for Norway, as saying the order was "nothing but justified German reaction to criminal acts committed by Norwegian radicals."

Curfew Proclaimed

Another German broadcast heard in London said the emergency decree was accompanied by a declaration that anti-German outbreaks "will be broken by force of arms."

The broadcast also said that all local traffic in Trondheim would be halted between 7 P. M. and 5 A. M., and during those hours no one would be permitted on the streets without special permission.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm quoted Swedish press reports yesterday that 3,000 to 4,000 German soldiers had been imprisoned for a mutiny at Alta, in far northern Norway, and that seventeen officers had been cashiered and forty-three soldiers sentenced to death.

Told "Work Or Starve"

The Germans had compelled thousands of Norwegians and Danes to work on harbor installations, air fields and coastal defenses in Trondheim province under a "work-or-starve edict." There have been many reports of sabotage there and the present measure apparently followed a new outbreak.

Norwegians in London were unable to confirm the order, but they said it had been expected, because

"Trondheim has been an area of wide unrest, with repeated fights between workers and German guards and numerous fires and arrests for sabotage."

German broadcasts took an attitude of official astonishment at Denmark's attitude.

"Strict reserve is shown by competent German circles in commenting on rumors current abroad to the effect that the situation in Denmark had become tense," said one DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin.

"It is pointed out, however," the dispatch added, "that the situation there is not quite as might be expected in view of the extremely correct attitude shown by all German authorities in Denmark. . . .

"Certain Danish circles seem to have mistaken this German attitude as a sign of weakness and to have tried to take advantage of it.

Bad Impression in Germany.

"In this connection the Wilhelmstrasse hinted at several instances which were confirmed by eyewitnesses and which allowed conclusions as to the narrow-minded and mistaken way in which the situation is judged by some people in Denmark."

The broadcast said that specifically "a very bad impression was made in Germany by the irony and even contempt with which Danish volunteers who risked their lives fighting Bolshevism were greeted on their return home."

Reports reaching London said the Danes were aroused by the "arrogance and disorder" of the Danish Free Corps of some 600 members when it returned from the Russian front, and stoned the leaders of the corps during a parade September 27.

In the ensuing rioting one bystander was reported killed and 10 other persons injured seriously.

King Banned Highway.

Another instance of discord developed last week when it was reported that King Christian refused to permit construction of a trans-Danish highway through Jutland to facilitate the movement of supplies to the German Army in Norway.

Prime Minister Orla Buhl opened a new session of the Danish Parliament today with the statement that its most important task was to "preserve the Danish people's freedom," the Oslo radio reported.

Reports reaching London from Stockholm said the terseness of Christian's reply to a telegram of birthday congratulations from Hitler did nothing to ease the situation.

The King was said to have wired back:

"Thank you—Christian Rex."

New Outbreak Indicated.

The Germans had compelled thousands of Norwegians and Danes to work on harbor installations, airfields and coastal defenses in Trondheim Province under a "work or starve edict." There have been many reports of sabotage there and the present measure apparently followed a new outbreak.

The Vichy radio said a curfew was imposed on all Norwegians at night and public buildings, restaurants and places of entertainment were ordered closed daily at 7 p.m. Public assemblies were forbidden.

Norwegians in London said the order had been expected because "Trondheim has been an area of wide unrest with repeated fights between workers and German guards and numerous arrests for sabotage."

OCT 7 1942

Many Fires Reported.

"There have been many fires recently in buildings occupied by German officials and one large food dump was destroyed," these sources said.

It was the second state of emergency proclaimed in Norway. A similar measure was imposed in Oslo in September, 1941, after a series of fires and sabotage. More than 1,000 persons were arrested then and two Norwegians were executed. Twelve others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

REBELLION WIDENS WITH SABOTAGE IN FOOD FACTORIES

OCT 7 1942

Nazis Proclaim Martial Law in Effort to Stamp Out Revolt.

TERBOVEN IN TRONDHEIM

Reichs Commissioner Takes Personal Charge—700 Arrests Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — (AP) Nazi firing squads executed 10 persons in Trondheim and vicinity tonight as German authorities enforced martial law along the Norwegian coast in an effort to stamp out a spirit of rebellion which appeared to be spreading in the Scandinavian countries, radio reports from Norway said.

The executions took place less than 24 hours after the Germans had proclaimed a state of emergency in a 400-mile strip of territory along the sea, and just a few hours after Nazi Commissioner Josef Terboven arrived in Trondheim to take personel charge of energetic measures to suppress sabotage.

Accused of Sabotage

The 10 persons executed, it was reported here, were accused of "endeavoring to sabotage food producing factories."

The executions followed wholesale arrests. One report said 700 Norwegians had been rounded up in Trondheim alone in the past few days.

The men who faced the firing squads were described in Norwegian quarters in London as being patriots of Trondheim, Roeros and Orkanger. Among them were a bank director, an editor, two lawyers, a civil engineer and a building contractor.

Terboven, commanded by Berlin to suppress the mutinous spirit of the Norwegians in the strategic coastal region by force of arms, was accompanied by the chief of German police in Oslo, Rediess.

Property Confiscated

The police chief announced by radio that the property of the men executed had been confiscated. He indicated also that more than sabotage of food supplies was involved, and implied hostile action had been directed against German armed forces.

The Stockholm radio reported that one of the immediate reasons for imposition of the state of emergency was the discovery of preparations to damage the Trondheim-Mosjoen railway.

"It is time to make a complete cleanup of all dangerous elements," said the German-controlled Oslo radio. "While the German army is fighting hand-to-hand battles its enemies, who are also ours, are using agents to create disorder in the country."

Rediess issued an order saying, "Every attempt to disturb public peace and security, above all every plot against peaceful work and every attempt to hinder supplies, transport and the information system will be punished."

Denmark Spurns Offer

Denmark, reported here to have spurned a German suggestion to become a "model state" in a Nazified Europe, was gravely concerned for her future independence.

"Our task is to preserve our freedom," said the Danish Prime Minister Orla Buhl in a solemn address to Parliament.

Throughout the Scandinavian lands apprehension grew that Hitler was about to proclaim the creation of "great Germany," to include Denmark, Norway and Holland.

Swedish sources protested against more insistent German demands for more food and wood, and there were ominous statements here that Sweden was "finding it more difficult to preserve neutrality."

Into Norway went thousands of additional German civilians, many of them refugees from the much-bombed Rhineland.

Norwegian schools, said another report from the continent, are almost all closed to children, and are occupied by Nazi troops and German civil authorities.

The Gestapo's control of all phases of life was tightened in Norway and Denmark, and Denmark especially appeared concerned over the prospect of having imposed on it a Gestapo government patterned after Nazi administrations in Holland and Norway.

One Danish source here said Hitler has demanded control of the Danish police force and key posts in the ministry of justice. Reuters reported from Stockholm that the palace guard at Copenhagen has been quadrupled, that tension was increasing and that there was a serious rift between Denmark's King Christian and Hitler.

The flareup of indignation in Scandinavia grew out of harsh German measures to suppress alleged sabotage in the Trondheim region of Norway, where many Danes and Norwegians, told to "work or starve," were employed on German defense projects.

Norwegian authorities here said they had been informed that numerous attempts had been made to wreck installations of the Trondheim naval base where the German battleship Tirpitz and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen have been docked.

8 P. M. Curfew Imposed

The German answer was the proclamation of a state of emergency along the coast from Trondheim to Bodo. Public buildings, restaurants and theaters were closed, a curfew from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. was imposed and public assemblies were forbidden.

Terboven said there had been "many acts of sabotage" which were possible only because the people aided the saboteurs, and he warned that "attempts to evade the proclamation of state of emergency will be crushed by force of arms."

Norwegian quarters here said that many arrests are expected.

Meanwhile German civilians in unprecedented numbers were reported to be flocking into Oslo. One continental source estimated there were 100,000 in the capital alone, and the influx of civilians was being called "the second invasion." Last week, this source reported, three additional food shops for Germans only were opened, the windows painted so Norwegians could not see the stocks within.

Many apartment buildings in Oslo were being taken over by the Germans, the report from the continent continued, forcing out German soldiers who promptly took over schools. It was said that only four elementary schools in Oslo continue to function while most commercial schools are closed.

The newspaper of Premier Vidkun Quisling was quoted as saying:

"It is more important that Hitler win this war than that some junior should learn the alphabet."

In Denmark there appeared to be four major points of irritation.

One, said the Free Danish council here, was a German demand, rejected by Copenhagen, to be permitted to build a highway across Jutland to move supplies to German troops in Norway.

Another was the reported suggestion that Denmark become a model state in a Nazi confederation, and a subsequent demand that Germans be given control of Danish police and the ministry of justice.

Still another cause for friction was rioting which occurred on the return of 600 members of the Danish-Nazi free corps which had been fighting with the Germans against Russia. The reception at home was cool and in disorders which developed one person was killed and a dozen were injured.

The personal rift between King Christian and Hitler, it was reported by The Daily Mail here, came to light when the King answered Hitler's congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the monarch's birthday Sept. 26.

"Thank you—Christian Rex," was all the King said, The Daily Mail reported.

Too abrupt to be polite, Wilhelmstrasse felt.

While resentment against Nazi rule smoldered in the two Scandinavian states, Holland heard that she would be expected to supply troops raised by conscription to fight beside the Germans against Russia.

The Netherlands news agency, Aneta, quoted an article in Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's "Essener National Zeitung" as follows:

"The National Socialist government will, on the principle of conscription, call up men capable of bearing arms. . . . For people who want to live there is no other choice but to take full part in the war. Nevermore will Holland live by selling products made by others. . . . At this moment only 10,000 of the 9,000,000 Netherlanders are participating in the European war of liberation. With this contingent it is not possible to secure the future of the Netherlands."

Nazis Report Norway Sabotage

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 6 (AP).—A state of civil emergency has been proclaimed in Trondheim because of recent sabotage attempts "which if they had succeeded would have endangered Norway's supply system," D. N. B. reported today in an Oslo dispatch.

GERMANS PLUNDER FOOD STOCKS OF OCCUPIED NATIONS

OCT 7 1942

Food Situation Deteriorating as Nazis Confiscate Supplies for Reich.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 7. — (AP) The Germans have plundered the food stocks of occupied countries to such an extent that peoples, many of whom formerly exported food, now are existing on a starvation diet, the Inter-Allied Information committee declared today.

Its statement was issued in comment on Reichsmarshal Goering's promise to the German people that whatever happened in the rest of Europe this winter, Germans would not starve.

The committee gave this summary of the food situation in some of the occupied countries:

Belgium—The people are living mainly on bread and turnips. More than 2,000,000 Belgians did not even see a potato last winter, and the meat ration has been reduced to little over 15 grams (about a half ounce) a day.

Czech Rations Cut

Czechoslovakia—The meat ration is 300 grams (about ten and a half ounces) per month compared with 500 grams (seventeen and a half ounces) in October, 1939. The bread ration has been cut one-third since October, 1939.

France—The meat ration is 100 to 120 grams (slightly over three and a half ounces) per week; butter, 50 to 100 grams (One and three-quarters to three and a half ounces). There is no tea or potatoes.

Greece — By agreement between the Greek and British government, a number of food ships have been sent to Greece and their supplies, mostly grain, have been distributed among the population.

Netherlands—Meat is difficult to obtain despite an official ration of 150 grams (five and a quarter ounces) a week, because the Germans take what they need when their own supplies run short. Children are asked to gather chestnuts and acorns to extract fats used as a coffee substitute.

Norway to Slaughter Cattle

Norway — The Germans have ordered the Norwegians to slaughter another 200,000 head of cattle, one-seventh of the nation's pre-war stock, to provide meat for the Reich. A large stock of whale meat also has been confiscated. A large cod liver oil producer before the war, Norway now is able to supply only small children, expectant mothers, and invalids because the Germans take most of the supply.

Poland—Although a large producer of grain, potatoes and sugar before the war, Poland has been reduced to starvation by German demands. Farmers are not allowed to dispose of the products of their farms. Many Poles are living chiefly on potatoes.

Yugoslavia—Bread queues form at dawn. German occupied Serbia has three meatless days a week. Food prices are high because of German "occupation marks."

4 CZECHS EXECUTED

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Four more Czechs have been executed by the Germans, a Czecho-Slovak Government source in London

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said today.

He identified the victims as Viktor Polacek, accused of activities hostile to the Reich; Lieut.-Col. Jan Hubacek, 51 years old, of the former Czecho-Slovak army, and Joseph Kocman, 51, both charged with high treason, and Joseph Juro, 41, accused of attempting to revive the Communist party in the Nazi protectorate.

Norse Patriots To Pay For Raid

OCT 7 1942

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters, British news agency, reported that Norwegian patriots would be required to pay for damage done by the RAF Mosquito plane raid on the Oslo Gestapo headquarters while a meeting of Vidkun Quisling's party was in progress.

Reports from Oslo via Sweden said thirty-two families and fifty-one persons were made homeless by the raid.

LABOR OFFICE BOMBED

Berne, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Lyon said today that considerable damage was caused by a bomb which exploded last night in a German employment agency there. No one was killed.

BOMB INJURES FIVE

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 6.—(AP) Five persons were wounded, three of them patrolling constables, when a bomb was thrown into a Belfast street tonight. The assailants escaped.

U. S. OIL WORKERS IN ENGLISH FIELDS

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Oil field workers from the petroleum-rich southwest sector of the United States are aiding in efforts to step up production of British oil wells, persons connected with oil developments said today.

The Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator merely acknowledged that work was proceeding on an oil field in the British Isles that was discovered "before the war," but declined further information on the ground that it would be useful to the enemy.

It was reported by informed sources who declined to be quoted, however, that the output of this field, producing crude oil of the Pennsylvania type, was small when measured by United States standards. The chief value of the field lay in its convenient location.

May Use U. S. Methods

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Britain will introduce American mining methods and machines into a limited number of her mines in an effort of close the prospective gap between fuel output and consumption, Minister of Fuel Lloyd George told Commons today.

"We have already ordered from the United States as much machinery as we can reasonably hope to get in a reasonable period," he said. Satisfactory progress has been made in reorganizing the mining industry and an industry survey is being directed now by an American mining engineer, the minister said.

War Workers Must Replace Casualties, Commons Told

Army's Needs Come First, Says Sir John Anderson

In Warning Of Man-Power Shortage

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—Great Britain is so short of man power that battle casualties will have to be made good by drafts on vital war-goods industries, Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, told the House of Commons today.

The demand for man power far exceeds the supply, he said in disclosing that the War Cabinet will not release any more men from the field army.

"The army's fighting needs come first," he asserted.

Sir John made the statement in refutation of the claim of some Laborites that there is a vast reservoir of man power which would be drawn up to meet Britain's coal shortage immediately.

Because of the acute man-power shortage the Government has given orders for taking men from every industry, including aircraft and munitions factories, in an effort to raise additional thousands of soldiers before early spring when big military developments are expected, it was said by the *Daily Herald*.

All existing deferments are being reexamined, and Government department staffs are being surveyed in an effort to obtain men who are not now doing absolutely essential work. The standards applied in determining who is essential are being tightened.

"Skilled workers in munitions factories are under special review because they are needed urgently for the army's mechanized divisions," the *Daily Herald* said.

Figure Is Slightly Below Earlier Rate

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6—Civilian deaths from war causes totaled 49,752 in England and Wales [redacted], the Health Ministry reported today. The victims died as a result of bombings, resultant fires, building collapses, etc.

Apart from these deaths the report showed the death rate was 11.7 per 1,000, a point below the 1940 figure and only two tenths of a point above 1939.

Good Health Maintained

The British nation, although managing with fewer doctors and dentists, is maintaining its "stubborn good health," Minister of Health Ernest Brown said in introducing the Ministry report.

Deaths from all causes in England and Wales in the year were 535,180 out of an estimated population of 41,460,000. Thus the death rate was 12.9 per thousand, compared with 14.3 in 1940, 12.9 in 1939, 12.6 in 1938 and 13.3 in 1931.

The report recorded increases in maternal and infant mortality, from diphtheria and from venereal diseases. In the latter the jump was forty per cent. over 1940.

LYTTELTON'S 80 DAYS BRING NO HEAVY LOSS

LONDON, Oct. 6 — (AP) Oliver Lyttelton's 80 days are at an end —and Britain and Russia still stand.

At Aldershot June 18 the production minister said: "At no time since the battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It would be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the gravest we ever faced."

Lyttelton was understood to have set the 80-day limit because from now on there would not be enough time left before the Russian winter closes in for the launching of another major campaign.

Iraq's Cabinet Said To Have Quit

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Baghdad said the Cabinet of Iraq resigned today.

The resignation was said to have resulted from a difference of opinion within the Cabinet on internal economic questions of the kingdom, which provides bases for some Allied military forces.

Nazis Bid For Military Control In West Africa

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 6—German broadcasts suggested today that Hitler may be adopting squeeze tactics in an attempt to force France to yield military concessions in West Africa to the Reich, with thinly veiled hints that Britain and the United States might seize Dakar and that French Morocco might go to Spain as forfeit.

Quoting articles in the German-dominated Paris press, the Berlin radio dwelt at length on what it purported to be an increasing demand among the French for a fighting defense to prevent French West Africa from going the way of Equatorial Africa, Syria, and Madagascar.

Exploiting Spain's Desires

The implication was that, if the French could not hold their own territory from the Free French and the Allies, they should grant Germany the facilities to hold it for them.

To help screw down the pressure, the Berlin radio in a Barcelona dispatch gave wide circulation to a speech voicing Spain's desire for domain "from the Pyrenees to the Atlas Mountains."

Garcia Figueras, a representative of the high commissariat for Spanish Morocco, was quoted as saying that "there is no *status quo* for Spain in North America" and that treaties which "hedged in Spanish influence in North Africa must be extinguished."

The reference obviously was to restriction of Spanish Morocco to a strip thirty to seventy miles wide along the northwest coast of Africa, while French Morocco embraces territory north and south of the Atlas Mountains and on to Algeria.

The Berlin radio asserted that there were widespread expressions of fear in the German-dominated Paris press over what was described as "American infiltration" in Africa —particularly menacing Dakar.

These broadcasts said the Paris press carried maps of West Africa and articles demanding measures of defense.

"Dakar Menace Increases"

An article by Henri Lebre in *Cri du Peuple* was quoted as saying, "Dangers menacing Dakar and West Africa are increasing with every hour," and adding that "the political and economic value of French West Africa is very great, but its strategic importance is just as great."

"If it should fall into British and American hands," the article was quoted as saying, "they would be able to attack French North Africa from behind and the mother country would be facing the danger of being cut off from its colonial possessions. . . .

"There is no excuse if France lets herself once more be taken by surprise, this time in West Africa as was the case in Equatorial Africa, Syria and Madagascar."

Larry Allen's Last Dispatch

OCT 7 1942

Life With Fleet Is Inferno of Shellfire, 'But There Is Usually a Good Story'

(Following is the last dispatch filed by Associated Press reporter Larry Allen before his capture by the Italians, Sept. 12.)

By LARRY ALLEN

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Sept. 12 (A. P.) (Delayed).

IF YOU want action and adventure, travel with Britain's Mediterranean Fleet!

This is what twenty-eight months riding aboard British battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, gunboats, torpedo boats and supply transports has brought this correspondent:

Four torpedoes, one million pounds of bombs, dive-bombing attacks ninety out of a hundred trips to sea, and a bird's eye view of nearly every island in the Mediterranean and countries bordering its waters during cruises aggregating 110,000 miles.

That's more than four times around the world, just hunting trouble, and usually the fleet has found it.

* * *

THERE was a time—before the Luftwaffe and Nazi submarines flocked to the Mediterranean—when the fleet could splash about in "Mare Nostrum" as it pleased, with little to worry about except occasional high-level bombing attacks by Italian aircraft.

But those days are gone. It's "action stations" from the moment a warship leaves port until it anchors safely again.

The personal reactions of a correspondent when undergoing an intense dive-bombing attack, or being shelled by enemy warships or shore batteries, are varied and strange.

I try to keep my mind on just one thing: "This will make a swell story if I get through okay—and the censor lets it go." But I frankly admit there are many times when I have prayed and made my peace with God because I just couldn't see a chance in the world of ever getting back to port alive and neither could the officers and sailors of the ship I was aboard.

* * *

THE daring raid on Taranto, chief base of the Italian battlefleet on Nov. 11, 1940, will always remain one of my most thrilling trips to sea.

The fleet had splashed about for a week, almost within sight of the Italian coastline, trying to draw Mussolini's much-vaunted warships out for a showdown fight. But they refused to budge. So Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, then commander-in-chief, said, "If they won't come out, we'll go in and blast them out."

* * *

THE world knows the rest of the

— story. Aboard the aircraft carrier Illustrious, I saw nine torpedo-bombers skim off her broad flight deck in the moonlight, swoop into Taranto's landlocked harbor, shove their "tinfish" into three battleships and two cruisers, and safely return to the Illustrious. That, for the time being, broke the backbone of Mussolini's battle fleet.

The year 1941 brought a new phase in warfare in the Mediterranean. It marked the advent of the Luftwaffe in force in this sea for the first time.

• • •

ONE DAY at noon, a hundred Nazi stukas were over the fleet, concentrating their attention upon the aircraft carrier Illustrious.

That was one of the most terrifying experiences of my life. For seven solid hours, Nazi dive-bombers droned over the Illustrious, dropping more than 100,000 pounds of bombs. The carrier received seven direct hits of 1250-pound bombs.

Lashing about like a wounded tiger, the Illustrious flung tens of thousands of pom-pom and 4.5-inch shells at the diving Stukas. Burning furiously and listing badly, the carrier finally made the port of Valletta, Malta, where for another week she was kept busy firing her guns at Stukas determined to sink her at all costs.

Blown by bomb blasts from the admiral's bridge to the air intelligence quarters nearly thirty feet below, I prayed that afternoon. But I got out of it with a few cuts and bruises and considerable shock.

• • •

ALL through the summer of 1941, the fleet was busy bombarding along the Libyan coast or taking a crack at knots of Vichy French resistance along the Syrian coast. We were bombed and shelled, but for me, the worst was yet to come.

In November, 1941, a U-boat fired torpedoes at the battleship Queen Elizabeth off Libya. They missed. The U-boat reversed position, came within incredibly short range and launched four torpedoes at the battleship Barham.

From the quarterdeck of the Queen Elizabeth, I saw the great man-'o-war list heavily, suddenly, and then the fourth torpedo touched off her magazine, blowing her to bits.

• • •

CAME December. We bombarded Axis gun positions east of Tobruch. Then, another trip to sea, apparently to apprehend an Axis Libya-bound convoy, but after two days at sea, we turned eastward.

I was aboard the cruiser Galatea. For seven hours, we were dive-bombed by Stukas before darkness on Dec. 15. Just after midnight, a U-boat fired three torpedoes into the Galatea. She hurled over immediately, and disappeared in two minutes.

I went through the most agonizing moments of my life. I couldn't swim, and knew that I was going to die. I mumbled a prayer, rushed to the starboard side of the cruiser, and tried to blow a bit of air into my lifebelt. The cruiser turned over and I slid feet first down her starboard side into the water, now covered with a thick scum of fuel oil.

I went under, time and again. I swallowed gallons of oil and water. I screamed, I prayed, I fought my way to the surface time after time. Forty-five minutes of this hell, and finally rescue by a destroyer. I was literally "a dead fish." Sailors pumped oil and water out of my lungs, whispered to each other, "It's no use. He's finished."

• • •

BUT I kept thinking, "What a swell story. I've got to live." It took months to get all the oily scum off my body and out of my lungs. But I wrote my story as soon as I landed—and I was as naked as the day I was born. Then I went to bed for a week.

A correspondent often feels so helpless when in the midst of action, because for him there is no "action station." You just stand on the bridge, watch the guns fire, the bombs drop, and feel the shells whiz over you.

But there's usually a good story. So I like it!

whose home run yesterday with a mate on base gave the Cards the fourth victory and the title, played shortstop and third base in the Isthmian League in 1940 and the entire zone was as pro-Cardinal as St. Louis' Grand Boulevard.

The Army Signal Corps helped the soldiers in Alaska and the Pacific far west keep abreast of the developments, although some of the fighters were too busy to listen.

Sent Copies Of Papers

The newspapers in Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage arranged to send copies of their accounts to the posts which might have missed the broadcasts.

Bill Corum, radio commentator, said the broadcasters averaged approximately one hundred telegrams and cables after each of the five games from service men outside the continental United States commenting on the contests.

U. S., BRAZIL SIGN ACCORD

OCT 7 1942

America To Get Surplus Of Coffee, Cocoa And Brazil Nuts

Embassy At Rio Issues Statement Giving Details Of Agreement

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 6—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Arania signed accords today concerning the placement of Brazil's exportable surplus of coffee, cocoa and Brazil nuts on the United States market.

A statement by the United States Embassy said the agreement provided for the purchase by the United States, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, of the entire unshipped portion of the United States' 1941 quota of Brazilian coffee and guaranteed for the United States the purchase of 9,300,000 bags of 1942-43 quota coffee.

Covers Cocoa And Nuts

The cocoa agreement provided for the purchase by the United States of 1,300,000 bags of cocoa from the Pahia region up to March, 1943.

Provision was made for purchases of up to 10,500 tons of existing supplies of Brazil nuts.

Agreement On Tires

Agreement also was reached concerning the placing of United States and Brazil manufactured rubber products, such as tires and inner tubes, on the South American market.

The embassy statement said this "will aid other American republics meet essential needs for products of this commodity and provide other readjustments in crude rubber prices for a five-year period."

AEF, Tuned In, Thrilled By Cardinals' Victory

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 6—Members of Uncle Sam's armed forces, scattered all over the globe, listened to radio accounts of the St. Louis Cardinals' victory in the 1942 five-game World Series with all the thrill of receiving a letter from home.

Only in Hawaii were there regrets. The New York Yankees were heavy favorites there.

Canal Zone Claims Kurowski

But it was directly opposite in the Canal Zone. Whitey Kurowski

Ousted Corrientes Governor Plans No Further Protest

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Federal Government's action in deposing the governor of the Province of Corrientes was assailed as antidemocratic tonight by the ousted provincial governor, Pedro Numa Sota, but he said he would relinquish his duties without further protest.

The national government earlier in the day ordered the replacement of the elected provincial government by an intervenor, a federal commissioner. A political associate of President Castillo, Senator Francisco Galindaz, was named intervenor.

The President denied he was inspired by political motives, but the Province of Corrientes nevertheless was expected to give substantial support to former President Augustin P. Justo in next year's national election. Justo urged that Argentina abandon isolation.

New Uruguayan Minister

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Alfredo Baldomir today appointed Commander Carlos de Carbajal as Defense Minister after accepting the resignation of Alberto Guani, who continues as Foreign Minister.

KNOX ESCAPES CRASH

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—A sudden swerve saved the automobile in which the American Secretary of the Navy, Col. Knox, was riding from ramming into two buses which had collided just ahead of him last night on the water front Avenida Pasteur.

Col. Knox ordered his car stopped so that he could offer assistance to eleven persons injured in the collision. The afternoon newspaper O Globo said the accident occurred when the first bus stopped suddenly, its driver having heard the sirens of Col. Knox's escort, and the other crashed into it.

Free 16 Reds—Tim Buck, Too

Ottawa, Oct. 6 (AP).—The "conditional release" of Tim Buck, secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, and 16 others who surrendered to police last month after being fugitives under a detention order since June, 1940, was ordered today by Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent.

1000 of Rommel's Men Prisoners in Canada

An East Canadian Port, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Nearly 1,000 tank corps men from Field Marshall Rommel's African force have arrived here and now are in Canadian internment camps for the duration.

Officers in charge during the trip said they gave no trouble, either at landing here or on the long boat trip from Egypt. Polish soldiers were their guards. Canadian troops took over at the dockside.

Fire Damages New War Prison

OCT 7 1942

Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 6 (AP)—Damage unofficially estimated at $30,000 was caused last night by a spectacular blaze which razed the main mess hall at a new prisoner-of-war camp somewhere in southern Alberta and threatened to set the whole $1,750,000 etsablishment ablaze.

There were no prisoners in the camp.

The fire was of unknown origin and was so far advanced in the frame structure by the time firemen

near-by center reached the
that chemical extinguish-
e useless.
as reported that no supply
ater was available to fight the
aze.

RAF Man to Hang For Girl's Killing

St. Andrews, N. B., Wednesday, Oct. 7 (AP).—RAF Sergt. Tom Roland Hutchings, 21, was convicted early today of murdering Bernice Connors, 19, at Black's Harbor last June and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 16. Miss Connors disappeared after attending a dance in the community hall June 5 and her partly nude body was found almost buried under a mound of moss two days later.

Roosevelt Lauds War Workers

OCT 7 1942

Says They Have What It Takes to Win in Greeting to A. F. of L. Convention.

Toronto, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, praising the "splendid" production record of United States workers, told the American Federation of Labor today in a message to its convention here that he was sure "they can take whatever it takes to win this war."

"Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activity, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more," said the President.

Text of the Message.

The President's message was as follows:

"Your invitation to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is always a welcome one, but because of pressing duties here I must deny myself the privilege of being with you.

"Will you, however, express to the officers, delegates and members of the American Federation of Labor assembled at this, its sixty-second annual convention, my cordial appreciation of all they have done to further the war effort? Our production record speaks for itself and for the working people; it is splendid. Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activities, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more. At every turn they gave assurance that they can take whatever it takes to win this war. They are not afraid of hard, continuous, precise and dangerous work. They are walking up to it as their duty and part in the war. They are proud of it.

"The various groups which comprise the federation will, I hope, make available at this time their most statesmanlike leadership. Officers and delegates of the trade union movement, consecrated to preserve the freedom of humanity, can serve today the whole people of this country, as well as the loyal membership.

"With best wishes for a convention whose words and actions will contribute to that unity of purpose so essential in this hour when civilization itself is at stake and with warm congratulations, believe me.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

William Green's Answer.

William Green, president of the Federation, answered that the A. F. of L. "will respond to any request the President may make and every order which he may issue as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

"We regard him as the commander of the army of production as much as he is the commander of the armed forces of the nation," he said.

"Please note," he added, "he stated that he found on his trip, not that he was informed, that the services of the workers of our country was splendid. That strikes me very deeply, as I know it strikes you."

L. Metcalfe Walling, United States wage-hour administrator, told the convention that help is given Hitler either by condoning strikes during the war or by exaggerating them.

Mr. Walling put the lack of machine tools, shortage of materials and days lost through oc-

30-24-19177

30.24-19177

cupational deaths and injuries, in that order, as the chief causes for any behind-schedule production, "many, many times" that lost through strikes.

Secretary Perkins Speaks.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins foresaw a future full of problems for American labor but declared: "No small privilege, no difference of dollars is worth the risk of delaying victory."

In an address prepared for delivery at the convention she asserted that labor had thrown its resources, energy and imagination into the war production battle and added that lost time during strikes since Pearl Harbor amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of available working time.

"You will be called upon in the coming months," she said, "to face new duties. If you treasure the role of trade unionism as I do and if you remember the sacrifices of our armed forces, you will not flinch in the face of duty."

The Labor Department, Miss Perkins reported, is studying "the means of building a good post - war world." The present labor situation, she said, demonstrates that full employment is possible in a machine age.

"All that is lacking in ordinary times," she observed, "is the will, the necessity to achieve the best opportunity of the world's working people to use their skill and strength for the provision of goods and services to satisfy the needs of the whole world.

"Today munitions of war absorb their skill. Tomorrow the healing of the scars may offer the chance for full and useful employment. The need of the devastated world to be clothed and housed and fed at the close of the war will be for a generation a challenge to keep the workers and machinery of the world at top employment and production."

Miss Perkins declared that the war had taught the need to train men for skilled work. The nation's achievement in systematic apprentice training, however, has been inadequate, she added.

"Today," she declared, "we are paying for our lack of foresight in employment problems arising out of shortage of workers with an all-around apprentice training. At the end of the war we may again hear that skilled workers are no longer needed and that apprenticeship is no longer necessary. Let us fight off those counsels, too."

She described the co-operation among labor, employers and Government in war production as "remarkable" and "a triumph of American business and labor in skill and speed and organization for work."

Labor also was urged to prepare a "systematic method of industrial negotiations, mediation when necessary, and adjustment in the unresolved cases by a properly constituted public authority" all solidly built, she said, on "an actual but most unused right to strike and lock-out, to work or not to work, to hire or to fire."

"This is a hard war," Miss Perkins said. "The United Nations must and will win a decisive victory. The winning of this war and that alone will assure this fundamental right of men to be free and to co-operate voluntarily with other men of good will for social, economic and spiritual betterment."

Green Tells of Problems.

Mr. Green rejected the philosophy that management and labor were natural economic enemies and said that upon their teamwork depended very largely the success of the war effort.

Utilizing a recess of the convention to address the Empire Club, an organization of business men, Mr. Green said in his address:

"Management and labor, standing together and working together under our free institutions, have much to give to our countries. The success of the war effort depends very largely upon their service.

"If we fail to meet the challenge, we don't deserve any better fate than that which awaits us at Hitler's merciless hands.

"Regardless of what has gone before, regardless of what some of us have been taught to believe, management and labor are not natural economic enemies. We have, if not an identity of interest, at least a community of interest."

He told of a series of meetings being conducted quietly in Washington by business and labor leaders. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have been represented. One of the basic purposes, he said, was to explore ways by which management and labor could agree on basic problems and arrive at their solution with a minimum of Government intervention.

A. F. L. RECEIVES ROOSEVELT PRAISE FOR PRODUCTION

OCT 7 1942

Message from President Read at Union Session in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor convention received in behalf of a great segment of American workers today the compliments of the President of the United States for a war production record which he described as splendid.

Labor Secretary Perkins and L. Metcalfe Walling, wage-hour administrator, added their congratulations.

A message from President Roosevelt asked federation President William Green to express to the officers and delegates "my cordial appreciation of all they have done to further the war effort."

"Our production record," Mr. Roosevelt added, "speaks for itself and for the working people; it is splendid.

Found Workers Busy

"Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activities, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more. At every turn they gave assurance that they are not afraid of hard, continuous, precise and dangerous work. They are walking up to it as their duty and part in the war. They are proud of it.

"The various groups which comprise the federation will, I hope, make available at this time their most statesmanlike leadership. Officers and delegates of the trade union movement, consecrated to preserve the freedom of humanity, can serve today the whole people of this country, as well as the loyal membership."

The President concluded with wishes for a convention "whose words and actions will contribute to that unity of purpose so essential in this hour when civilization itself is at stake and with warm congratulations."

The delegates responded vigorously when Secretary George Meany finished reading the message. President Green, commenting on the President's words, said, "Please note that he stated in his message that he found—not that he was informed—during the trip that he made throughout the United States that the service of the workers of our country was splendid."

Commander of Production Army

Green declared of the President, "We recognize him as the commander of the army of production just as much as he is the commander of the armed forces of the nation, and the membership of the A.F.L. will respond to every request and order he issues."

The executive council of the federation brought in a supplement to its annual report declaring unqualified support of the American Federation of Musicians in its dispute with record manufacturers and broadcasting companies and condemning the anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice for the suit it has brought against the union. The report was referred to committee and probably will be brought back to the floor for debate and convention action in a day or two. A hearing in the suit opens in Chicago on Monday.

LEWIS ASKS UNION TO WORK HARDER FOR U. S. VICTORY

OCT 7 1942

Mine Workers Hear Report on War, Domestic Issues, Own Finances.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6 — (AP) A relaxed John L. Lewis urged his United Mine Workers of America today to make greater contributions to the war effort, then turned over to them an officers' report outlining the union's stand on issues ranging from poll taxes to wage demands, from anti-union legislation to the St. Lawrence seaway.

Smiling and quiet amid the cheers of 2,800 American and Canadian delegates to the union's 37th constitutional convention, the U.M.W. president announced that the international, districts, and locals had contributed nearly $40,000,000 to the war effort through bond purchases and donations and had given nearly 70,000 men to the armed services.

Challenging other labor organizations to match the record, he said:

"We will carry on until our armed forces triumph and our institutions are preserved — the miners are doing and will continue to do that kind of a job."

Hits Tax Bill

The report, largely a resume of U.M.W. pronouncements on issues arising since the last biennial convention, hit especially hard at the 1942 tax bill now pending in Congress.

"The 1942 bill," the report said, "indicates that Congress will continue to shift the tax burden to the low-income groups unless they receive clear and forceful indications from their constituents that they will be held accountable x x x.

"The 1942 bill will, for the first time in our history, force individuals earning as little as $10 a week and married couples earning $24 a week to pay Federal income taxes. On the other hand, it will permit wealthy corporations to clear enormous annual profits on their investments before paying one cent in surplus taxes."

Opposes Sales Tax

Urging every effort to prevent a sales tax, the report said the fight for a "fair tax bill" would be difficult because of "effective opposition of a big business lobby; and insufficient presentation to Congress of their viewpoint by labor and other progressive groups x x x."

The report announced that the union had a balance of $6,346,852 June 1 and recommended increasing membership dues from $1 to $1.50 a month "to build up a reserve fund that will protect the best interests of our membership."

In his address Lewis declared living costs had increased disproportionately in mining communities and the $35 a week received by basic workers in the industry did not compare with wages on war industries.

Lewis during a discussion of an anti-racketeering bill pending in Congress referred in the past tense to association of the U.M.W. and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"There's no racketeering in the U.M.W.," he said, "and there was none in the C.I.O. when we were in it."

Earlier, in his speech, he took cognizance of a dispute over $1,650,000, described by the U.M.W. as a loan to the C.I.O., but which the C.I.O. contends was a contribution.

"Perhaps the child has become greater than the parent," he said. "Perhaps it is representative of our standard of morality to borrow money and repudiate it—the convention will decide."

PRESIDENT SAYS FUEL OIL PLANS INCLUDE HOMES

OCT 7 1942

Letter Tells Lodge He Is Assured of Essentials for War and Industry.

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETS

Officer Sees Army Supply Enough for 1943 Needs—Navy May Demand Double.

OCT 7 1942

Boston, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—In a letter made public today by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, President Roosevelt said he had been assured that there would be an adequate fuel oil supply for all military and essential industrial requirements this winter and that all possible measures were being effected to minimize a shortage for civilian consumption.

Replying to a communication from the Senator which contained a copy of Mr. Lodge's bill to establish a national petroleum administration, the President wrote:

"I share your view that governmental control and direction of the problem of petroleum supply should be centralized in a single agency. An intensive study has been under way for some time to determine the type of organization best suited to accomplish this objective and so designed as to fit into the over-all pattern organization of the war agencies. A decision on this matter may be expected within the near future."

The President added that he did not think new legislation in this field was necessary at this time because "statutory powers already exist to create, by executive order, an agency with adequate power and responsibility to deal with the oil problem."

"Steps have already been taken to ration fuel oil in the States on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Mid-West," the letter said, "in order to distribute the available supplies equitably among all affected. Affirmative action has also been taken to increase the production of fuel oil and the ability of our transportation system to move such oil to the areas of shortage."

OCT 7 1942

Army Has Oil for 1943.

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Walter B. Pyron told a Senate sub-committee today the Army had plenty of oil for its war needs in 1943, but that there might be a petroleum shortage on the West Coast if the war lasted "too long."

As the first witness before a sub-committee on mineral resources, Gen. Pyron, liaison officer between the Army and the petroleum co-ordinator, said the Army's use of oil products was considerably higher this year than last.

The Army does not anticipate any difficulties in meeting 1943 requirements, he said, but he added that the demands will draw rather heavily on reserves, with the consumption already exceeding new production.

Gen. Pyron said a certain amount of wildcatting might be advisable, but that the drilling program must be co-ordinated with the Army's demands on the steel supply.

Study Problem for Years Ahead.

Robert Allen of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, said the problem of oil supplies was under close study by that agency, "not for 1943, but for 1944 and 1945, if the war lasts that long."

Charles F. Roeser of Fort Worth, Tex., a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council, advocated a rise in the price of crude oil both to provide funds now to carry on more ex-

ploration work and to furnish the reward incentive for continued future efforts.

With Price Administrator Leon Henderson present at the hearing, Mr. Roeser said in a prepared statement that a request for higher crude oil prices had been before the OPA for more than fifteen months, but that that agency "under its policy to prevent any price increase has repeatedly refused to recognize the necessity for higher crude oil prices."

Sharp Increase in Demand.

The widening spread of the United States war fronts, Mr. Roeser said, was sharply increasing the demand for petroleum products. He estimated the present production at 3,860,000 barrels of crude daily, with 112,000 additional barrels daily taken from storage. The demand for 1,460,000,000 barrels a year, he said, is nowhere near being replaced by new discoveries.

Advocating more extensive wildcat, or exploratory, drilling, Mr. Roeser said this was necessary if the oil industry is not soon to be confronted with a real shortage of crude oil production, which would "constitute a threat to the country."

Mr. Roeser also recommended relaxation of numerous restrictions on the exploration and development of Government land.

Capt. A. T. Carter, Navy witness, said that by the end of 1943 the requirements of the Navy might be double the amount needed now. He recommended that serious consideration be given by the Government to an exploration program for new oil reserves. He said that statements by Gen. Pyron held true for the Navy. Although OPA director Henderson was not called on to testify, he did interrogate witnesses occasionally, and at one point observed:

"I think from the very first day we recognized that production was paramount. . . I have supported expansion from the beginning."

He said that his policy had been to encourage production of coal, steel, and other commodities essential to the war effort.

Oil Shortage For West After '43 Is Hinted

OCT 7 1942

By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6—Brig. Gen. Walter B. Pyron told a Senate subcommittee today the army had plenty of oil for its war needs in 1943, but there might be a petroleum shortage on the West Coast if the war lasted "too long."

As the first witness before a subcommittee on mineral resources, General Pyron, liaison officer between the army and the petroleum coordinator, said the army's use of oil products was considerably higher this year than last.

"The army does not anticipate any difficulties in meeting 1943 requirements," he said, but he added that "the demands will draw rather heavily on reserves," with the consumption already exceeding new production.

Not An Investigation

Chairman O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) explained that the subcommittee was endeavoring to ascertain "whether or not the country is to face an oil shortage in the midst of a great crisis, as it has a steel and rubber shortage." He said the hearing was not an investigation, but "merely an attempt to develop the facts so the Senate and country may know the problems and what should be done to deal with them."

"We can bring in new supplies of oil by encouraging the wildcatter," O'Mahoney said; "by drawing on reserves, or by developing oil lands owned and controlled by the oil companies but not listed among the known reserves."

Approves Wildcatting

General Pyron said "a certain amount" of wildcatting might be advisable, but the drilling program must be coordinated with the army's demands on the steel supply.

Robert Allen, of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, said the problem of oil supplies was under close study by that agency, "not for 1943, but for 1944 and 1945, if the war lasts that long."

Charles F. Roeser, of Fort Worth, Texas, a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council, advocated a rise in the price of crude oil "both to provide funds now to carry on more exploration work and to furnish the reward incentive for continued future efforts."

Henderson Present

With Price Administrator Leon Henderson present at the hearing, Roeser said in a prepared statement that a request for higher crude oil prices was before the OPA for more than fifteen months but that agency, "under its policy to prevent any price increases, has repeatedly refused to recognize the necessity for higher crude-oil prices."

The widening spread of the United States war fronts, Roeser said, was sharply increasing the demand for petroleum products. He estimated the present production at 3,860,000 barrels of crude daily, with 112,000 additional barrels daily taken from storage.

Demand Rising Rapidly

The demand for 1,460,000,000 barrels a year, he said, "is nowhere near being replaced by new discoveries."

"Crude-oil production in the Eastern and mid-continent sections and in California cannot be increased much, if any, above present levels of 1,831,000 barrels a day without waste," Roeser said.

"The demand on the West Coast is rising so rapidly," he added, "that it may well be necessary to augment supplies with crude-oil shipments from Texas and New Mexico."

'Real Hunger' For U.S. By 1944 Predicted

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6 — Senators were told by a grocers' representative today that measures thus far taken to avert a "grave food shortage" in this country were "another manifestation of 'too little and too late.'"

Rose Marie Kiefer, of Chicago, secretary-manager of the National Association of Retail Grocers, testified before the Senate small business committee that "unless proper remedial steps are taken immediately, we are heading into something approaching actual hunger within the next eighteen months."

"We face not only shortages which can be managed after a fashion by rationing, but actual hunger may come to millions of Americans before the spring of 1944," she declared.

Must Direct Man Power

Mrs. Kiefer recommended Presidential appointment of a commission of five to undertake a study of the distribution program similar to the one recently completed by the Baruch rubber survey committee.

While she said the association consistently had favored "across-the-board" price control, she added that "the time has passed when the stabilization of industrial wages and farm prices at any levels heretofore discussed would assure an adequate food supply."

"By its policy of encouraging higher and higher industrial wages, the Government already has created a dislocation which, in our opinion, can only be offset by adoption of a national man-power policy designed to keep people on the farm, and to see that distribution channels are kept open," she declared.

Non-War Business Aid

Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) proposed to the committee that James F. Byrnes, newly appointed director of economic stabilization, be given broad authority to maintain the business structure against "wholesale collapses" of non-war concerns.

He advocated the appointment, under Byrnes, of a director of war recovery, with authority to extend credit and other financial assistance.

Pepper sought committee support of his pending bill to set up a $500,000,000 RFC subsidiary to extend loans to businesses and individuals unable to convert to war production or to obtain credit.

War Spending Hits Peak

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP) — War spending hit a peak of $277,000,000 a day in September, the War Production Board disclosed today in its weekly statistical report. Total for the month was $5,684,000,000.

CHICAGO WITNESS CITES BUND ORDER

Command Counseled Evasion of Draft, Federal Court Is Told.

OCT 7 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 — (AP) Gerhard W. Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, once told a Chicago unit meeting that "if Bund members are not good enough to get work as American citizens, then they are not good enough for military service," a witness testified today in Federal court.

The testimony, was given by Anton F. Kiefer, former member of the Chicago unit, at the trial of Kunze and 24 other former Bund officials who are charged with conspiring to counsel Bund members to resist the Selective Service act.

Kiefer said that after Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago unit leader, read Bund command Number 37, which the government says advised draft law evasion, Kunze rose and said the Selective Service act excluded Bund members from getting work.

Asked by U. S. Attorney Edward J. Behrens if Kunze said anything about refusing to serve in the armed services, Kiefer answered:

"I did not hear him use the German word for refuse. He may have used a milder word."

Volkert Q. Meyer, a former member of the Lindenhurst, L. I., Bund unit, told how membership in his group dwindled from between 50 to 60 to only three or four at the last meeting. He said command Number 37 was read at a meeting by Carl Bregler.

Between 1937 and 1939 about 35 Bund members returned to Germany, Meyer said, explaining under questioning that "some went back because they had lost their jobs and didn't think they had rights here. They felt they might get better jobs over there."

8 MEN INDICTED AS TOKYO AGENTS

OCT 7 1942

Irvine H. Williams of Noroton Pleads Guilty—Will Be Arraigned Today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—(AP) Three men were indicted today by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn for acting as propaganda agents of Tokyo without first notifying the State department.

They were Joseph Hilton Smyth of Old Lyme, Conn.; Walker Grey Matheson of Washington, D. C.; and Irvine Harvey Williams of Noroton, Conn. The FBI announced their arrest last month.

Smyth and Williams pleaded guilty to the charges, while Matheson denied guilt. Conviction carries a possible maximum prison term of ten years.

U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy said the government charges that the Japanese government staked the three to a total of $125,000 for propaganda activities. Their chief weapon, Kennedy said, was one of this country's oldest magazine, "The Living Age," which the government contends Smyth purchased in 1938 and proceeded to use for Tokyo propaganda.

The FBI previously asserted that Smyth originated "The Foreign Observer," a weekly news forecast, and "Negro News Syndicate," both of which the government said were pro-Japanese.

Until a few hours before his arrest Matheson was working in the government's office of the Coodinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. Smyth was a writer and Williams an accountant.

The three will be arraigned tomorrow.

PRESIDENT GREETS CHINA'S NEW ENVOY

OCT 7 1942

Washington, Oct. [illegible] P.).—President Roosevelt told China's new Ambassador to the United States today that there was no easy road to victory, but assured him that both countries can look forward with confidence to the ultimate outcome. In his greeting to the newly appointed envoy, Wei Tao-ming, the President paid high tribute to the fight which China has waged against Japan.

"The Chinese people," he said, "through more than five years of heroic warfare against a ruthless enemy have shown again and again that they have those qualities which are requisite for victory."

Wei Tao-ming, in presenting his credentials, assured the President, "My Government and my people will continue to do their full part in this global struggle."

Later the new Ambassador told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt was the greatest statesman of the world.

A few minutes earlier, Cimon P. Diamantopolous had handed the Chief Executive letters of credence raising him from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador to the United States.

"I am very happy and very proud," he asserted, "of this honor which is bestowed on my country and which shows that what the Greek people is doing for the common cause is fully recognized and appreciated in the United States."

30-24-19179

30.24-19179

Warning Sounded By Wallace On Post-War Rubber Tariff

Vice-President Declares High Wall To Protect Synthetic Field Might Lead To World War No. 3

OCT 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 6—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace warned today that adoption of a high tariff on natural rubber after the war to protect the synthetic rubber industry might lead "within a few years to World War No. 3."

His warning was contained in a statement of his views about rubber written upon the invitation of the *Daily News*. It will appear in the paper's columns tomorrow.

Main Supply

Declaring that "as part of our drive for victory in the war, we must get rubber wherever we can and as fast as we can, regardless of the cost," Vice-President Wallace said:

"Obviously, the main supply of new rubber during the war will have to be synthetic."

Chemists have informed him that the cost of producing synthetic rubber would be greatly reduced when quantity production gets under way, he declared adding:

"Any commodity which can be produced more efficiently and more cheaply in this country than elsewhere will certainly be produced here. If synthetic rubber can be produced and sold or less than the cost of natural rubber, there will be no need for a rubber tariff—which is the real point at issue.

Savings Cited

"However, most people do not realize the extent to which the cost of producing natural rubber can be reduced as a result of modern methods of production and the use of high-yielding strains of rubber trees.

"It seems almost certain that under normal conditions natural rubber can be laid down in New York for less than 10 cents a pound, and possibly as low as 5 cents a pound.

"In other words, it is possible that the price of five automobile tires will be from $25 to $50 less if they are made from the cheapest supply of rubber than if they are made from some relatively expensive rubber produced by a tariff-protected infant industry. Surely this question of future cost will be of great interest to Mr. Average Motorist."

"Rubber Security"

The Vice-President declared that to give the United States "rubber security" in the future "it will not be necessary, year in and year out, to produce all of our supply synthetically."

"For future national rubber security it will be sufficient if we have plant facilities and technical knowledge for the producton of synthetic rubber which we can quickly mobilize in case of sudden need, meanwhile pushing ahead with research that will keep improving the quality and reducing the cost."

He pointed out that this country is closely allied with Mexico and the countries of Central and South America, "not only for our own security but theirs as well."

"These countries produce natural rubber and are going ahead with plans which within a few years will place them on an efficient rubber production basis.

"Regardless of whether our old Far Eastern source of rubber becomes available again, we can look to a good supply of cheap natural rubber near at hand.

"A tariff wall to protect an 'infant' synthetic rubber industry in this country would not only force our consumers to pay higher costs but would be a severe blow to these countries and their faith in friendship."

Wallace emphasized that "real national security in the broad sense cannot be obtained by attempting to be self-sufficient in everything as the Nazis during the last ten years tried to do."

United Organization

"Adoption by the United States of a new isolationism on the Nazi order, after this war is over, would force the rest of the world to do likewise and would lead within a few years to World War No. 3," he said.

"National security, in this broad sense, must be based on united organization that will protect every country against aggression.

"Such united protection against aggression could not exist without international intercourse and trade, and it would be tragic if the United States made such protection impossible by following Nazi-like policies toward rubber and other commodities."

DEWITT MACKENZIE—

Reaction to Stalin's Frankness Shows Allies' Solidarity

OCT 7 1942

London, Oct. 6.

PREMIER STALIN'S statement that Allied aid to Russia "has so far been little effective" as compared with the Soviet contribution to the cause of the United Nations is being received in Britain in the spirit in which It apparently was offered — without rancor and with a desire to get ahead with the job of hanging Hitler.

Well-qualified observers point out that obviously there can be no dispute with the Soviet leader's estimate insofar as it concerns aid in the nature of action by combat forces. It is assumed this is what he referred to, not to equipment and supplies which Britain and America have been delivering with such difficulty and danger especially via that hell-fire corner the Nazis established in northern Norway.

Stalin's statement made in response to questions by Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent, attracted attention throughout Britain. Far from causing resentment the Premier's direct language is evoking a response in Britain and America, determined to deliver the necessary aid to Russia at the earliest possible moment.

The striking thing to my mind is that this Triple Alliance, which in many respects represents a strange assortment of bedfellows, should have reached a point of understanding where rebukes can be exchanged without causing friction. Certainly the same could not have been said not so long ago.

Now, this is of vast importance, for upon the solidarity of the Triple Alliance depends the future of Europe. The three governments, recognize this and lessening of the natural suspicions which at first existed between the Communists and the Anglo-American combine presumably have been due to mutual efforts to reach an understanding.

There is no doubt that Stalin will get his second front at the first feasible moment. Irrespective of his desire, there would be a second front because of Anglo-American determination to establish one.

What's Behind The War News

OCT 7 1942

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Wide World War Analyst

Admiral William H. Standley, the American ambassador to Moscow, is coming home to report—and there can be little doubt that he will picture the Russians as increasingly impatient over the lack of a second front.

That mood was made abundantly clear by Premier Joseph Stalin's recent letter to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow.

So far there has been no direct comment on this letter from the leadership of the United States or Britain. President Roosevelt had nothing to say at his press conference yesterday, and Prime Minister Churchill merely warned Parliament "not to press these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant."

Exactly what that means is far from clear. Churchill coupled his warning, however, with an assertion that he had nothing to add to the "carefully weighed statement" on Allied-Russian relations he had already made.

That obviously was a reference to the Churchill report to Parliament Sept. 8 after his visit to Egypt and Moscow. He then revealed a rift with Russia over Allied second-front delays.

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"The Russians did not think that we or America had done enough to take the weight off them," he said, "and this is not at all surprising in view of the terrific onslaughts they have withstood with marvelous tenacity."

Mr. Churchhill was then convinced, however, that he and his American colleague, W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, had succeeded in reassuring Soviet officials of "our loyal and sincere resolve to come to their aid as quickly as possible without regard to the sacrifices and losses involved so long as the contribution is toward victory."

That seems to be the "carefully weighed statement" to which he has now referred. One implication is that, despite the Stalin-to-Cassidy letter, the British leader sees no widening of the second-front rift since he spoke. The other, implicit in his warning against parliamentary exploration of the subject at so "significant" a time, is that the hour for Allied deeds to ratify Allied assurances to Moscow is close at hand.

The only other statement that Mr. Churchill has made on the subject since his Sept. 8 speech was his recent warning against published speculation about the when and where of Allied attempts to ease Nazi pressure on Russia. That also impressed this writer with the feeling that Anglo-American offensive moves might be closer than Moscow thinks.

Time, and not much of it, will tell as to that. There was another Churchill remark on Sept. 8, however, which events in Russia have since gone far to make good.

"Of the Russian front," he remarked, "I will only at this moment say—it is the 8th of September."

Nazis Make Little Progress

On that day Russian reports told of new German non-stop attacks battering their way into the streets of Stalingrad from the west. There was little to encourage belief that the city could hold out a week, much less a month. Yet a month later Nazi attackers have progressed only inches.

Their attack from the west has failed. The northwest suburbs, each a Russian fortress, are the main objects of attack. The Nazi left flank, protected by a "barrier" cordon across the Don-Volga corridor northwest of the city, is in growing peril — and winter is close at hand even in the Don and Volga basins.

It was the approach of that greatest of Russia's allies, winter, that Churchill visualized. Current reports from Stalingrad tell of cold winds already howling at night across the open steppes where a month ago a heat wave hampered the attackers.

There probably remain only a few days before the Nazi high command must reach a crucial decision. To be caught by an early winter in the open with a vast army to supply over wrecked highways and railroads might be disastrous. A withdrawal to better protected positions, abandoning the Stalingrad storming operations, could be hardly less dangerous if too long delayed.

Every hour, every day of that miraculous Russian stand amid the ruins of Stalingrad is of priceless value to Russia and her Allies and a growing peril to Hitler. What Churchill foresaw in his "this is the 8th of September" comment is close to a realized hope.

President Getulio Vargas, included authorization for the Finance Ministry to issue $150,000,000 in War Bonds paying 6 per cent and redeemable after the war. The bond will be available to public subscription in amounts from $5 to $250.

BRAZIL WAR BONDS

Rio De Janeiro, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government ordered today that 3 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all employees in private industry beginning January 1 and the amount applied to War Bonds. Public workers will receive 3 per cent of their pay in bonds.

The lengthy decree, signed by

RIO DE JANEIRO, 1ST LEAD BRAZILIAN X X X $250.

THEIR PURCHASE IS COMPULSORY UPON ALL INCOME EARNERS IN BRAZIL TO THE EXTENT OF THE SAME AMOUNT AS THE LAST INCOME TAX PAID.

BRAZIL WILL REPLACE THE MILREIS, EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT FIVE CENTS IN UNITED STATES MONEY, WITH THE CRUZEIRO ON NOV. 1 UNDER A DECREE ISSUED TODAY BY PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS. THE CRUZEIRO WILL HAVE THE SAME VALUE AS THE MILREIS.

THE ACTION IN EFFECT ONLY GIVES A NEW NAME TO THE MILREIS, WHICH MEANS 1,000 REIS AND LONG HAS BEEN CONSIDERED A CONFUSING FACTOR IN BRAZILIAN MONETARY SET-UP. CRUZEIRO IS THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTION OF CRUZEIRO DO SUL, OR SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE DECREE SAID THE HUNDREDTH PART OF A CRUZEIRO WOULD BE CALLED CENTAVO AND WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE DOLLAR SIGN IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE WRITTEN BEFORE ANY QUANTITY. THIS MEANS THAT BRAZILIAN MONEY WILL GO INTO THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

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AT PRESENT THE DOLLAR SIGN APPEARS JUST BEFORE THE XXXX THIRD FIGURE FROM THE RIGHT SIDE--DIVIDING REIS FROM MILREIS--CAUSING CONFUSION AMONG THOSE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE SYSTEM.

NEW DELHI, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE HINDU MAHASABHA, INDIA'S THIRD LARGEST POLITICAL PARTY, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY CALLING UPON INDIANS TO ORGANIZE A MASS CAMPAIGN FOR A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPEALED TO ALL POLITICAL PARTIES TO COOPERATE IN ORDER TO "FORCE ENGLAND TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN SOLVING THE PRESENT DEADLOCK."

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CHUNGKING, OCT. 6-(AP)-A CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID IN A SUMMARY OF THE AXIS POSITION TODAY THAT "JAPAN'S EASY SUCCESSES ARE DRAWING TO AN END; NAZI GERMANY HAS DEFINITELY PASSED THE PEAK OF HER MILITARY GLORY AND IS ON HER DECLINE."

THIS COMMENTATOR SAID GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAVORABLE TURN IN THAT AREA. HE SAID THEIR SUCCESSES IN PUSHING THE JAPANESE BACK IN LOWER NEW GUINEA WERE A SURE SIGN THAT "THE ENEMY IS DEFINITELY GETTING A HEADACHE."

AS FOR GERMANY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT HITLER'S LATEST SPEECH BETRAYED "A CHANGE OF EMPHASIS FROM THEOFFENSIVE TO THE DEFENSIVE" AND THAT HIS NO-CAPITULATION PROMISE TO HIS PEOPLE WAS A FAR CRY FROM HIS PREVIOUS CONFIDENT PREDICTIONS OF SURE VICTORY. #

AUSTRALIAN

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE SCALED THE LAST STEEP GRADES LEADING TO THE GAP THROUGH THE RUGGED OWEN STANLEY IN SOUTHERN NEW GUINEA AND THERE STILL IS NO SIGN OF JAPANESE FORCES RETREATING TOWARD THEIR BASE AT BUNA, ON THE ISLAND'S NORTHEAST COAST, DISPATCHES FROM THE BATTLEFRONT SAID TODAY.

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THE FLIGHT OF THE JAPANESE, PLUS THE APPEARANCE YESTERDAY OF A JAPANESE CONVOY HEADING NORTHWARD FROM BUNA DEEPENED THE MYSTERY OVER THE ENEMY ACTIVITY. IT STILL WAS NOT CLEAR HERE WHETHER THE CONVOY, WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS, HAD ATTEMPTED TO LAND REINFORCEMENTS OR WAS WITHDRAWING ENEMY FORCES FROM SOUTHERN NEW GUINEA.

IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT THE JAPANESE WITHDREW FROM MILNE BAY, FARTHER DOWN THE SOUTHEAST NEW GUINEA COAST, WHEN THEY WERE CONFRONTED BY OVERWHELMING ALLIED ODDS.

NEW YORK, OCT.6-(AP)-WORKERS IN THE RENAULT FACTORY NEAR PARIS WERE FORCED TO RETURN TO WORK AFTER A WEEK-END STRIKE AGAINST THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S DRIVE TO RECRUIT LABOR FOR GERMANY, THE LONDON RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS TONIGHT.

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THE WORKERS WERE SAID TO HAVE RESUMED WORK ONLY AFTER THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT 50 HOSTAGES WOULD BE SHOT IN THE FACTORY YARD IF THE STRIKE CONTINUED.

LONDON, OCT.6-(AP)-A DEMAND BY ADOLF HITLER THAT DENMARK AGREE TO HER "VOLUNTARY INCORPORATION" INTO A BLOC OF MODEL STATES AS A SHOWPIECE OF THE NAZI NEW ORDER HAS BEEN REJECTED BY THE LITTLE MONARCHY, THE FREE DANISH COUNCIL HERE REPORTED TODAY.

THE DEMAND WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY A THREAT THAT THE GESTAPO WOULD RUN DENMARK IF IT WERE REFUSED. #

30-24-19181

30.24-19181

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT. 6-(AP)- THE PREFECT OF THE NORD DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 38 BAKERIES HAVE BEEN CLOSED FOR VIOLATION OF FOOD RESTRICTION LAWS. #

OCT 7 1942

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED A SERIES OF LECTURES IN FACTORIES THROUGHOUT FRANCE TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO CONVINCE WORKERS THEY SHOULD GO TO GERMANY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF ONE OF THE FIRST LECTURES AT A FACTORY IN ANGOULEME, A GROUP OF WORKERS DECIDED IMMEDIATELY TO GO AND THAT THE FACTORY OWNER GAVE THEM WINTER CLOTHES AND "SUBSTANTIAL" PROVISIONS FOR THEIR JOURNEY. #

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT 6-(AP)- WITH THE FRENCH WINE HARVEST VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, RELIABLE ESTIMATES TODAY PLACED THE TOTAL YIELD AT A BILLION GALLONS. WHICH WOULD BE 320,000,000 GALLONS LESS THAN GROWERS EXPECTED EARLIER IN THE YEAR.

THE SHORT CROP WAS ATTRIBUTED LARGELY TO A LONG DROUGHT IN THE PRINCIPAL WINE-PRODUCING DEPARTMENTS. #

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, -OCT. 6-(AP)- POLICE AT AGEN REPORTED TODAY THAT THEY HAD BROKEN UP AN ALLEGED COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION AFTER A LONG INVESTIGATION WHICH RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF EIGHT LEADERS. AGEN IS A SMALL INDUSTRIAL TOWN ABOUT 73 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BORDEAUX. #

BY JAMES M.LONG

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NEW YORK, OCT. 6-(AP)-GERMAN BROADCASTS SUGGESTED TODAY THAT HITLER MAY BE ADOPTING SQUEEZE TACTICS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE FRANCE TO YIELD MILITARY CONCESSIONS IN WEST AFRICA TO THE REICH, WITH THINLY VEILED HINTS THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MIGHT SEIZE DAKAR AND THAT FRENCH MOROCCO MIGHT GO TO SPAIN AS FORFEIT.

QUOTING ARTICLES IN THE GERMAN-DOMINATED PARIS PRESS, THE BERLIN RADIO DWELT AT LENGTH ON WHAT IT PURPORTED TO BE AN INCREASING DEMAND AMONG THE FRENCH FOR A FIGHTING DEFENSE TO PREVENT FRENCH WEST AFRICA FROM GOING THE WAY OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA, SYRIA, AND MADAGASCAR.

THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT IF THE FRENCH COULD NOT HOLD THEIR OWN TERRITORY FROM THE FREE FRENCH AND THE ALLIES, THEY SHOULD GRANT GERMANY THE FACILITIES TO HOLD IT FOR THEM.

TO HELP SCREW DOWN THE PRESSURE, THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BARCELONA DISPATCH GAVE WIDE CIRCULATION TO A SPEECH VOICING SPAIN'S DESIRE FOR DOMAIN "FROM THE PYRENEES TO THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS."

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GARCIA FIGUERAS, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR SPANISH MOROCCO, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "THERE IS NO STATUS QUO FOR SPAIN IN NORTH AFRICA" AND THAT TREATIES WHICH "HEDGED IN SPANISH INFLUENCE IN NORTH AFRICA MUST BE EXTINGUISHED."

THE REFERENCE OBVIOUSLY WAS TO RESTRICTION OF SPANISH MOROCCO TO A STRIP 30 TO 70 MILES WIDE ALONG THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AFRICA, WHILE FRENCH MOROCCO EMBRACES TERRITORY NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS AND ON TO ALGERIA.

THE BERLIN RADIO ASSERTED THAT THERE WERE WIDESPREAD EXPRESSIONS OF FEAR IN THE GERMAN-DOMINATED PARIS PRESS OVER WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "AMERICAN INFILTRATION" IN AFRICA--PARTICULARLY MENACING DAKAR.

THESE BROADCASTS SAID THE PARIS PRESS CARRIED MAPS OF WEST AFRICA AND ARTICLES DEMANDING MEASURES OF DEFENSE.

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AN ARTICLE BY HENRI LEBRE IN CRI DU PEUPLE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "DANGERS MENACING DAKAR AND WEST AFRICA ARE INCREASING WITH EVERY HOUR," AND ADDING THAT "THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA IS VERY GREAT, BUT ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IS JUST AS GREAT."

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"IF IT SHOULD FALL INTO BRITISH AND AMERICAN HANDS," THE ARTICLE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO ATTACK FRENCH NORTH AFRICA FROM BEHIND AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY WOULD BE FACING THE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF FROM ITS COLONIAL POSSESSIONS....

"THERE IS NO EXCUSE IF FRANCE LETS HERSELF ONCE MORE BE TAKEN BY SURPRISE THIS TIME IN WEST AFRICA AS WAS THE CASE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, SYRIA AND MADAGASCAR."

NEW YORK, OCT. 6-(AP)-JOSEPH STALIN ONCE WHIMSICALLY "CONFIRMED" HIS OWN DEATH BY JUST SUCH A LETTER AS HE WROTE TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW, LAST WEEK-END.

JUST SIX YEARS AGO, WHEN THERE WERE RUMORS THAT STALIN WAS DEAD, WAS DYING OR WAS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A SERIOUS OPERATION, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT--THEN CHARLES P.NUTTER--WROTE ASKING HIM FOR THE TRUTH.

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THIS ANSWER CAME, SIGNED IN BLUE PENCIL IN STALIN'S OWN HAND:

"I KNOW FROM THE REPORTS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS THAT I LONG AGO ABANDONED THIS SINFUL WORLD AND MOVED INTO THE OTHER WORLD.

"AS ONE CANNOT DOUBT SUCH FOREIGN PRESS DISPATCHES UNLESS HE WANTS TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE LIST OF CIVILIZED PEOPLE, I REQUEST YOU TO BELIEVE THEM AND DON'T DISTURB ME IN THE CALM OF THE OTHER WORLD.

"WITH RESPECT.

"J.STALIN."

RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

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MOSCOW, OCT. 6-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS HAVE PLUNGED DEEPER INTO GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD AND GARRISON FORCES DEFENDING A WORKERS' SETTLEMENT BLOODILY BLOCKED ASSAULTS BY THREE NAZI INFANTRY DIVISIONS WHICH WERE SUPPORTED BY DIVE-BOMBERS AND 100 TANKS, THE RUSSIANS SAID TODAY.

NO FRESH GAINS WERE CONCEDED THE GERMANS ON ANY FRONT IN THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE AND THE MOMENTUM OF MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO'S RELIEF OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE DON-VOLGA CORRIDOR WAS REPORTED UNCHECKED.

NUMEROUS ATTACKS OF THE THREE-DIVISION FORCE WERE REPULSED WITHIN THE WORKERS' SETTLEMENT. IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON THE 43RD DAY OF THE SIEGE, AND "THE ENEMY LOST ABOUT 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN AND 14 TANKS IN THESE ENGAGEMENTS."

"NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "SOVIET TROOPS FOUGHT ACTIVE OPERATIONS AND IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS."

FIERCE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED FOR A COMMUNITY IN THE MOZDOK AREA OF THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS, WHERE THE GERMANS ARE MOVINGREINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT

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THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS, WHERE THE GERMANS ARE MOVING REINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO SEIZE CONTROL OF THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS AND MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY PASSES BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF WINTER.

"ONE SOVIET UNIT REPELLED FOUR ATTACKS BY ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANKS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "IN ONE DAY THEY WIPED OUT ABOUT 600 GERMANS AND DESTROYED 12 TANKS."

RED NAVY WARSHIPS WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING A 10,000-TON AXIS TRANSPORT IN THE BALTIC SEA, WHERE THEY CLAIMED THREE LAST WEEK.

(TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO LAST NIGHT DEVOTED LESS THAN 100 WORDS OF A 450-WORD RESUME OF PURPORTED DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD AND BURIED THESE BELOW REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING IN THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN CAUCASUS.

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(THE MAJOR TRANSOCEAN CLAIM WAS THAT TANK AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS BROKE SOVIET RESISTANCE "AT A COLLECTIVE FARM CONVERTED INTO A STRONGLY FORTIFIED BASE" AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF STALINGRAD.

(GERMAN MACHINE-GUN FIRE WAS SAID TO HAVE STOPPED A RUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGE NORTHWEST OF MOZDOK. TRANSOCEAN SAID THAT 400 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AND ONLY SMALL REMNANTS OF THE ATTACKING SQUADRONS ESCAPED.)

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BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, OCT. 6-(AP)-EDMUNDO GUTIERREZ, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARGENTINE MERCHANT FLEET, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A REGULAR SHIPPING SERVICE BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND COLOMBIA WOULD BE INAUGURATED THIS MONTH.

HE SAID SIX ARGENTINE VESSELS WERE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT COLOMBIAN PORTS BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH AND AT LEAST ONE OF THEM, THE RIO DE LA PLATE, WOULD RE-LOAD WITH COLOMBIAN COFFEE AND PROCEED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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(A DISPATCH FROM BUENOS AIRES SEPTEMBER 23 SAID ARGENTINE OFFICIALS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO PERSUADE THE UNITED STATES TO PERMIT ARGENTINE MERCHANT VESSELS TO DOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO AND THAT ARGENTINA WOULD ABANDON PLANS TO ESTABLISH SERVICE TO THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES VIA THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

(ARGENTINA WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT SAN FRANCISCO WAS A "STRATEGIC MILITARY PORT" AND WAS UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE FOREIGN SHIPS. NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN IN THE BOGOTA DISPATCH AS TO THE PROVISIONS MADE FOR THE RIO DE LA PLATE TO USE THE PORT. ARGENTINA ALREADY HAS FORBIDDEN HER SHIPS TO VISIT THE U.S. EAST COAST AS A RESULT OF THE NAZI BLOCKADE.)

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OTTAWA, OCT.6-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A LARGE-SCALE CABINET REORGANIZATION IN WHICH HE FILLED SEVERAL VACANCIES AND BROUGHT THREE QUEBEC REPRESENTATIVES INTO THE GOVERNMENT TO HELP RESTORE TO THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE THE TRADITIONAL EQUALITY WITH ONTARIO.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAW NO CHANGE IN POLICY IN THE SHAKE-UP, SINCE THE VIEWS OF THE NEW MINISTERS COINCIDE WITH THOSE OF THE FORMER CABINET MEMBERS ON THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION--CONSCRIPTION.

ONLY ONE OF THE VACANCIES WAS DUE TO ANTI-CONSCRIPTION ACTION, WHILE ONE OF THE NEW MINISTERS OPPOSED THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

IN THE NEW CABINET QUEBEC HAS FIVE MEMBERS, ONTARIO HAS SIX AND THE OTHER PROVINCES ARE REPRESENTED AS FOLLOWS: NOVA SCOTIA, ONE; PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, ONE; NEW BRUNSWICK, ONE; MANITOBA, TWO; SASKATCHEWAN, TWO; ALBERTA, ONE; BRITISH COLUMBIA, TWO (INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE SENATE, J.H. KING, WHO IS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.)

KING ANNOUNCED THAT WAR SERVICES MINISTER THORSON HAD RESIGNED AND HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

HE SAID THE FOLLOWING NEW MINISTERS WOULD BE SWORN INTO THE CABINET TOMORROW NOON:

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MAJ.-GEN. L.R. LAFLECHE (CAPS LF) ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES, AS MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES.

ERNEST BERTRAND, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR MONTREAL LAURIER, AS MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

ALPHONSE FOURNIER, LIBERAL MEMBER FOR HULL, AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"EMMETT MURPHY, DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITION AND SUPPLY, AS DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS."

AT THE SAME TIME KING ANNOUNCED THAT FISHERIES MINISTER J.E. MICHAUD HAD RESIGNED TO BECOME MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

ONE OF THE 15 SENATE VACANCIES WAS FILLED BY APPOINTMENT OF THOMS VIEN, LIBERAL MEMBER FOR MONTREAL OUTREMONT AND DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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THIS LEAVES A HOUSE OF COMMONS VACANCY FOR WHICH A BY-ELECTION WAS IMMEDIATELY FIXED FOR NOV.30, THE DATE ON WHICH TWO OTHER BY-ELECTIONS, WINNIPEG NORTH CENTRE AND CHARLEVOIX-SAGUENAY HAVE BEEN CALLED.

KING MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TONIGHT AFTER A FOUR-HOUR CABINET COUNCIL.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAD BEEN OCCUPIED WITH THE PROBLEM OF RESTORING TO QUEBEC THE TRADITIONAL EQUALITY THAT PROVINCE ALWAYS ENJOYS WITH ONTARIO IN CABINET REPRESENTATION.

BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE AND SENATOR RAOUL DANDURAND LAST WINTER, APPOINTMENT AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME OF PIERRE CASGRAIN, THEN SECRETARY OF STATE, TO THE QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT BENCH, AND RESIGNATION OF P.J.A. CARDIN, WORKS AND TRANSPORT MINISTER, OVER THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE, QUEBEC FOR SOME TIME HAS HAD BUT TWO MINISTERS IN THE CABINET.

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THEY ARE JUSTICE MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT AND AIR MINISTER C.G. POWER. NOW QUEBEC WILL HAVE FIVE MINISTERS IN THE CABINET IF GEN. LAFLECHE SUCCEEDS IN OBTAINING A SEAT IN THAT PROVINCE.

THORSON SUCCEEDS TO THE EXCHEQUER COURT VACANCY CREATED BY DEATH OF A.K.MCLEAN. HE WAS CALLED TO THE WAR SERVICES DEPARTMENT WHEN IT WAS FORMED IN MID-1940, PREVIOUSLY SITTING AS A PRIVATE MEMBER FOR MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, OCT. 6-(AP)- THE "CONDITIONAL RELEASE" OF TIM BUCK, SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, AND 16 OTHERS WHO SURRENDERED TO POLICE LAST MONTH AFTER BEING FUGITIVES UNDER A DETENTION ORDER SINCE JUNE, 1940 WAS ORDERED TODAY BY JUSTICE MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT.

PREMIER MITCHELL HEPBURN OF ONTARIO HAD ASKED FOR THEIR RELEASE AND URGED ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF A SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE THAT THE BAN ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CANADA BE LIFTED.

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ST. LAURENT SAID IN REPLY TO HEPBURN THAT BUCK AND THE OTHERS WERE RELEASED "BECAUSE THEIR ADMITTED HOSTILITY....TO CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS AN IMPERIALISTIC WAS HAS GIVEN PLACE TO AN EXPRESSED DESIRE, SINCE HITLER'S ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION, AND UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTA NCES, TO SUPPORT A TOTAL CANADIAN EFFORT."

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TORONTO, OCT. 6-(AP)-WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS CANADA "WILL DIP DEEP INTO NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY" FOR BOTH MAN-POWER AND WOMAN-POWER, HUMPHREY MITCHELL, FEDERAL MINISTER OF LABOR, SAID HERE TODAY.

"OUT OF THE GOLD MINES WE WILL SEND AROUND 6,000 MEN TO BASE METAL MINES," HE SAID. "MEN WILL BE SENT INTO LUMBER CAMPS TOO. THIS IS TO HAPPEN IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AND OUR PLANS ARE MADE.

"INDUSTRIALISTS HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT THEY MUST ADJUST THEMSELVES IN THEIR PLANTS TO USE MORE WOMEN. WE HAVE IN MIND A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO WILL REPLACE THE MEN IN MANY PLANTS THROUGHOUT CANADA. WE WILL GET THE WOMEN TOO. WE HAVE THAT ARRANGED."

MONTREAL, OCT.6-(AP)-THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS TO RETURN TO THIS CONTINENT AFTER DUTY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC PASSED THROUGH MONTREAL TONIGHT ENROUTE TO THEIR HOMES ON LEAVE.

THERE WERE ABOUT 100 MEN IN THE GROUP, MADE UP LARGELY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. MAJORITY OF THE MEN WERE FROM MIDDLE WESTERN STATES.

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THE MEN SAID THEY HAD BEEN IN BRITAIN FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS ON SPECIAL DUTY. THEY WOULD NOT ELABORATE ON THEIR WORK THERE.

Moscow, Oct. 6-(AP)-A Tass sports summary today gave the picture of Russia, a nationa desperately at war, still following with interest its athletic contests, some of them modified with a war motif.

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The news agency declared:

"A big event of the past weekwas the beginning of the All-Union contests in jumpting and overcoming obstacles, with several million participants.

"Several interesting football games have been played in Moscow which bought some surprises. Thus the Spartak team, which leads in score this year, played to a draw with the dynamo team. Although this draw somewhat worsened the leader's position, it retains a fair chance for winning first place in the Moscow autumn championship.

"The tradional rowing race of eights was held on the Moscow River. The race was

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won by Burevestnik and army teams."

Another event of the week was the close of the Moscow regatta which lasted one month. The last day of the regatta was marked by a race with militarized features such as locating a buoy released from a submarine and steering a boat through a mine-field and other obstacles.

Boxing fans gathered at one of the biggest Moscow halls to see a bout between U.S.S.R. middleweight champion, Ivan Ganykin, and the Estonian heavyweight, Martin Linamyagi. Despite considerable difference in weight, Ganykin was on the attack three rounds, after which the bout was suspended for technical reasons.

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Vichy, Oct. 7-(AP)-Die-hard guerrilla resistance in the mountainous interior of Madagascar is being organized by the island's governor-general, Armand Annet, sometimes only a jump ahead of the RAF, the French disclosed tonight.

British planes, strafing taffic in advance of the occupation forces aground, are giving the defenders so little respite, it was announced, the Annet's parked, empty automobile was machine-gunned while he was with his troops.

The French said the defenses were being organized in the region of Amositra, on the other side of Mount Bity, opposite British forces which have reached the railhead city of Antsirabe, 70 miles south of captured Tananarive.

Britain's aerial and offensive, the French said, has reached as far as Fianarantsoa, 150 miles south of Antsirabe and the last big inland administrate center still in French hands.

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 6-(AP)-A Swiss Telegraphic Agency report from Prague said six persons were executed in the former capitals of Czechoslovakia last Friday for black market trading and stealing during the blackout.

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Somewhere in New Guinea--Add Haugland Award

The citation in the award of the Silver Star to him follows:

"The Silver Star is awarded by the commander-in-chief of the southwest Pacific area to the following named war correspondent with the United States army: Vern Haugland.

"Haugland, war correspondent with the United States army in the field, for heroism in New Guinea from Aug. 7 to Sept. 12.

"When a military plane in which he was a passenger on a flight from Australia to New Guinea encountered bad weather and ran out of fuel over mountains, Haugland parachuted to earth with the others of the airplane crew, landing in an uninhabited region of southeastern New Guinea.

"Accompanied by an officer of the airplane crew until they became separated and later alone, without food for many days and drenched by heavy rains, he struggled through nearly impenetrable jungle-covered mountain country until he reached an inhabited region near the coast.

"His courage and perseverance enabled him to conquer difficulties and rejoin the United States army forces.

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New York, Oct. 6-(AP)-Gen. Douglas MacArthur has awarded the Silver Star to Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, for "his courage and perseverance" in surviving 43 days in the New Guinea jungles, the United Press said today in a dispatch from the general's headquarters.

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In conferring the decoration General MacArthur was quoted as saying of Haugland:

"His courage and perseverance enabled him to conquer tremendous difficulties and rejoin the United States army forces."

A lean, six-foot-three native Minnesotan, Haugland was lost in mountainous New Guinea after parachuting from a storm-lashed army plane on Aug. 7.

He came out delerious, exhausted and fever-ridden but aliver after long days and nights of incessant rains and existing on berries and the juice of grass and weeds.

His courageous battle of survival was set down day by day in a diary painstakingly kept--like the good reporter he is--during his wanderings.

Missionaries found him in a native village on Sept. 19 and carried him to a coastal point after a five-day jungle trek.

Haugland is 34 and the eighth of 11 children. When he was five he moved from Minnesota to a Montana ranch and lived a robust, outdoor life.

He was graduated from Montana State University, worked for newspapers in Montana, and joined the Associated Press at Salt Lake City in 1936, transferring to the Los Angeles bureau in 1939.

Soon after Pearl Harbor he volunteered for a war reporting assignment and sailed last January for Australia--the first member of the present Associated Press staff in Australia to reach that war zone.

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 6-(AP)-The number of tanks in Australia is 100 times the number in this country in February, Herbert V. Evatt, minister of external affairs said in a speech tonight, adding that a similar improvement has been made in Australia's fighter plane strength.

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"Equipment obtained from the United States and Great Britain, added to greatly increased production, helped save Australia from a Japanese invasion," Evatt said. "Those contributions were absolutely essential."

He said the Australian government feels that "powerful quarters abroad" still feel that the Pacific war is a sideshow, despite the fact that much more attention is being given to this front than some months ago.

"Fortunately the president of the United States and the United States navy always assessed the Pacific theatre as of considerable importance," he said, "We owe much to the United States navy."

Mexico City, Oct. 6-(AP)-Mexican cooperation with the United States in the American war effort was approved emphatically by the Archbishop of Mexico, Monsignor Luis Martine in an interview appearing in newspapers today.

The archbishop was quoted as saying that when a neighbor's house is on fire it is convenient, both for friendly and selfish purposes, to help put out the fire. Problems between Mexico and the United States can be taken up after the blaze is extinguished, he said.

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Monsignor Martinez disclosed that mail ffrom Axis countries to relatives or Axis citizens here is being forwarded through the Vatican. It is passed by United Natios censors before it is handed over to the Mexican government for delivery here, he said.

NEW YORK-FIRST ADD ARMY WORLD SERIES X X X THE CONTESTS.

WEEKS IN ADVANCE, RADIOS WERE INSTALLED IN MESSROOMS AND RECREATION CENTERS WHEREVER UNITED STATES TROOPS WERE STATIONED THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE EAST AT ARMY AIR BASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST DESERTS, AND ACROSS AFRICA.

AMERICAN FLIERS AND MECHANICS IN DESERT CAMPS MILES FROM POWER LINES GOT THE SCORES FROM HEADQUARTERS. WHEN RECEPTION ON THE GROUND WAS BAD, OFTEN THE RADIOMAN OF A HEAVY BOMBER BROUGHT IN A FINAL SCORE PICKED UP ON THE WAY HOME FROM BOMBING MISSION AT HIGH ALTITUDES WHERE RECEPTION WAS BETTER.

AIRFORCE OFFICERS SAID IT LOOKED AS IF THE BIXX BOYS FROM THE CORN BELT WOULD HAVE TO STAKE THE BOYS FROM THE EAST FOR A WHILE AFTER THE SERIES. THE EASTERNERS BACK THE YANKEES TWO-TO-ONE A T THE START, ALTHOUGH ODDS WERE EVEN LATER IN THE SERIES.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)-SINKING OF AN AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN AFTER A GAME BUT FUTILE RUNNING GUN FIGHT WITH AN ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA WAS DISCLOSED BY THE NAVY YESTERDAY (TUES.) FORTY SEAMEN WERE DEAD OR MISSING, BUT 22 OTHERS WERE RESCUED AND SAFELY LANDED AT AN ALLIED PORT.

SURVIVORS TOLD HOW THE RAIDER OPENED FIRE NEARLY HALF A MILE AWAY, KEEPING THE CARGO SHIP STEADILY UNDER HER GUNS DESPITE RETURN FIRE FROM NAVY GUNNERS AND THE LATTER'S ATTEMPTS TO OUTSPEED THE U-BOAT.

THE MERCHANTMAN WAS SET ABLAZE FINALLY, AND THE CREW WAS FORCED TO ABANDON SHIP. SEAMEN CUT LOOSE TWO LIFEBOATS AND TWO RAFTS AND LEAPT OVERBOARD OR SLID DOWN ROPES WHILE THE STRICKEN SHIP STILL WAS UNDER WAY.

THE SUBMARINE FOLLOWED AS THE VESSEL CONTINUED ON FOR A COUPLE OF MILES UNDER HER OWN MOMENTUM. THE RAIDER PUMPED SHELLS INTO THE SINKING HULK FOR A HALF HOUR MORE, EVENTUALLY QUITTING THE ATTACK AND MOVING OFF ON THE SURFACE.

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SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF THE 62-MAN CREW PERISHED IN THE ENCOUNTER, BUT 23 OTHERS CROWDED INTO ONE OF THE LIFEBOATS AND 22 MORE GOT INTO THE SECOND. THE LATTER GROUP WAS PICKED UP BY A NEUTRAL SHIP AFTER SIX DAYS ADRIFT AND FINALLY LANDED AT AN ATLANTIC PORT. THE OTHER LIFEBOAT STILL IS MISSING, NEARLY A MONTH AFTER THE SINKING.

THE LATEST VICTIM OF SUBMARINE ACTION BOOSTED TO 484 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TALLY OF ANNOUNCED WESTERN ATLANTIC SINKINGS SINCE LAST DEC.7.

JAPANESE QUIT TWO ISLANDS IN ALEUTIANS; REDS RIP NAZIS NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD

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STEADY AMERICAN ATTACKS WEAKEN INVADER FORCES

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Enemy Retains Possession Only of Kiska, Observers Report.

AGGATU, ATTU IN RUINS

Jap Installations Completely Wrecked by Steady U.S. Air, Sea Attacks.

SOLOMONS UNCHANGED

No New Developments Reported in Guadalcanal; Jap Attack Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(AP) Japan's hold on America's western Aleutian islands appeared tonight to be weakening rapidly.

The Navy announced there was no trace of the enemy on either Attu, the westernmost island and first seized by the Japs, or on nearby Agattu, where the enemy also had placed small forces.

The Japs were still in possession of Kiska island, their most important base of operations in the area, but so far as was known that was the only island they held, and it was under repeated and heavy attack by air.

Worded Cautiously

This information was given out in a Navy communique which cautiously refrained from claiming that the enemy actually had withdrawn from Attu and Agattu. From the announced fact that considerable aerial reconnaissance had failed to produce any sign of occupancy "for several weeks," it seemed clear, however, that a withdrawal had been effected.

Moreover, American bombers have now destroyed most of the buildings on Attu. Regarding Kiska, the communique said that "attacks by our aircraft continue" and reported specifically that, on Monday, army Liberator bombers, with fighter escorts, dropped many demolition and incendiary bombs on the camp area and scored hits on the seaplane hangar.

Six Jap Planes Downed

Six enemy seaplane fighters which rose to the counter-attack were shot down at that time. The Japs also put up light anti-aircraft opposition but all the American aircraft returned to their base.

The communique did not mention the situation in the South Pacific where, at last reports yesterday, the Japanese were reinforcing their troops on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons in preparation for a renewed attempt to capture the American defense positions and airfield.

Use New Base

The base from which the American aircraft made their latest attack on the Japs in the Aleutians undoubtedly is the newly developed operations center in the Andreanof islands, which at one point lie only 125 nautical miles from Kiska. Its occupation by army troops and air forces was announced by the Navy only last Saturday, although it had been effected several weeks earlier. This westward advance, putting American forces more than 250 miles northwest of their original base at Dutch Harbor, and within easy bombing range of Kiska, has made the Japanese position on Kiska highly precarious if not actually untenable.

Nears Costly Close

Thus it appeared that the adventure which the Japanese undertook in the North Pacific last June simultaneously with their disastrous attack on the Hawaiian area at Midway might be approaching a costly close.

Whether they may make some new thrust against the Aleutians or attempt to reinforce their Kiska garrison remains to be seen. But the record does not show that they have thus far given up any place without putting forth the last ounce of effort to hold it.

Purpose Never Defined

The exact purpose of the Japanese invasion of the Aleutians has never been clearly defined by American military and naval authorities, who have been able only to surmise the strategy involved. These conjectures covered three possibilities in the main:

That the enemy wanted bases from which to observe and possibly intercept American supplies moving to Russia in event Japan attacked Russia.

That, in connection with their attack on Midway and conquest of the Hawaiian islands, which they expected to be successful, the Japs planned to make a two-pronged attack on the American mainland, striking both across the Central and North Pacific.

That they needed an easy victory to offset their defeat in the Coral sea, the bombing of Tokyo and other setbacks and decided to win it in the Western Aleutians which they could "conquer" without opposition.

Weather Observation Posts

An incidental result of their occupation of the islands was that they thus gained weather observation posts which put them in position to forecast conditions in the Eastern Aleutians and on the continent.

The enemy began his action against the Aleutians with a bombing attack on Dutch Harbor June 3, the day before the main engagement of the battle of Midway.

On June 12, the Navy, which has supreme command of American forces in the North Pacific, announced that Attu had been occupied. Subsequently, the occupation of Kiska and Agattu was reported in that order. Attu is 769 nautical miles west of Dutch Harbor and Agattu is about 35 miles southeast of Attu. Both are desolwate peaks of land, on which it has been generally predicted the Japs would have had a bitter time of it this winter, if they survived at all.

Japs Reinforced For New Battle Of Solomons

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7 — Apparent Japanese desperation to regain—seemingly at any cost—the Guadalcanal air base in the Solomons, from which they were driven by United States marines, portended today a new struggle for control of the strategic island.

Striving to halt mounting and costly losses inflicted on their air and navy strength by American planes operating from the base, the Japanese, under cover of darkness, have enlarged their Guadalcanal forces, but at the further expense of eleven planes and a damaged heavy cruiser.

Toll Now 230 Planes, 30 Ships

The landing of enemy reinforcements was reported by the navy yesterday to have been accomplished on October 3 and 4. In doing so they raised their total losses in the two-month-old battle of the Solomons to 230 aircraft destroyed and thirty vessels sunk or damaged.

The Nipponese cruiser, accompanied by a force of destroyers engaged in landing operations, was spotted October 3 by navy and Marine Corps dive bombers. At least one hit was scored on the vessel, the navy reported, and while one United States plane was downed the crew was saved.

A force of navy and marine torpedo planes renewed the attack at daybreak, found the cruiser still smoking from the earlier bombing and drove in two torpedoes. Meanwhile, American pursuit planes bombed and strafed enemy troops and supply dumps on Guadalcanal.

Nine Out Of 30 Zeros Downed

Nine Zero fighter planes of a force of thirty accompanying a small group of Japanese bombers on an attempted raid against United States Guadalcanal installations were downed by seven navy Wildcat bombers. Anti-aircraft batteries accounted for two more. One American plane was lost, but the pilot was saved as the defenders turned the enemy bombers back without an explosive being dropped.

Risking of the larger ships instead of the usual barges and smaller craft to land Japanese reinforcements indicated to naval men that the enemy might have materially strengthened his island units for an effort to retake the air base which dominates the Australian-American lifeline.

U. S. Flyers In Aleutians Get 22 For 1

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By William L. Worden

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 6 (Delayed)—American fighters pilots who never saw Japanese planes in the air before September 1 have finished their first month of combat against the Nipponese invaders with the remarkable average of twenty-two enemy planes downed for every American lost.

This figure was revealed today by Col. Phineas K. Morrill, commanding all fighter units in the Aleutian war.

More Than A Match

Details of the thirty days of combat strengthen the theory that United States and Canadian pilots when given any kind of a break are more than a match for the Japanese.

Two pilots, First Lieutenant Pat M. Deberry, Route 2, Austin, Texas, and Capt. Arthur T. Rice, of Farmington, Utah, lead the list of successful airmen. They engaged in such out of the ordinary activities as chasing a company of Japs down a Kiska hillside to get in a burst of machine-gun fire and forcing enemy airmen to jump from burning planes at a fifty-foot altitude under the guns of this group.

Two Planes Each

The two, not long out of flying school, ended the month with two Jap planes credited to each. Deberry got his when, with most of his guns overheated and jammed and with five shells left in his one remaining weapon, he blasted two Japanese float ships in a dogfight. He then flew home with his guns empty.

Rice took part in a September 28 raid in which he strafed ships and ground troops so thoroughly that he drew the enemy's anti-aircraft fire.

Ditty In Japanese Words

The pilots pass their time in the air between dogfights singing Japanese words written to the tune of the Hut-Sut song over their inter-communication radios.

It isn't their theme song, but the words to the ditty as translated by Lieut. Col. W. J. Verbeck give a pretty good idea of the attitude of the American, British and even a few New Zealanders when they are busy over their targets.

The translation reads:

"Oh, welcome Japanese men of short stature,

"Welcome, welcome to Kiska.

"What can you say of our Alaska?

"Do you like it?

"Do you hate it?

"We feel badly that you are not having a polite reception.

"So we come again and again to make sure that you receive the proper reception.

"With falling bombs; with falling bombs."

Five Newcomers

Newest members of this gang are five fighter pilots who found Zeros above them and American bombers below in a bomber raid October 2.

The Zeros came down to get the bombers, but United States fighters spoiled the fun—spoiled it so thoroughly in fact that only one out of five Zeros got away.

Others went to the credit of Capt. Ken E. George, Wichita, Kan.; First Lieutenant DeBerry, First Lieutenant James R. Burgett, Vancouver, Wash.; First Lieutenant George Thomas.

Credit For Others

Again on October 3 just under the month dead line, two names were added as five more Jap fighters hit the waves or rocks. Capt. Louis H. Bowman, Cherokee, Texas, got one and First Lieutenant Frank Earl Eagle, Whittier, Cal., another. Others were credited to First Lieutenant Victor E. Walton, Indianapolis, and First Lieutenant Robert L. McDonald, Reno, Nev.

Newest members of United States fighter forces are a group of five fighter pilots who found Zeros above them and American bombers below in a bomber raid on October 2. The Zeros came down to get the bombers, but the American fighters spoiled the fun. Only one out of five Zeros got away.

Lieut.-Col. Jack Chennault and Canadian Squadron Leader Ken Boomer are among those who have scored victories. Boomer led the Canadians in their first encounter on this front. He watched a victim ride a plane to within fifty feet of the water, then lose his nerve and try to parachute. The parachute, of course, didn't open in time.

While most of these fights were going on bombers were so busy blasting ground installations and Jap ships that the crews kept incomplete records of their toll of Jap planes. Several were credited to them, anyway.

Purple Heart Awarded To 16 Believed Lost In Kiska Raids

Ten Shot Down In Bomber And Six Fail To Return In Plane From Photographic Mission

OCT 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 6 (Delayed)—Sixteen officers and men believed lost in bomber raids over Japanese-occupied Kiska Island early this summer have been awarded the Purple Heart decoration by Maj. Gen. Simon Buckner, commanding general of Alaskan defenses.

Making the raids despite bad weather, the men failed to return to headquarters and it is not known whether they are dead or prisoners of war.

Bomber Is Shot Down

Ten of the men were in one ship leading a flight of heavy bombers which attacked Japanese naval forces. The plane went over the

target once, but was shot down on its second trip. The crew included Second Lieutenant John R. Giddens, copilot, of Inverness, Ala.

The other six men comprised the crew of a bomber sent on a photographic mission over ground installations and enemy warships in the vicinity of Kiska. The plane made its last radio report while near the island and its wreckage later was sighted against a 200-foot cliff.

The crew included Second Lieutenant James A. Kaughtry, navigator, of Boston; Second Lieutenant William R. Ware, copilot, Marion, Mass.

21 Given Air Medals

General Buckner also announced the award of air medals to twenty-one men for "meritorious acts of essential service in making repeated day and night over-water instrument flights during icing conditions in the western Aleutian area to attack the armed enemy of the United States in action."

This group included Lieutenant Ware and others not reported lost, among them, Second Lieutenant Lawrence W. Hanson, navigator, Fairfield, Conn., and Warrant Officer Herbert G. Spees, bombardier, of Fulton, Ky.

9 Naval Heroes Commended

OCT 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—Commendation of nine officers for outstanding conduct in action was announced today by the navy.

The nine included four submarine officers, four commanders of guns crews aboard merchant ships and one pilot of a patrol plane.

The patrol plane pilot was Ensign Bradford M. Dyer, 28, of Newtonville, Mass., who was commended for skill and courage as second pilot of a patrol plane which was flown back to its base under very difficult conditions after being damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

Wound Is Ignored

Dyer was wounded but remained at his post and, after the plane landed, assisted in taking two severely wounded men ashore. The locale of the action was not given.

Among the submarine officers commended for their courage and devotion to duty was Commander Joseph A. Connolly, 44, of Albany, N. Y.

Among the officers commended for their leadership of gun crews on merchant vessels attacked by enemy planes and submarines and praised for their courage, indurance and devotion to duty were:

Ensign James E. King, 26, Richmond, Va., and Ensign David A. Pickler, 28, of New London, N. C.

No details of the actions involving the gun crews and submarine officers were released.

Pacific News 'Encouraging'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—Members of the Pacific War Council meeting today with President Roosevelt, reported that things were relatively quiet in the Pacific and that the outlook was encouraging.

Leighton McCarthy, the Canadian minister, put it this way:

"Things are stationary and very encouraging."

Applies To Aleutians

He said nothing very dramatic was occurring, and added that he thought the situation was encouraging from all angles. He said that applied to the Solomon Islands, and he thought also to Port Moresby and Aleutian areas.

Walter Nash, the New Zealand Minister, told reporters that nothing new developed at the council meeting and that there was "just a lull in the whole thing."

The members, he said, "got a look at the Guadalcanal area," but nothing of supreme importance appeared there.

ALLIES SLOWED IN GUINEA RANGE

OCT 8 1942

MacArthur's Headquarters Report "Insuperable Complications" To Advance

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Thursday, Oct. 8—The Allied ground offensive through the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea has been slowed by the difficulties of the terrain, a communique said today.

The official war bulletin from Southwest Pacific headquarters suggested that General MacArthur's Australian jungle fighters now were finding themselves confronted with the same problems which halted the Japanese in their earlier attempt to push through the same mountains for an attack on Port Moresby, Allied base in southern New Guinea.

Text Of Communique

Following is the text of the communique: OCT 8 1942

"Northwestern Sector — Reconnaissance activity only.

"Northeastern Sector — Owen Stanley area: This incredibly difficult range of mountains presents almost insuperable complications in maintenance of supply lines for troop units of any size. The enemy, as we expected, has dicovered his supply problems, aggravated by our constant air attacks, were impossible of immediate solution.

"His dislodgement at his farthest point of advance and pursuit of his exhausted forces have been accomplished with practically no loss to our troops up to the present time. The same difficulties of terrain are now progressively slowing down the advance of our ground troops."

Does Not Disclose Advance

The communique did not disclose how far the Allied forces had advanced, but earlier reports said the Japanese already had withdrawn to the northeast downslope of the mountain range and that the Australians were in firm control of the narrow pass leading across the mile-high barrier.

There was no indication where the Japanese would muster strength for a stand.

Dispatches from the New Guinea battle zone said that since the initial stages of the repulse, when the invaders were turned back only thirty-two air-line miles from Port Moresby by frontal attack and flanking tactics, their rear guard resistance lightened until now the cautious advance of the Australians was unopposed.

Dead Without Wounds

One of the mysteries of the Japanese withdrawal was the finding of a number of enemy dead whose bodies bore no wounds, as though they had died of illness or starvation.

There was no indication of extensive illness among the Japanese, however, and the pace of their withdrawal suggested that while they might be on reduced rations, they still were able to move in fair order.

Resistance Not Met

Only the frighteningly rugged territory and the supply problems it presented brought the Allies to their near halt, the communiqué made clear. Scarcely any enemy resistance was encountered in the ten-day march up the southern side of mountains from Ioribaiwa, thirty-two airline miles from Port Moresby, and the gains "have been accomplished with practically no loss to our troops."

The communiqué, devoted solely to the Owen Stanley advance, explained for the first time why the Japanese threat to Port Moresby had collapsed.

"The enemy, as we expected, has discovered his supply problems, aggravated by our constant air attacks, were impossible of immediate solution," the communiqué said.

Finds Whole Position Better

The Melbourne Herald's correspondent reported that the whole Allied position for defense of New Guinea was better than ever before, with increased strength in troops, planes and war materials.

Speculating on the possible extent of the Japanese withdrawal, The Melbourne Herald noted as significant the fact that, although the Wairopi bridge, essential link between the Japanese coastal bases and the interior, had not been bombed for two days, the Japanese apparently had made no further move to repair it. The correspondent said this might mean that the Japanese had given up all hope of an overland push to Port Moresby for the present, and thus had no further urgent need for a flow of supplies from the coast.

Aussies Take Pass, Japs Fleeing in New Guinea

OCT. 8 1942

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 7 (AP)—The mile-high gap in the Owen Stanley range apparently was firmly back in Allied hands today with Australian advance forces, still on the offensive, pushing on toward the downslope to the Japanese base at Kokoda, across the mountains from Port Moresby.

The chance of a Japanese stand in the high ridges seemed hourly more remote as dispatches from the inland New Guinea battlefront reported the Australians continuing their cautious, steady advance on the trail of the Japanese who once pulsed within 32 miles air line of Port Moresby before being outflanked and hurled back.

By yesterday the Australians were moving up the last mountain grade north of Kagi, within four miles of the gap through the highest ridges. A report to the Melbourne Herald estimated that by early today they had pushed through within two miles of the end of the pass—headed for the downslope, still without resistance.

Australian advance forces moving into the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea in the wake of steadily withdrawing Japanese were reported today to have found a number of enemy whose bodies bore no gunfire wounds.

It was theorized that they died either from illness or starvation after being cut off by the Allied advance which now is in its 10th day.

There was no indication that the entire Japanese forces in the area were suffering from illness, however, and the success of their withdrawal was interpreted to mean that while they might be on reduced rations they still are able to move in fair order.

Today's communique noted again, as in past days, that there was no Japanese resistance to the Australians pushing into the steaming jungles in the Owen Stanley range.

Yesterday the Australians were north of Kagi, itself only a scant four miles from the narrow pass leading through the mountains to the north.

Forward patrols were moving ahead at a slower pace than in past days, however, possibly due to their lengthening supply lines, a major problem in that area.

A war correspondent of the Melbourne Herald said it was estimated today that the most advanced Australian troops were within a couple of miles of the end of "the Gap" and the start of the steep fall of the northern slopes of the mountains toward the Japanese base at Kokoda.

He said a significent point was that the Wairopi Bridge, the main link between Japanese supply bases in the Owen Stanley range, had not been attacked by Allied Air Forces in the past two days but still was in a partial state of demolition.

Thus the enemy for once paused in frantic efforts to keep the span in repair, a development interpreted as meaning that urgent supplies no longer were needed inland and perhaps indicating that the Japanese had evacuated the range.

Meanwhile, invalided Australian jungle fighters who fought the Japanese in daring attacks from behind the invaders' Lae and Salamaua bases landed at an Australian port with stories of how they had made life a horror for their foe.

Comrades of the wounded men still fight in those areas of New Guinea, sweeping from the hills and creeping into airdromes to blow up runways and destroy equipment and food stores.

MacArthur Decorates Reporter Haugland

OCT 8 1942

By Dean Schedler
Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 3 (Delayed) — The United States Army's Silver Star was pinned upon the pajamas of Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today in an unprecedented recognition of civilian courage.

Pausing on a visit to the New Guinea war front, General MacArthur made the award at the hospital tent where Haugland is recovering from exhaustion and fever after forty-three days of fighting his way out of the mountainous jungle into which he parachuted from a storm-spent bomber on August 7.

"You Have Done Your Duty"

"I am awarding you the Silver Star as an outward symbol of the devotion and fortitude with which you have done your duty," the Allied commander in the Southwestern Pacific told the 34-year-old newspaperman.

"I can't tell you how much we have been inspired by your getting back after such tribulations and hardships."

Haugland lived on berries and the juice of grass and weeds and, although drenched by incessant rains and fatigued by scrambling through tropical growth and streams, kept a day-to-day diary of his wanderings until near their end.

Showing Improvement

Maj. D. J. Lyons, of Seminole, Okla., who has been in consultation on the case, told General MacArthur: "It takes a good man to stand what he did."

The two attending physicians, Lieut. Hugh McHugh, of New Rochelle, N. Y., a psychiatrist, and Lieut. Isador Pfeffer, of Detroit, Mich., a medical officer, said Haughland was showing a fine improvement and that they were doing everything in their power for him.

Embarrassed Reporter

"As soon as you think he is ready to be moved south (to Australia) transportation will be made available for him either by air or by sea," General MacArthur said.

"After his experiences I would think he would prefer the sea, but that is up to your judgment."

Haughland was stretched out on a bed wearing regular army pajamas when General MacArthur's plane landed at the airport here and, forewarned, he was obviously embarrassed.

A few minutes later the general walked into the tent smiling and gripped a hand of the correspondent.

"Hello, young man," he said. "How are you feeling?"

"Fine, sir," Haugland replied.

"Courage, Perseverance"

General MacArthur took out a small zlue box containing the Silver Star—which normally is presented only for military service—and an official copy of a citation for the fact that "courage and perseverance enabled him to conquer difficulties and rejoin the United States Army forces."

He pinned on the decoration. Then he patted Haugland's side.

Haugland thanked him with emo-

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tion.

At the request of one of the news photographers the general momentarily sat on a side of the bed and took one of Haugland's hands. Realizing the strain was great he said to the photographers: "One more, boys, then let's be going."

Hindus Petitions Roosevelt

New Delhi, Oct. 7 (AP)—Appeals to intervene for the formation of a national government in India have been cabled to President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by a special committee of the Hindu Mahasabha party. The appeals ask the two leaders to secure from Britain a declaration of Indian independence.

Chinese Smash Jap Hainan Base

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, Oct. 7 — Chinese forces still operating on the Japanese-held island of Hainan off the South China coast have carried out a devastating raid on the Sanyukang railway station on the island's southern coast, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

A number of the Japanese garrison were killed and Japanese barrack buildings, two locomotves, twenty coaches and 200 cases of gasoline were destroyed, said the communique.

Hainan, invaded by the Japanese three years ago, has been used as a base and training ground for the forces which attacked the Philippines and Malaya, but the Japanese never have been able to wipe out Chinese troops still on the island.

The communique also reported continued fighting in the Kinhwa-Lanchi area in Chekiang province.

Chinese Group Urges More Bombs On Japan

Chungking, Oct. 7 (AP)—Further American bombings of Japanese cities was suggested in a six-point memorandum presented to Wendell L. Willkie today by the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations.

The memorandum was written after Willkie expressed interest in knowing what message the Chinese people would like him to take back to the United States. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister and president of the institute, sent the memorandum to Willkie with a letter asking him to convey the contents to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States.

Willkie Visits U. S. Flyers

'Admits to Chennault's Pilots in China St. Louis Cardinals Amazed Him.

OCT 8 1942

With United States Forces in China, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, today visited a base of the United States Army Air Forces in China and talked with the commander, Brig.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, and several other officers and men.

"These boys are a long way from home," Chennault told him, "and want to her from America,"

Sprawled at ease in a straw-thatched pavilion at the edge of a field lined with fighter planes, Mr. Willkie asked questions of his own and answered those of the 100 or more officers and men who crowded around.

"How are they coming up in Russia," he was asked.

"Things are very serious, but they're putting up a great fight," he replied.

Asked if the Russians only wanted equipment, he answered: "Obviously Russia would like to have a second front."

Cardinals Amazed Him.

When the talk got around to baseball, Mr. Willkie said he was amazed by the Cardinals' victory.

"When I left home the Dodgers were four games ahead," he said "I fretted myself to death, and then learned tis morning the outcome of the series."

"Is there any possibility of getting some women's auxiliaries over here?" some one inquired.

"I thought you boys came over here to fight," he quipped back.

"Do they still make American beer?" another asked.

"They were when I left because I had a drink," Mr. Willkie assured him. 'How long have you been here?"

"Five months—too long from home," the flyer replied.

Mr. Willkie was told mail from home formerly came irregularly, but now was arriving about once a month.

New Appeal Is Made By Willkie for Allied Drive on All Fronts

'When I Speak for Myself I Say What I Damn Please," He Asserts

(Text of Willkie Statement on Page B-20.)

(See David Lawrence Story, A-11.)

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7.—Wendell Willkie called on the United Nations today for an "all-out armed offensive everywhere" and said he expected to dedicate his life to urging a post-war world "where all men can be free and with governments of their own choosing."

"It is my personal opinion that the time has come for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all United Nations," Mr. Willkie said in a statement on his tour of 13 nations. "We are ready to deliver some knockout punches if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes."

Shortly after issuing his statement Mr. Willkie had an hour's talk with Generalissimo Chiank Kai-shek—his fifth conference with the Chinese leader—and then left for an undisclosed destination.

(Previous Chungking dispatches said the American envoy would visit the Chinese front, but that his itinerary would be kept secret to lessen the danger of Japanese air attack.)

Since arriving in Chungking Mr. Willkie has spent a total of 10 hours with Gen. Chiang, with the generalissimo's American-educated wife doing most of the interpreting.

At the press conference at which he issued his review of his journey to this point, Mr. Willkie said "This is my own statement, my own personal statement."

"That goes for all my public statements," he continued. "I speak for no one else and no one else ever speaks for me."

(At his press conference yesterday afternoon, President Roosevelt said he had noticed some headlines about Mr. Willkie's statements on opening a second front, but had not thought it worthwhile to read the stories.)

In answer to questions he said he had been commissioned by President Roosevelt to do certain things and that in anything connected with them he was the President's representative and acted accordingly.

"But when I speak for myself," he said, "I'm Wendell Willkie and say what I damn please."

In his plain-spoken statement, Mr. Willkie added, "In the United States we have talked a lot to the world about our production figures," and added that "some of our Allies have seen very little of our actual arms."

"It is only natural for them to wonder where our boasted production has gone. It is only natural for them to wonder how much longer they will have to eat like children at the second table.

"Some of the countries I have visited look on the map like the last stop on the line. But in terms of the blows they are delivering to our enemies they should be the first stops."

6-Hour Talk With Chiang.

Mr. Willkie issued his statement only a few hours after he had an unprecedented six-hour conference with Gen. Chiang.

China and Russia, his statement declared, have each "contributed to the defeat of the Axis aggressors some 5,000,000 of their finest men in casualties.

"Each has engaged and held with heroic tenacity powerful and ruthless enemies. It is both just and wise for us to see to it that they secure an equitable share of our arms production."

Mr. Willkie said a clear and simple statement should be made assuring the people of Asia that the present war means "an end to ... other nations."

It is the world's job, he said, to help colonial peoples who join the United Nations' cause "to become free and independent nations" and he asked for "firm timetables" under which they could work out the governments of their choosing.

Four Common Desires.

In all the 13 countries he has visited, Mr. Willkie said he had found four common desires:

First, they all want the United Nations to win; second, they want an offensive now; third, they want a chance after the war to live in liberty and independence; fourth, they all doubt in varying degrees the readiness of the leading democracies "to stand up and be counted for the freedom of others after the war is over."

In a broadcast to the Chinese people last night, in which he stated his desire for a post-war world of free men "with governments of their own choosing," Mr. Willkie said it was America's duty to see that China became completely free.

Paper Urges Attacks on Japs.

The Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao expressed the hope that after seeing the Chinese front, Mr. Willkie would "cry for help for China so an attack can be made against Burma."

"It would be even more appropriate to advocate utilization of the winter vacation on the Soviet front for an attack on Japan," the paper said.

China's two greatest problems, he asserted, "are its military problem and its financial and inflationary problem—and I want to emphasize the second as being as important as the first.

"A country can win the war in a military way and lose it otherwise," he said. "I want to emphasize to every Chinese . . . that inflation is as devastating an enemy as can be encountered."

"Some of you might think I am interfering in your own household," he added, "but it will hurt this country if you people don't get to grips with inflation."

Fifth Conference With Chiang Today

Willkie returned to the generalissimo's home for a fifth conference today after his morning press conference.

Willkie's visit coincided with a freak heat spell and the big American has probably suffered more than anyone else since he has been without question the busiest man here.

Spoke For Self, Willkie Says

OCT 8 1942

With United States Forces in China, Oct. 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie traded information with officers and men at an American army air base today after winding up his Chungking visit with a declaration that he was speaking for himself when he made statements such as his Moscow call for a second front.

Replying to questions at a press conference, he said he had been commissioned by the President to do certain things and that in anything connected with them he was the President's representative and acted accordingly.

"But when I speak for myself," he added, "I'm Wendell Willkie and say what I damn please."

He said he was speaking as a private individual in all his public statements made so far on his tour of thirteen countries.

"I speak for no one else and no one else ever speaks for me," he declared.

Shortly before leaving Chungking, Willkie had his fifth conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Altogether he has spent about ten hours with Chiang.

Suffers In Heat Spell

Willkie's visit to China coincided with a freak heat spell and, being constantly engaged in conferences and visits, the American has suffered considerably.

A young official of the Chungking Foreign Office, attached to Willkie's staff for the duration of his visit, gasped when he walked into Willkie's room and found him sitting naked at his desk yesterday, writing out his statement for the press.

Willkie was accompanied on his visit to the United States air base by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. He talked with the comander, Brig.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, and several other officers and men, and then went to a straw-thatched pavilion at the edge of the field and exchanged questions with about one hundred officers and men who sprawled about at ease.

Praises Russians' Fight

In response to a question about the situation in Russia, he said:

"Things are very serious, but they are putting up a great fight."

Asked if the Russians only wanted equipment, he answered:

"Obviously Russia would like to have a second front."

When the talk got around to baseball, Willkie said he was amazed by the Cardinals' victory—because "when I left home the Dodgers were four games ahead."

Learns Outcome Of Series

"I fretted myself to death," he said"and then learned this morning the outcome of the series."

Once he was asked, "Is there any possibility of getting some Women's Auxiliaries over here?"

"I thought you boys came over here to fight," he quipped back.

Another wanted to know, "Do they still make American beer?"

"They were when I left because I had a drink," Willkie assured them.

Willkie Is Sufferer As Freakish Heat Hits Chungking

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7.—Wendell Willkie's visit to this wartime capital of China is coinciding with a freak heat spell, and the big American has probably suffered more than any one else, since he has been without question the busiest man here.

A young official of the Chungking Foreign Office attached to Mr. Willkie's staff for the duration of his visit gasped when he walked into Mr. Willkie's room and found him sitting naked at his desk, writing out his statement for the press, perspiration streaming from his face.

Soviet Press Displays Dispatches On Willkie

OCT 8 1942

Moscow, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Soviet press continued today to give prominent space to the second-front question, carrying long dispatches on Wendell L. Willkie's Chungking statements and New York and Lon-

don reports on reaction to Joseph Stalin's letter.

The report of Willkie's statement that the peoples of America, Europe and Asia were "ahead of their leaders" in the desire for an immediate offensive against the Axis was published under two-column headlines on the foreign news pages of the various papers just below London and New York reaction on the Stalin letter.

Headlines of British newspapers were reproduced repeating Stalin's demand that the Allies fulfill their obligations.

Pravda printed an article saying the German press and radio were proclaiming that there would be no second front but they "fear a second front like they fear fire."

The article repeated the testimony of war prisoners that the German rear is weak and that when the Allies open a second front they will be aided by a civilian army from the oppressed peoples.

OCT 8 1942

PRESIDENT SILENT ON WILLKIE'S PLEA

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt turned aside a press conference request for comment on Wendell L. Willkie's calls for a second front yesterday by saying that he had read only the headlines and did not consider the stories worth while reading.

Mr. Roosevelt added that he regarded the stories as purely speculative.

In Moscow Mr. Willkie had urged a second front at the earliest possible moment. In Chungking yesterday the 1940 Republican presidential nominee advocated in a formal statement an "all-out armed offensive everywhere by all the United Nations."

In reply to questions Mr. Willkie told reporters that he had been commissioned by President Roosevelt to do certain things and that in anything connected with them he was the President's representative. But his statement urging an "armed offensive everywhere," he said, was his "own personal statement."

During yesterday's press conference a reporter inquired whether Mr. Willkie spoke in the provisional capital as a representative of the President of the United States. But the question came while Mr. Roosevelt was speaking and he gave no reply.

Representative Rankin of Mississippi told the House today that Mr. Willkie "already has brought more embarrassment to the Allies by his wild statements than any other person."

"I am glad to see that the administration declines to take any responsibility for his campaign oratory abroad," Mr. Rankin added, after saying that "Marco Polo Willkie" was in China yesterday "and probably by now is on his way to India.

He said he recognized Mr. Willkie's right to say what he "damned pleased," but he expressed hope that the "people of the Orient would understand" that the Republican nominee for President in the last election was indulging in "campaign oratory abroad."

OCT 8 1942

'Embarrassing The Allies'

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Representative Rankin (Dem., Miss.) told the House today that Wendell L. Willkie "already has brought more embarrassment to the Allies by his wild statements than any other person."

"I am glad to see that the Administration declines to take any responsibility for his campaign oratory abroad," Rankin added, after saying that "Marco Polo Willkie" was in China yesterday "and probably by now is on his way to India."

STALIN HAS TALK WITH U. S. ENVOY

Moscow, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William H. Standley, who is planning to leave soon for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt on co-ordination of American and Soviet war efforts to the utmost, was received by premier Stalin last night.

Presumably they discussed Russian expressions of dissatisfaction with the assistance received from the United States and Britain and Premier Stalin's written suggestion that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time.

Ambassador Standley indicated sympathy for the Russian viewpoint.

Return of Standley Expected To Clarify Russian Situation

British-U. S.-Soviet Protocol Covering Supplies to Russia Signed; Steinhardt to Report on Turkey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Steps toward clarifying misunderstandings and removing complications that may have arisen in the British-American program of aid to embattled Russia were under way today.

President Roosevelt announced at his press conference Tuesday that United States Ambassador William H. Standley was returning from his post in the Soviet Union to report, and Moscow dispatches said the ambassador was bringing with him his military and naval attaches—in other words his experts on questions of lend-lease deliveries to Russia and on all aspects of the critical military situation there.

When asked by reporters if he had noted the controversy about Wendell L. Willkie's Moscow statement urging a second front as soon as military leaders consider it feasible and suggesting that the military men might need some public prodding, the President first replied that he had not.

When a reporter pressed him, and asked again if he had not been aware of the discussian, the President then replied that he had read the headlines but had not thought it worth while to read the news stories themselves because they were speculation.

A reporter than wanted to know whether Mr. Willkie had spoken on the second-front question as the President's "personal representative," or had expressed his own private views. The President ignored the question.

In addition to Ambassador Standley, Mr. Roosevelt said several other American diplomats, including Laurence A. Steinhardt, ambassador to Turkey, would return to Washington soon to report. Mr. Steinhardt already has reached this country.

Shortly after the President's announcement, the State Department disclosed the signing of a British-American-Soviet protocol covering the delivery of supplies to Russia and giving formal acceptance to agreements already in effect providing for uninterrupted continuance of the supply program agreed on at the Moscow conference a year ago.

Details of the arrangement were not announced, but it was noted that the signing of the protocol and the announcement that Ambassador Standley was coming home to report followed closely on Premier Josef V. Stalin's blunt statement Sunday that Allied aid was relatively ineffective and calling on the Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

RUSSIA IS GETTING MORE U. S. FOOD

OCT 8 1942

Agriculture Department Releases Figures On August Deliveries To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—American food "is getting through to Russia in greater quantities," the Agriculture Department reported today in releasing figures on August food deliveries to allies making up the United Nations.

"Russians may be eating a new American cereal, a quick-cooking mixture of rolled oats, soya flakes, dry skim milk and sugar grown, processed and packaged here, yet labeled in strange Russian characters," the announcement said, "for August shipments of grains and cereals brought the delivered total up to 187,000,000 pounds."

Pork Heads Food List

More pork was shipped in canned, cured and frozen form than any other single item in August, the Agricultural Marketing Administration said. The 75,439,000 pounds delivered during that month made 941,715,750 pounds delivered since April, 1941.

Other large August deliveries included: 155,000 pounds of vitamin A; 13,076,000 pounds of canned fish; 12,440,000 pounds of cheese; 11,726,000 pounds of dry skim milk, and 3,870,000 pounds of strawberry pulp.

SOVIET DRIVE CROSSES DON, LONDON HEARS

Italians Tell Of Strafing Pontoon Bridges On Nazis' Flank

OCT 8 1942

Russians Report Holding All Positions In Stalingrad

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Russian relief armies striking across the German left flank above Stalingrad tonight were reported by the British agency Reuters to have thrown pontoon bridges over the Don and sent troops to the west bank of that stream.

The dispatch, quoting an Italian report, said Italian aircraft were strafing these bridges.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Thursday*, Oct. 8—The Red army continued its drive against the German left flank northwest of Stalingrad yesterday and held all positions inside the battle-scarred city against the huge mass of men and tanks the Germans have thrown into the battle, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

Earlier reports said Marshal Timoshenko's relief offensive northwest of Stalingrad had ripped into a line of hundreds of Nazi "tank forts" and overrun a stronghold, wiping out 1,200 Rumanian troops.

For Improvement Of Positions

The communique's reference to this action said simply that "northwest of Stalingrad our troops have been conducting operations for the improvement of their positions."

Inside the rubble-strewn city, the battle raged on fiercely, but the Soviet communique indicated the Red army had not withdrawn at any point.

"All attacks of enemy tanks and infantry have been repelled with heavy losses," it said. "Our troops are holding their postiions."

During the fighting, it was stated officially, the Russians killed about 500 Germans and destroyed nineteen tanks.

Yield Caucasus Ground

In the Mozdok area, in the Caucasus, the Russians retired to new positions at one point after a fierce engagement. At another point, the communique said, twelve German tanks managed to penetrate to the rear of a Soviet detachment, but eleven of the tanks were put out of action and about a company of German troops were wiped out.

Meanwhile, fresh enemy reinforcements were thrown into the Caucasus battle. The communique said a new Rumanian division had arrived in the area southeast of Novorossisk, German-held Black Sea base, and had been fighting for two days.

"Two Rumanian battalions have been surrounded and annihilated," it said.

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Beat Off Attacks To West

The only other major action mentioned in the communique was on the nortwest front, between Moscow and Leningrad. In this area, it was said, the Russians repelled four enemy attacks and killed about 800 men.

But these fronts all remained subordinate to the great battle for Stalingrad .

It was obvious that this Russian drive from the northwest of Stalingrad had lost no momentum. Timoshenko, for many days, has directed this onslaught in an attempt to crumble the barricade which protects the German line of supply and reinforcement into the city itself. The battlefield is forty miles or more of steppe, all the way from Don to Volga.

New German Divisions

But within the city area the Red army street fighters were clinging to precarious positions in the depths of a factory settlement, and the Germans were pouring in new divisions direct from the route march.

Soviet dispatches reporting on the new German onslaught in the deep Caucasus said that Nazi units which penetrated mountain passes had tried several days ago to cross a mountain chain, but that furious blows by waiting Red army units repelled them.

[The German high command announced the capture of Malgobek, which is south of the Terek river, about forty miles from the oil city of Grozny and slightly less distant from Ordzhonikidze, start of the Georgian military road which leads across the main mountains to Tiflis. Malgobek is twenty miles south of Mozdok. Northwest of Stalingrad, the Germans claimed "a bottleneck was tightened around enemy forces encircled there."]

10 Attacks Repulsed

The midday Soviet communique told of Russian troops northwest of the city repulsing German counter-attacks. Ten attacks on a Soviet-held height were repulsed, the Germans losing 800 in dead alone.

It was near the River Don that the Russians swarmed into the street of the Rumanian-held village, wiping out the 1200 officer and men, capturing or destroying artillery, mortar and machine-gun batteries and taking prisoners.

Soviet battle reporters give this picture of the strong German defenses on the steppe between the Don and the Volga:

"The Germans attempted to hold their lines at any cost. They have built many blindages and blockhouses and dug in hundreds of their disabled tanks, using them as fire pits. They burn the dry grass in an attempt to check our onslaught."

The Germans were employing strong air units above the steppe. One Russian antiaircraft battery was credited with downing 10 planes in a single day.

Over the embattled factory district inside Stalingrad, the German air force made a thousand flights to drop bombs, while German artillery poured in more tons of lead before the tanks and infantry advanced.

The Germans managed to hammer their way deep into the district before the Russians, by night, received reinforcements.

Dispatches acknowledged the

30.24-19191

30.24-19191

situation to be dangerous, but said it had been relieved somewhat by heavy night counterattacks which cleared a good deal of the area. Soviet guard units were active in driving the Germans from houses, gardens and orchards.

No Russian account has provided the exact identification of this factory area. It does not, however, appear to be one of those along the Volga.

RUSSIANS DRIVE DEEP ON FLANK AT STALINGRAD

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Timoshenko Strikes North Wing of Nazi Army Investing City.

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INVADERS TAKE TO TRENCHES

Germans Hurled From Houses and Streets in Fighting in Industrial Suburb.

Moscow, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's counter-drive between the Don and the Volga hit deeper today into the northern flank of the German wedge into Stalingrad. Russian dispatches said that the Germans were falling back desperately upon trench warfare in an attempt to halt the onslaught and save their positions.

At Stalingrad, whose fate hung in the balance, the Germans hurled whole new divisions, fresh from the march, into the bitter street fighting against outnumbered defenders, who sagged before the impact, but surged back and held through the forty-fourth day of siege.

Dispatches from the battlefront said that across the Steppes northwest of Stalingrad the offensive was firmly in Russian hands in a relief attack of increasing scope against hastily dug German trench lines, studded with half-sunken tanks as strong points.

At one point along the line, the Russians reported killing 1,200 Rumanian troops and capturing others who tried to hold a small village. In other sectors the counter-thrust was declared to be gaining ground and improving the Russian position.

Reds Are Reinforced.

The army newspaper Red Star said that a dangerous situation developed as the Germans pushed into an industrial settlement, but heavy Soviet counter-attacks had cleared much of the area. The Red Army men were reinforced by night and new fighter planes flew to their aid.

The Germans were reported hurled from the streets, houses, gardens and orchards by garrison forces led by Red Guards. Explosive and incendiary bombs caused considerable damage to houses of the settlement and many civilians were among the casualties.

Location of the settlement was not announced, but many of the Soviet factories in that area are several miles from the city. It is obvious that it was not any of the workers' communities along the Volga, because no dispatches mentioned the river.

The noon communique said fierce fighting continued in the Stalingrad area.

"The enemy is drawing up fresh forces and hurling them into battle immediately after marching," it said.

All of a half dozen attacks by a tank-supported German infantry battalion were declared repulsed in one area with destruction of five tanks.

"In another sector," the war bulletin said, "our artillery fire disabled seven German tanks, destroyed two mortar batteries and wiped out about a battalion of enemy infantry."

Reds Improve Positions.

Red Army forces improved their positions again in offensive operations on one sector northwest of the battered city and repulsed German counter-attacks elsewhere, it was announced.

"A height defended by Red Army men of one unit was attacked ten times by the Hitlerites," the communique said. "In this fighting the enemy lost more than 800 killed alone."

A similar action southeast of Novorossisk was declared to have cost a newly arrived Axis infantry division about 400 dead in two vain assaults. The Soviet troops held to the height, which was described as of great tactical importance.

In Central Caucasus.

Tightening of Soviet lines in the central Caucasus apparently followed a withdrawal from one community in the Mozdok area, a retreat announced at midnight.

The noon communique spoke only of the repulse of tank and infantry attacks, in that area before the Caucasus mountains and Grozny oil area, saying that "in twenty-four hours our men disabled or set on fire seven German tanks and wiped out about a company of Hitlerites."

Red Star said the Germans penetrated mountain passes a few days ago and tried to get across a Caucasian chain, but that furious blows by the waiting Red Army detachments repelled them. All the approaches are again in Soviet hands, the newspaper said. Captives were quoted as saying that Axis losses in the mountains were unusually heavy, one regiment getting reinforcements four times in six days.

there.

"German and Rumanian air forces effectively raided Soviet airports and supply routes on both sides of the Volga river."

In fighting southeast of Lake Ilmen, the Germans said their troops were "making good progress, despite stiff enemy resistance and inaccessible woody terrain and swamps."

Of the northwestern sector of the Caucasus battlefront, the high command said only that "stubborn fighting is in full swing."

U. S., Britain and Russia Sign Supply Agreement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The United States, Great Britain and Russia signed a protocol Tuesday covering delivery of military equipment, munitions and raw materials to the Soviet Union by Britain and the United States. The protocol gives formal acceptance to agreements already in effect providing for the continuance without interruption of the supply program inaugurated at the Moscow conference a year ago.

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Nazis Claim Capture Of Caucasian Town

New York, Oct. 7—The Nazi high command, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, announced today that German troops had captured Malgobek, in the central Caucasus, south of the Terek river.

(Malgobek is about twenty miles south of Mozdok, focal point of long and embittered fighting. The Russian Government announced last midnight that Russian troops had withdrawn from a commuity in the Mozdok area after breasting four attacks, but did not name the town.)

"Bottleneck" Closed

The high command said Malgobek was "situated in an important petroleum district."

Of the Stalingrad battleground the war bulletin said:

"Northwest of Stalingrad, the bottleneck was closed tighter around enemy forces encircled

4 Of 5 Prisoners Shot

The British suffered no casualties, it said, and took five prisoners, but were forced to shoot four who tried to escape.

Commando headquarters said the raid was one of many such operations which frequently were carried out under the cover of secrecy.

Occupied In June, 1940

Sark and the two larger near-by Channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey have been under Nazi occupation since June, 1940.

The war office, at the same time, denied a German charge that Nazi prisoners taken in the Dieppe raid August 19 were shackled and said in a statement that all German prisoners had testified to receiving "humane treatment" from their British captors.

Disclosing the Commando-type raid on Sark, the Nazi high command renewed such charges today, contending that early Sunday morning sixteen British soldiers "assaulted a German working party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and four men who were fettered with a thin but strong woven cord."

It retaliated with this order:

"From October 8 at 12 noon all British officers and men captured at Dieppe will be fettered and this measure will remain in force until the British War Office proves that it intends in the future to issue true statements regarding the fettering of German prisoners of war."

Britain Promises "Action"

A previous German order to bind the hands of British prisoners taken at Dieppe was rescinded when the British War Office denied that Nazi prisoners had been ordered handcuffed.

The war office said Germany was free at any time, through the neutral nation representing her interests in Britain, to interview German prisoners taken at Dieppe and confirm the fact that they were not bound.

The war office said the British Government would be forced to consider its "future action" if the Germans carried out their threat to place all the British captured at Dieppe in handcuffs, beginning tomorrow.

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Commandos Raid Channel Isle Held By Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7 — Headquarters for Combined Operations — the Commandos—announced today that a Commando group made a small raid on the Channel island of Sark the night of October 3 to obtain information concerning suspected ill-treatment of British residents of the Channel islands under German occupation.

The raiding party, which consisted of ten officers and men, returned with the information that all male citizens between the ages of 16 and 17 who are not natives of the Channel islands had been deported to Germany with their families, the report said.

RAID ON SARK STIRS DISPUTE

Britain Denies 10 Commandos Visiting Island Fettered Prisoners

Berlin Threatens Reprisals Against Men Captured At Dieppe

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7—A ten-man Commando raid last Saturday night on Sark, smallest of the German-occupied Channel islands, gave rise today to an exchange of nearly 800 sharp and hostile words in official British and German communiques as to whether the British are handcuffing their prisoners.

By all accounts it was a very small affair—just another of the little night operations which seldom receive any publicity at all—with the ten Commandos slipping ashore to get some information about how the Germans were treating the people on the island, and capturing five prisoners, four of whom were shot while getting away.

Threatens Reprisals

But apparently the German high command saw something particularly inhuman in putting handcuffs on a man and was determined to raise the issue.

It waxed indignant, threatened reprisals, and devoted 400 of the 650 words of its communique, which also told of the Battle of Stalingrad, to the raid and its repercussions.

The Germans said there were sixteen raiders who captured five prisoners, bound them in fetters and then shot and stabbed two dead and wounded a third.

To Fetter Dieppe Prisoners

Then the communique quoted these orders issued by the high command:

"1. From October 8 at noon all British officers and men captured at Dieppe will be fettered and this measure will remain in force until the British War Office proves that it intends in the future to issue true statements regarding the fettering of German prisoners of war or that it has full authority to have its orders executed by British troops.

"2. In the future, all British or Allied terrorists and sabotage troops not conducting themselves as soldiers but like bandits will be treated as such by German troops and will be ruthlessly killed in battle."

Britain Issues Denial

The British War Office, in a special announcement, denied any prisoner of war has been so treated, and said the German Government could verify this by interrogating prisoners through neutral representatives.

If the Germans carried out their threats, it added, the British Government would consider a few measures of its own. The British hold 285,000 Axis prisoners—262,000 of them Italian—and admit to only 115,000 British prisoners in German and Italian hands.

This was the second flareup over alleged fettering of prisoners. After the Dieppe raid of August 19, the Germans made the accusation, and a German order to retaliate was rescinded when the British War Office issued a denial. Today the Germans declared this denial was not made in good faith.

Called "Deliberate Blackmail"

As if this war of words was not enough, responsible London quarters added a few remarks. They said the threat to put British prisoners in chains was a "piece of pure blackmail," and was deliberately worded so the British could not carry out the German stipulations by noon tomorrow.

As for the attack on Sark, a three-and-one-half-mile-long island, with a population of barely 600, it netted some information which permitted the British to make some accusations of its own.

The expedition has found, Commando headquarters said, that every male between 16 and 70 not a native of the island had been forcibly deported to work in Ger-

many. Two of the eleven men so rounded up committed suicide, the communique said.

British Citizens Conscripted

At Guernsey and Jersey, the larger neighboring Channel islands, labor conscription also is going on, with 900 mobilized in Guernsey alone, and even more expected to be sent from Jersey.

These are British citizens who have been under German occupation since June, 1940.

The raid, said headquarters, was "one of many such operations which are successfully and frequently carried out and about which nothing is normally said."

Mrs. Sibyl Mary Hathaway, Dame of Sark, and her husband, Robert, a Yale graduate who served in the Royal Flying Corps in the World War and later became a naturalized British subject, are still on the island, according to reports here.

Mrs. Hathaway is absolute ruler of Sark under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth.

Channel Isle of Sark Is Raided by Small Commando Force

OCT 8 1942

Only 1 German Reported To Have Escaped Swoop Early Sunday Morning

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Commando-type British raid Sunday on the island of Sark, 23 miles off the Normandy coast, was disclosed today by the German high command in a report which indicated only a single German escaped the swoop.

(Britain's Combined Operations—Commando—Headquarters said today it had "no comment" to make about the German high command reference to a raid on Sark.)

The small Channel island was one of those the Germans seized from the British at the end of June, 1940.

The disclosure was made in a section of the daily Berlin war bulletin which made a lengthy complaint of the treatment of German soldiers in British hands and repeated previous assertions that sometimes the Germans were handcuffed or bound.

Complain of Treatment.

No mention was made of raids on nearby Guernsey or Jersey, principal islands of the Channel group where the Nazis gained their first foothold on British soil quickly after the fall of France.

Complaining of the British treatment of Germans captured at Dieppe August 19, the high command said:

"A similar incident occurred on the Channel island of Sark on October 4 when during the early morning hours 16 British soldiers assaulted a German working party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and four men, who were fettered with a tiny but strongly-woven cord."

The Germans apparently were caught by surprise because the Berlin account said they were herded to the beach wearing nothing but their trousers and shirts.

One of the Germans was killed and another wounded, the German high command complained.

"These facts," it added, "have been confirmed by an engineer who succeeded in escaping."

British Denied Charge.

That would indicate that the others rounded up by the raiders were taken back to England as prisoners.

The Germans complained shortly after the Dieppe raid that Germans who were taken prisoner there were ordered handcuffed or tied, but the British denied the allegation officially.

Today the high command, reviving the complaint, asserted:

"From October 8 at 12 noon all British officers and men captured at Dieppe will be fettered, and this measure will remain in force until the British War Office proves that it intends in the future to issue true statements regarding the fettering of German prisoners of war."

BBC Gives U. S. Raid Warning To French

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7—The BBC broadcast a United States warning today that French people should evacuate places where work is being done for the Germans because of increasing American air attacks on France.

The warning was described as coming from "the American high command," and the announcer closed by cautioning against any premature rising by the people.

"Senseless Sacrifice"

"Such an outbreak, not coordinated with Allied action, would be senseless sacrifice," the announcer said.

The warning followed another night raid on Osnabrueck, German industrial and railway city, by heavy bombers of the RAF last night —the second on the enemy homeland in a row and the fourth in six nights.

(In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today that radio warnings to French civilians to stay clear of factories producing war materials for Germany were in line with this Government's desire to spare innocent Frenchmen the horrors of bombardment.)

Plane Losses Compared

This hint of more United States air smashes on occupied France came also as the House of Commons was looking into a comparison of losses for the RAF and the United States Flying Fortresses, of which but two have been lost in more than a dozen daylight raids.

"The bombs which fall on France are not aimed at the French people but only and exclusively against the Nazis and against all that is done in the occupied and unoccupied zone of France for the sake of Germany," said the American army's warning over BBC.

Coincidentally, an RAF commentator declared that although United States-built planes are not yet participating in the bombing offensive directly against Germany, they are fulfilling other vital roles and so permitting Britain to concentrate to a greater extent on the bombardment of the Reich itself.

Raid Costs Six Planes

The British air force, he said, is "dependent for its expansion" on United States aircraft production.

Six British planes were missing from the Osnabrueck raid, indicating, on the basis of the usual estimate of five per cent. losses, that about 120 planes took part, and the Germans acknowledged casualties and reported damage to homes and public buildings in the Hannover province city.

The United States warning specifically mentioned railways, shipyards, U-boat bases, anti-aircraft and artillery emplacements and factories making airplanes, tanks and munitions as places from which the French were advised to steer clear.

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Vacate Industrial Regions, U. S. Army Warns French

"Withdraw or Be Bombed" Is Solemn Warning from N. Y. Radio Stations.

LONDON, Oct. 7—(AP) The British radio today carried an American warning to the French people to vacate areas producing for Germany or be bombed, while the potency of the Flying Fortresses was hailed in an exemplary way in the House of Commons and with forthright fear in Tokyo.

The Tokyo fears as heard by British listeners in India were expressed by a Japanese naval spokesman who told his people by radio that the United States is building long-range Flying Fortresses which could spring on Japan from the Aleutians and Midway island.

"War Just Beginning"

He said these great planes would have a range of 10,000 miles, that America was assembling weapons in "astronomical quantity, and that the war is just beginning."

Of the American warning to France, the B.B.C.'s French service explained that it had originated in the United States shortwave stations broadcasting as "America Calling Europe" and that it had been recorded in London and rebroadcast twice in French and twice in German.

In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Wells said that factories working for Germany were legitimate targets for American bombers and that the warning was in line with the United States government's wish to spare innocent Frenchmen.

Osnabrueck Pounded

The warnings of stepped-up American operations came in the wake of another bombing of Germany by the R.A.F's heavy night bombers, striking at Hitler's strained transport facilities at Osnabrueck in the fourth raid on the Reich so far this month.

The subject of American Flying Fortresses came up in Commons when Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, in giving a clear indication of the great number of planes constantly being thrown at the continent, announced the loss of 1,082 British bombers in the first nine months of this year in the European theater.

The minister was asked why British bomber losses were so high compared with "Allied" sorties, referring to successful Fortress flights. He attributed the greater British losses to the heavy night defenses of the Nazis in Germany proper, which has not yet been attacked by Fortresses.

Only Two Lost

Ordinarily daylight operations are many times more dangerous for bombers than night flying, but the Fortresses' ability to climb to extreme altitudes combined with their fighting prowess has resulted in the loss of only two in more than a dozen raids. They are able to get beyond the reach of the "light flak belt," generally considered to be below 12,000 feet, where most of the flak casualties occur.

Air experts pointed out that night bombers must brave the flak belt and press home their attacks from low altitude because of the lack of light on the targets except by flares.

Sinclair said also that British losses were far below those suffered by the Germans in raids on Britain.

Among the R.A.F squadrons attacking Osnabrueck was the newly formed French bomber unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force, which was thus over Germany for the second successive night. In all, six planes were lost out of the strong force invilved, probably 120.

U. S. WARNING SENT FRANCE

Two Radio Stations Tell Occupied Territories Of Raids To Come

Notice Is Issued By Authority Of American High Command

OCT 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 7—A United States Army warning to the people of occupied France to move away from objects likely to be targets for United States bombers was broadcast at frequent intervals throughout the day by two powerful transmitters in the United States.

The warning, read just before and just after each broadcast beamed to Europe by the NBC stations WRCA and WNBI, was broadcast in French, but also was being carried to the rest of Europe in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish.

Text Of Warning

The text follows:

"Listen to an important communique from the American high command to French people in the occupied zone.

"American bombing from the air is directed only to Germans and those installations which in France and other occupied territories are working for the German war machine.

"The sentiments of the United States of America toward the French people are only those of great sympathy. It is for this reason that the American high command gives you the warning which you are about to hear in order that the inhabitants of the occupied zone may take for themselves and for their families necessary measures for their safety.

Peoples Asked To Listen

"You are listening to an important communique from the American high command to the French people of the occupied zone.

"Listen:

"To all inhabitants of the occupied zone, living within two kilometers (1¼ miles) of factories working for Germany, we advise you to evacuate your homes. When the bombardment of a target is carried out at high altitude, some bombs may fall on other places than the objective itself and that's why we advise the French in the occupied zone, living within a radius of two kilometers of factories working for Germany, to leave their homes.

Objectives Are Listed

"The objectives likely to be attacked by our bombers are all automobile factories which are converted to the German war effort, and especially those making or repairing planes, tanks, vehicles, locomotives, firearms and chemical products. The other targets likely to be attacked by our planes are railroad stations, shipyards, submarine bases, airdromes and concentration points of German troops.

"You have just heard an important communique from hte American high command directed to the French in the occupied zone!"

U. S. Seeks To Spare Innocent Frenchmen

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Welles said today that radio warnings to French civilians to stay clear of factories producing war materials for Germany were in line with this Government's desire to spare innocent Frenchmen the horrors of bombardment.

In answer to questions at his press conference, Welles pointed out that the policy of the United States toward the bombing of German factories or factories producing for Germany had already been made clear.

Factories working for Germany, he said were legitimate targets for American bombers, whether in Germany itself or on territory occupied by Germany.

RAF Fleet Bombs Nazi Rail Town Of Osnabrueck

OCT 8 1942

Loss of 1,902 British Bombers in 9 Months Revealed to Commons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A strong

30.24-19193

30.24-19193

force of RAF bombers made a concentrated attack last night on the German industrial and railway town of Osnabrueck, the Air Ministry said today.

"Six of our aircraft are missing," the Air Ministry said.

Osnabrueck, a Hannover Province city, was last attacked by British bombers August 17.

The raid last night was the second on Germany in as many nights and the fourth night raid out of six nights this month.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today the 1,082 RAF bombers were reported lost over Northern Europe during the nine months ended September 30, but said the British were "suffering a lower rate of casualties than the German air forces attacking this country."

Asked why British losses were "so much greater than those of the Allied forces," Sinclair replied that "no Allied forces have had to face the tremendous strength of the German night fighter, anti-aircraft and searchlight defenses in Western Germany."

Denying that the bomber command's policy was responsible for high losses, he said that, on the contrary," the losses are extraordinarily low."

The loss of six planes last night indicated a force of about 120 bombers made the Osnabrueck attack, under the normal five per cent casualty ratio.

The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB report that the attack was directed at Northwest Germany and some damage resulted from high explosive and incendiary bombs.

There was no indication of the size of the attacking force.

The operations followed daylight solo attacks on points in Western Germany by Britain's new Mosquito bombers and a raid at dusk by a concentration of these swift craft which fired a factory and power station near Hengelo, the Netherlands.

Wing Comdr. H. I. Edwards, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for slipping under high-tension wires to bomb Bremen by daylight from an altitude of 50 feet, directed the Hengelo thrust.

The Mosquito bombers, still on the secret list, flew low for 100 miles inland to reach their target. The Air Ministry News Service said they encountered neither fighters nor anti-aircraft fire.

Squadron Leader D. A. G. Parry, whose command was assigned to attack the power station, said a great sheet of flame rose when the explosives burst and then the fire gave way to a dense cloud of smoke.

Debris was reported flung high when bombs struck the factory, which was near the power plant.

A flock of birds proved the major hazard to the expedition. Windows of one bomber were smashed and flying glass cut the faces of the crew, forcing the pilot to return to the base.

RAF fighters on offensive patrol were reported to have set fire to a German minesweeper off the French coast and caused it to run aground.

BOMB BLAST KILLS 2 IN PARIS MOVIE

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—A bomb explosion killed two persons and wounded eighteen in a Paris motion picture theater last night, the British news agency Reuters said today.

The film was "Jew Suess," from the novel of Lion Feuchtwanger, published in the United States under the title of "Power!" The picture was shown after a talk on "The Jewish Problem" by a propagandist of the pro-Nazi French People's party.

The Berlin radio put the number of injured at twentyfour and noted that this was the third attack on gatherings of the People's party in a week. It said the theater was near the Porte Maillot, in the western part of Paris.

U. S. Builds Planes With 10,000-Mile Range, Japs Say

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—British listeners at New Delhi, India, heard a Tokio broadcast in Japanese today in which a Japanese spokesman warned his people that the United States is building long-range Flying Fortresses which make such island bases as Midway and the Aleutians potentially dangerous to Japan.

The spokesman was quoted as saying the new Fortresses have a 10,000-mile flight range and that with the United States piling up an "astronomical quantity" of weapons, "the war is just beginning."

HART CHARGES ERROR BY R. A. F.

OCT 8 1942

Failed to Aid Repulse and Prince of Wales, He Says.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighters half an hour away failed to go to the aid of the British battleship Repulse and battle cruiser Prince of Wales when they were attacked and sunk by Japanese airmen last December, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of Allied naval forces in the western Pacific, asserted today.

Admiral Hart, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, cited the battle in support of his argument against a separate United States air force.

"It is distasteful to point out the mistakes of an Allied nation," he wrote, "but this subject is most vital.

"The only thing that could have saved Singapore would have been the success of Admiral Tom Phillips's attempt to place his heavy ships where they could sink the Japanese transports at sea.

"The R. A. F. had a considerable force on Malaya, within easy flying range. The British battleships received no aid from the R. A. F., either in reconnaissance or in defense by fighter planes, against the Jap air attack which resulted in the loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales and their commander.

Jap Air Force Capable.

"We have never heard why the R. A. F. fighters, which were half an hour away, gave Admiral Phillips no help whatever. In stating the above, the criticism of a gallant ally is not intended, but we do have to use our wits in solving our own problems, and the British way does not look good for our purposes."

Admiral Hart commented that Japanese air power—not a separate entity but part army and part navy—had proved itself mighty able and said the Japanese "showed us an example of high quality amphibious war."

"Now, in the face of the record, if we are going to copy foreign institutions, whom should we copy?" he asked.

The former commander of the Asiatic fleet, now a member of the Navy's policy-making general board, said Navy air forces had been fettered by a restriction against the use of aerodromes by combat ships. He added: "The one thing required is entire freedom to use landing fields."

Planes Couldn't Assist: London

OCT 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart's assertion that the RAF failed to give the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse help off Malaya recalled today Prime Minister Churchill's explanation in the House of Commons, December 11, 1941, that such aid was impossible because of Japanese attacks on British airdromes in northern Malaya.

"I understand that it was impossible for shore-based aircraft to give the support to the ships that had been hoped for because of the attack which had been made on our airdromes and the admiral proceeded on the basis of clouds which were very low and afforded protection for the offensive stroke he wished to make," Churchill said then.

Admiral Defended

Churchill vigorously defended the British admiral, Sir Tom S. V. Phillips, again in Commons last January 21, when he declared that Phillips decided "drastic, urgent naval action was required" to halt the Japanese transports, and said the only British aircraft carrier then in commission was with the home fleet.

"Admiral Phillips was fully aware of the risks he was taking," the Prime Minister continued. "Only after he left harbor was he informed that fighter protection could not be provided in the area in which he intended to operate, but in view of the low visibility he decided to stand on."

Churchill then explained that Phillips turned back when the skies began to clear and he knew his ships had been sighted. The admiral was lost with his ships.

Eyewitness At Axis Port's Bombing

Kennedy, Who Fled Germans Last Year, Accompanies Mass Formation Of American Liberators

OCT 8 1942

By EDWARD KENNEDY

With the United States Air Force Over Greece, Oct. 3 (Delayed)—Mass formations of giant American bombers are attacking ships in Navarino Bay, one of the enemy's main bases for supplying Rommel's army in Africa.

It is a daylight raid and one of the biggest and most spectacular so far made in this theater of war.

We unloose a terrific shower of heavy bombs upon our target. The enemy replies with a storm of anti-aircraft shells which burst about us.

Pursuit planes attack us and our gunners meet them with concentrated fire which sends four of them rushing down into the sea in smoke and flames.

An official account of this air smash last Saturday, the second in forty-eight hours by heavy bombers of the United States Middle East Air Forces Command, said that two large supply ships were hit squarely and exploded and that of five Axis fighters which attacked the American formation, four—three Messerschmidtt 109's and a Macchi 202—were sent blazing into the sea from the B-24 guns. The Greek port of Pylos is on Novarino Bay.

(It is at the mouth of the Ionian Sea, on the west coast of the Peloponnesus in southern Greece, about 130 airline miles southwest of Athens.)

We get some scars but all our planes are safe and all our men are alive as we set off for home, leaving death and destruction behind us in Navarino Bay this sunny Saturday afternoon.

We are in four-motored Consolidated B-24s of the heavy bombardment group which forms an important part of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's air force in the Middle East.

Seven war correspondents under Major Robert H. Parham, of Norman, Okla., are on this raid, each in a different plane. It is the first time that reporters have participated in a mass American air force mission.

It started this morning when we went to the operations room which looks like a country schoolhouse. In place of the blackboard is a big map and before it stands Major John R. (Killer) Kane, of Shreveport, La., who will lead our planes.

Few schoolboys ever listen as eagerly as we do while he tells his airmen and us what the target will be and traces the route on the map. We are told at what height we will fly and how we will come in for the kill. A time signal is given. Everyone sets his watch to the split second. Then we go to the planes.

Once we are all off the ground we get into formation and soon are winging over the sea to our goal. This is a great armada of monster planes that looks like a naval fleet which suddenly has sprouted wings.

For a long time the sky is clear and the sun shines brightly on the sparkling blue water beneath us. Then we run into heavy cloud banks which are rare in this region. So much to the good; they screen us.

Fly For Hours

For hours we fly. Then, as we near our goal, we ascend to the designated altitude. We all look a little like Mickey Mouses in the black snouts which are oxygen masks. It is cold up here and I see that a fly which has come with us has expired for lack of air.

It will not be long now. Our co-pilot, Lieut. David S. Watt, of Lancaster, Pa., signals me. Then we see land, land which embraces the almost land-locked Bay of Navarino at the southwest tip of Greece.

We see ships in this bay: wrecked ships of previous raids, dummy ships of concrete set in the water to deceive us. We also see two real ships moored almost side by side—big ships laden with supplies for Rommel. Those are the ships we want.

Kane Not Satisfied

We go in.

But our commander, Kane, is not satisfied with our formation. So we go out again, swerve around in a big circle and in again. This time it is just what he wants.

The kill is on.

Around those two ships is a geometric line and our job is to make all our bombs fall inside a square formed by that line. We have so many bombs to drop and such big ones that if we all do this the ships cannot escape.

Our bombardier, Lieut. George J. Lyons, of Conimicut, R. I., lets them go. In quick succession, these big ugly packages of death which we have been carrying leave the plane.

In Last Of Planes

I am in the very last of many planes going over the target. This means I have the best grandstand seat of all the correspondents. It also means that our plane is the likeliest to get attacked and the likeliest to get into the way of ack-ack.

Below I can see the bombs splashing into the water all around the ships. In the middle of one ship is a great black blotch which may be smoke or a gaping hole. Then I see a red tongue which looks like fire. From this height and at this speed it is difficult to see exactly what is happening below. I only know that it must be hell for anyone down there.

I see black bursts of ack-ack shells. I am just thinking how glad I am they are not near when a jolt almost knocks me off my feet, then another succeeds in doing so. I see two bursts as shells explode just beneath us.

Our pilot, First Lieut. John R. Muehlberg, of Montclair, N. J., swerves and dives to get out of the ack-ack fire. The mountain peaks in the distance dance all around us and I am not sure whether I am

standing on my head or my feet. I only know that Muehlberg is a pilot I would bet on any day.

Closely Knit Formation

Somehow, we are in a closely knit formation again, so close we can almost reach out and touch our companion planes.

All our planes bear the unofficial names given them by their crews —something like the names of race horses. In our V-shaped final element of this raid is "Snow White." Our plane is the "Jersey Jerk."

They come at us—enemy pursuit planes. There are at least four of them. One charges in while the others cautiously hang outside. He comes at us, the final plane.

Our tail gunner is Sergt. Norman F. Brandt, of Manitowoc, Wis., and Norman is ready for him. He puts up a fire which beats him off. The glass above Norman's head cracks as a bullet, presumably, glances off it. That was the only scar we got. I owe my life to Norman.

But on leaving us, the attacking plane goes for "The Witch," which is just ahead of us to the left. Then other enemy fighters come in. One is an Italian Macchi, the other is a German Messerschmitt and they are after "The Witch."

Drilled With Holes

At this second I cannot see the attacking planes, but I can see "The Witch's" side being drilled with holes—twenty-seven holes as later proved by count.

We all fire at the attackers. Big bullets, half an inch thick, are flying all around. The output of fifteen guns from our planes is concentrated on them.

"The Witch" is taking the brunt of the attack. A big window on its side is open. There stands the gunner, exposed from the waist up, firing at them. A bullet crashes into "The Witch's" side and goes right through the gunner's knee. He does not flinch. He sticks to his gun and keeps firing.

He is Sergt. Norman Frost, of Anai, Fla.

Slightly Wounded

Two other men in "The Witch" are slightly wounded. They are Technical Sergeants Joseph E. Farmer, of St. Charles, Va., and Marvin L. Breeding, of Dallas, Texas.

In their compartment is Henry Gorrell, of the United Press, whom I have known and competed with since the days of the Spanish civil war. For the first time, I feel sorry for Henry. But no need to. He is splattered with Frost's blood, but he is not hit. He puts a tourniquet on Frost's leg. The other two wounded sergeants help and only when the job is finished do they reveal that they are injured (although not dangerously) too.

We are flying close together and every gun we can train on the attackers is in action. Blood has been drawn on our side and all our sergeant gunners are angry, swearing as they shoot.

Goes Down In Smoke

One of the attacking planes goes down in smoke, the pilot descending to the sea by parachute. The other goes down in flames. The pilot bails out but his parachute does not open. The pair which attacked a formation such as this are death or glory boys and they got the former.

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We now sweep across the southern stretch of Greece and out to sea. All our bombs have fallen in the harbor. None has fallen on the soil of Greece; we do not want to kill Greeks.

The navigator of "The Witch" is Second Lieutenant Peter L. Vlahakes, of Newark, N. J., who is getting his first glimpse of the land of his ancestors and we are bombing only fifty miles from the town his father left thirtw years ago to go to America.

A Special Day

For me, this is a special day. A year and a half ago I was bombed from the Olympus line to Thermopylae, then to Piraeus, bombed again at sea, dive-bombed in Suda Bay and machined-gunned as I slept under olive trees in Crete. I finally arrived in Egypt with a brave but defeated army so "bomb happy" I could hardly write the story.

I felt then we would return to Greece one day. But I never thought it would be like this—to be taken there by our own American planes, to be with Americans like these and to be on the giving instead of the taking end of a bombing.

What a contrast from those dark days.

Bigger Ones Fall

I never realized then what was in store for me—to look on Greece again and for every bomb that fell near me to see a much bigger one fall on the malefactors who despoiled this country and are today starving its people.

I remembered the people of a little village near the River Lethe who were so kind to us on last year's Easter Sunday and how they ran into the woods, leaving the paschal lambs unbeaten because our presence brought German bombers upon them.

They returned late that Easter Sunday to find their homes in ruins. People like them are below us as we fly over Greece and I know that they are for-us.

But our task is done and we have only to get home. To do so, we must fly over danger zones and it still is broad daylight. We must fly within range of enemy fighter bases. They do not attack us but they tackle the forward elements which have gone on some time before us.

Attacked Twice

We nattacked Navarino Bay in two big formations with just enough time between the two to give the enemy a chance to say, "thank goodness, that's over," before coming down on him again.

It was the first formation that was attacked going ho meand the result was the same as when we were attacked: one German and one Italian fighter plane shot down and no losses of planes on our side. In these two planes, neither pilot even bailed out. They went right down into the sea.

Then nature, as though jealous of what man has done in her air this day, puts on a show of her own. Equinoctial storms, almost two weeks late this year, are upon us. This means that the south wind which blows up to now clashes with the stronger north wind from Europe. One of the results a re waterspouts rising in the sea as the sun casts its last fading glow.

Now the sun sinks and a moonless night throws its protecting cloak around us as it did on the memorable twilight when I left Greece the last time.

But the weather is no so kind. These new winds, strange to the Americans who have been flying here only in past months, come up and blow us north. We do not realize that we are being shoved off our course.

It is hours later now and we are over land, but we can not see it. All we can see are stars. The storm has raised dust from the land and blown in mist from the sea. We are trying to land under blackout conditions and can see no signal lights.

Put Plane Down

For one hour we circle about, then we see the lights we are looking for and Muehlberg and Watt put the plane down in the neatest landing on the darkest field I ever saw.

We go to dinner.

To the airmen, it was just a day's work.

There is so much heroism, there are so many heroes on this trip I cannot mention them all. I can only say there was no American soldier who faltered, or who hesitated to give all he had. And there was no American soldier who did not give credit to those who built these marvelous planes.

Marylanders On Raid

In the first formation three sergeants were credited with shooting down a Messerschmitt. They are Richard J. Haggerty, 20, of Shamokin, Pa.; Clarence M. King, Nixon, Texas, and John B. Zealor, 21, of Roxbury, Conn. Their plane, "Li'l De-Icer," was piloted by Lieut. Victor Raphel, of Cumberland, Md.

On our plane other members of the crew were Lieut. James Reid, of Montgomery, Ala.; Sergts. George Dannenhauer, of Tucson, Ariz.; Al Couturier, of North Attleboro, Mass., and Milton F. Matthews, of (town not given), Maryland; also, Corp. F. J. Delmonico, of Brooklyn.

On the Witch were Lieut. Glade Jorgensen, of American Fork, Utah, the pilot; Lieut. Henry M. Sparger, of Mount Airy, N. C.; Lieut. Robert T. Golberg, of Blooming Prairie, Minn.; Sergts. Donald S. Allen, of New York city, and Joseph Byrne, La Crosse, Wis.

PATROLS AND R. A. F. RAID AXIS IN LIBYA

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Cairo, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—British patrols raided and destroyed the garrison of an Axis strong point on Monday night while Royal Air Force bombers maintained attacks on the shipping and port facilities at Tobruk and Bengasi, a British communique said today.

[The site of the strong point raided was not announced, but presumably it was on the Italo-German front west of El Alamein.]

"In the battle area yesterday, our fighter-bombers, fighters and light bombers were active, attacking enemy transport vehicles and camps in all sectors," said the communique. "Vehicles were set on fire during low-level machine-gunning attacks.

"The fighter-bombers also started fires. Long-range fighters successfully attacked the enemy seaplane base at Bomba (Libya), setting one three-engined seaplane on fire and severely damaging others."

Other aircraft attacked an Axis convoy southwest of Crete and shot down one aerial escort and damaged two others. These and other operations were said to have cost the British four planes.

U. S. BOMBERS BUSY IN LIBYA

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Americans Join R. A. F. in Harassing Axis.

Cairo, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—United States bombers alone have sunk or damaged more than forty Axis ships in the Mediterranean in an increasingly active role in the battle of North Africa, it was disclosed here today. Alone and with units of the Royal Air Force, American heavy and medium bombers have been dropping an average of 1,000,000 pounds of explosives a month on Marshal Rommel's lines of supply by sea and land.

Giant B-24's, Consolidated Liberators, have reached out as far as Greece and the busy ports of Crete in smashing blows at ships loading for Tobruk and Bengasi. They have driven home other attacks a sea.

American medium bombers, meanwhile, have concentrated on the enemy land supply routes from the Axis-held African seaports across the desert to the German and Italian forces in Egypt. American fighters, also operating sometimes alone and sometimes with the R. A. F., are in almost daily action, searching out German Stukas in the air or on desert air bases.

American flyers made their first operational flight against the Axis in the Middle East on June 29 and since that time, although the number of their missions cannot be disclosed, they have grown in striking power and played a big part in halting the German advance and guarding the way on into the Nile Valley.

Nazis Begin a Reign of Terror In Norse District of Trondheim

25 Prominent Norwegians Shot Summarily and 700 More Are Arrested as Sabotage Increases.

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London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Fifteen more persons were executed by the Germans at Trondheim in Norway today, bringing the two-day total to twenty-five, the Oslo radio reported tonight. Ten were executed yesterday when the Nazi commissioner for Norway, Joseph Terboven, and new Gestapo contingents clamped a reign of terror on the Trondheim district. Seven hundred were arrested in the attempt to stem a rising tide of sabotage and revolt against German rule.

A state of emergency has been proclaimed in Trondheim and a coastal strip 400 miles long. Terboven announced severe punishment would follow the slightest insubordination. Terboven had been in Trondheim only a few hours yesterday when a Nazi firing squad claimed the lives of the first ten victims.

Haphazard Shooting.

Among those executed, Stockholm dispatches said, were Henry Greditsch, well-known theater manager; Harald Langhelle, city councilman and social democratic editor; and Per Lykke, shipowner. Norwegian circles here said a bank director, two lawyers, a civil engineer and a building contractor also were among those executed. The property of all the victims was confiscated. All were said to be from Trondheim, Roeros and Orkanger.

"They seem to have come down and haphazardly picked out prominent citizens and shot them as a form of intimidation of the population," the Norwegian Telegraph Agency here said. Norwegian governmental quarters said that the official German report of the shooting claimed that the men were shot as an atonement for several acts of sabotage.

None of the men was under arrest, accused of any specific crime or even held as a hostage, these informants said.

Announcing that the new measures were instituted to "break the sabotage threatening the country's supply system," Terboven was reported to have declared: "My generosity is finished. Nothing will change my uncompromising decision to smash the enemy's manipulations and provocations."

A Stockholm radio report intimated that hostile action had been directed against the German Army and that efforts had been made to sabotage the Trondheim-Mosjoen railway. A power station at Tannrem also had been dynamited, shutting off power and forcing the Germans to stop work at a naval base under construction, London reports said. Shipyard workers were forbidden to leave the yards.

A score of followers of Nazi-backed Premier Vidkun Quisling were arrested on charges they were not sufficiently active for the Nazis, Scandinavian circles here reported.

The chief of German police in Oslo, who went to Trondheim with Terboven, declared: "Every attempt to disturb public peace and security, above all every plot against peaceful work and every attempt to hinder supplies, transport and the information system

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will be punished."

Situation In Denmark.

The tide of resentment against German domination swept little Denmark into the storm and Danish sources here expressed the fear the nation would vanish soon into a German federation of North Sea countries. Stockholm dispatches to a London newspaper said the Germans had demanded from King Christian X control of the Danish police and key posts in the Ministry of Justice. Other reports said the Danes had declined a German invitation to become a "model state" in a Nazi Europe.

Always treated with special deference by the Nazis because she offered very little resistance to the German invasion, Denmark appeared destined to give up what little independence she still possessed, Danish circles feared. The Oslo radio reported an increasing number of clashes between 1,1000 Danish volunteers now on leave from the Russian front, where they have been fighting for the Nazis, and Copenhagen residents. Danes feared the nation's police functions might be turned over to these Danish Nazis.

Meanwhile the Inter-Allied Information Committee reported that food stocks of the occupied countries had been plundered so thoroughly by the Germans that many peoples were on a starvation diet. The Belgians, for example, were reported living mainly on bread and turnips. Throughout the occupied territories, meat is almost non-existent, the report said.

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Reign Of Terror At Trondheim

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 7—Nazi Commissioner Josef Terboven and new contingents of the German secret police enforced a reign of terror in the Norwegian province of Trondheim today after executing ten prominent Norwegians and arresting an estimated 700 more in an effort to stem a rising tide of sabotage, reports to Scandinavian circles here said.

HITLER BROADENS REIGN OF TERROR

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Executions of Leading Norwegians Mount to 25; French, Serbs Slain.

LONDON, Oct. 7—(AP) Adolf Hitler's executioners took the lives of 15 more persons today at Trondheim, Norway, the Oslo radio announced, as Nazi administrators bore down with a reign of terror in ruthless determination to mold the country into "new order" subservience.

Along with 10 lawyers, editors, a shipowner, and other prominent citizens who were executed yesterday, the total thus was brought to 25 as the result of a state of emergency imposed upon Trondheim and a coastal strip of 400 miles.

One of 18 Acquitted

Two others today were sentenced to 10 years at hard labor, while one of a total of 18 brought before a court martial was acquitted, the radio said. All were charged vaguely with "criminal offenses."

The "criminal offenses", it was specified in later announcement, consisted of sabotage and transportation of arms.

A thorough checkup of everyone living in the area of the state of emergency was started by the Gestapo which broadcast orders for persons normally living in the district but now residing elsewhere to register at the nearest police station immediately.

"They seem to have come down and haphazardly picked out prominent citizens and shot them as a form of intimidation of the population," said the Norwegian Telegraph agency here in commenting on the first ten executed.

None of the men was under arrest, accused of a specific crime, or even held as a hostage, it was said.

The acts of sabotage which provoked the executions and the state of emergency under which 700 have been arrested were not clearly explained, but the Germans have been trying to push ahead construction of a marine base and airfields at Trondheim with 25,000 dilatory workers.

Reports in London said an effort had been made to wreck the Trondheim-Mosjoen railway and that work on the naval base was suspended when a power station at Tannrem was dynamited.

Oslo, too, was reported tonight to have come under German repressive measures with the levying of a $500,000 fine on individual Norwegian patriots to pay for the damage done to Vidkun Quisling's headquarters in the British Mosquito plane raid of Sept. 25. Individuals were reported assessed amounts ranging from $200 to $6,000.

Although Norway bore the brunt of German pressure to force into being a northern "Germanic confederation," including the Netherlands, as a part of Hitler's plan of consolidation of his war-gotten gains, Denmark also was the focal point of Nazi attention.

Tension in Denmark

The German radio said Danish tension, apparent in popular hostility toward Danish free corps soldiers on leave from the Russian front, was receiving the attention of the Wilhelmstrasse. he Oslo radio said clashes were increasing.

The Stockholm newspaper Allehande said the Danish Nazi volunteers wounded 10 residents of Aalborg on Monday when they fired upon a crowd.

(The British radio, without giving details to show whether the report was covered in previous stories, said "another 17 French civilians have been shot by the Germans at Lille." The broadcast was heard in New York by C. B. S.)

King Christian's government is reported to have rejected an invitation to become a "model state" in the new order.

The projected Germnaic confederation, Scandinavian quarters be a means of swinging Sweden into in London suggested, in turn would the German orbit.

Elsewhere in Europe, it was reported by Yugoslav sources that 80 Serbs were shot by Germans at Zemun, near Belgrade, last month after a Nazi airplane hangar was blown up.

The Berlin radio confirmed reports that a bomb was tossed in a Paris motion picture theater last night during the showing of an anti-Jewish picture and two persons killed and 38 wounded.

PUNISHMENT

PROMISED FOR AXIS CHIEFS

President Discloses United Nations Will Set Up Commission

Latter Will Gather Evidence For Use At Post-War Trials

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—A post-war trial of Adolf Hitler for high crimes against humanity apparently was foreshadowed today when President Roosevelt said the terms of United Nations victory would call for punishment of "ringleader's murder" and other "atrocities."

Without mentioning Hitler by name, the President disclosed that the United Nations already were moving to set up a commission to gather evidence for use at post-war trials.

To Punish Ringleaders

He drew a sharp line between Axis leaders and the people under them. The statement said:

"It is not the intention of this Government or of the Governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals.

"It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

Later, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, was asked whether Hitler was one of those who would be placed on trial. He said he would leave the answer to the excellent judgment of those who raised the question.

Commission Proposed

In the House of Lords at London, Viscount Maugham, former Lord Chancellor, had demanded the death of "that gloomy monomaniac Hitler and the entourage he has gathered around him, the great majority of German fighting forces, and the Gestapo" in payment for acts of cold-blooded cruelty.

Viscount Simon, present Lord Chancellor, said the British Government had proposed creation of a United Nations commission to investigate war crimes. Simon said the commission should concern itself with the activities of individuals regardless of rank.

"Our object," he said, "is not to undertake or encourage mass executions, but to fix these horrible crimes upon those enemy individuals who are really responsible and ought to be dealt with as criminals."

Recalls Reference To Crimes

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that last August 21 he had spoken of barbaric enemy crimes against civilians in occupied countries and he asserted that "the commission of these crimes continues."

It is the intention of the United States, he said, that the successful close of the war shall include "provision for the surrender to the United States of war criminals."

The number of persons who ultimately will be found guilty, Mr. Roosevelt said, undoubtedly will be extremely small in comparison with total enemy populations.

Welles said the United States commission mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt would begin operations soon; that is, it would begin the collection of evidence and the examination of reports sent to it concerning various atrocities.

Announced In London

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—The British Government has proposed creation of a United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes, Viscount Simon, the Lord Chancellor, disclosed today in the House of Lords.

The announcement followed a demand in the House of Lords by Viscount Maugham, former Lord Chancellor, for the death of "that gloomy monomaniac Hitler and the entourage he has gathered around him, the great majority of German fighting forces, and the Gestapo," in payment for acts of cold-blooded cruelty.

Lord Simon said the proposal had been communicated to several other nations, including Russia, China, the British Dominions, India and the Fighting French, with a view to obtaining their concurrence.

Aimed At Individuals

Simon said that organized atrocities perpetrated by or on orders of Germany in occupied France should be included in the scope of the commission's investigation, and that it should cover the activities of offenders regardless of their rank.

The latter provision was interpreted at first glance as meaning the commission would study war crimes guilt from the lowest private to Hitler himself.

Lord Simon said exiled governments here of Allied nations already had given their approval.

"Our object," he asserted, "is not to undertake or encourage mass executions but to fix these horrible crimes upon those enemy individuals who are really responsible and ought to be dealt with as criminals."

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Nazis Shoot 80 Serbs

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Yugoslav sources in London reported today that eighty Serbs were shot by the Germans at Zemun, near Belgrade, in mid-September after a Nazi airplane hangar there was blown up.

HOLLYWOOD GOSSIP BARRED IN FRANCE

VICHY, Oct. 7 — (AP) Hollywood gossip was added today to the list of things Frenchmen must do without.

Because of the ban on presenting or shipping American films within France after Oct. 15, it was announced that French newspapers and other periodicals, including movie magazines, will cease all mention of American or British films and actors.

This will be a blow particularly to the popular weekly tabloids which have become a fad since the Armistice.

BREAK WITH VICHY FAVORED BY EDGE

Ex-Envoy Says U. S. Action Would Put 95% Of French Behind Allies

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7 — Walter Edge, former Ambassador to France, asserted today that the withdrawal by the United States of recognition of the Vichy French "puppet" Government would solidify ninety-five per cent. of the French people behind the United Nations.

Edge, emphasizing in an interview that he was speaking as a private citizen, said it was "unfortunate that the Government seems to feel it necessary to continue recognition" of the Vichy regime.

Envoy From 1929 To 1932

With interest in this country centered in the Fighting French, he said, "it must be very discouraging to see their overlords recognized by this country."

Edge was Ambassador from 1929 to 1933 and returned to France annually after that until the outbreak of war. During the first World War he was Governor of New Jersey and was a United States Senator from 1919 to 1929.

"There may be many things that warrant continued recognition that I know nothing about," he said, but he added that only a small percentage of the French people was in sympathy with the Vichy Government.

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Cites Laval's Action

"The action of Premier Laval in practically conscripting workmen as serfs, with a machine gun at their heads, certainly never will lead to a free or rejuvenated France," he said.

Edge said he "assumed" one of the main reasons for continuing recognition was a hope the French navy would be kept from Nazi hands. He said there was a "strong suspicion" that units of the navy were "not far from being in German hands even now."

The detention of Edouard Herriot in France last week "particularly shocked" Edge.

Herriot Praised

Declaring that Herriot was one of the twelve Premiers of France during his four years as Ambassador, Edge said.

"He was the most outspoken pro-American, in words and deeds."

Edge recalled that Herriot left office after failing to get a vote of confidence when he urged the Chamber of Deputies to meet France's December (1932) war debt installment to this country.

At that time, Edge added, the former Premier told him with tears he would rather lose his political control than have France repudiate the debt.

Two 'Y' Women Reported Freed by Nazis in France

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The World's Committee of YMCAs announced last night that it had been informed of the release from German custody of two American women who were doing volunteer "Y" work in Occupied France when approximately 1,400 Americans were arrested last week.

The committee said the women were Mrs. Olivia Johnson Chambers and Miss Elizabeth Carmalt. Mrs. Chambers was identified as the wife of Peter Chambers, son of the writer, Robert W. Chambers. Her father is Owen Johnson, the novelist.

Miss Carmalt was identified as the daughter of Mrs. George S. Huntington of Charleston, S. C., and New York.

Word of their release was sent from Geneva, Switzerland, to Paul Anderson of the War Prisoners' Aid of the World's Committee of YMCAs. Mr. Anderson also was told, the committee said, that neutral "Y" workers have visited the interned Americans.

Little Entente Is Rumored

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Growing Concern Expressed in Hungary That Rumania, Slovakia, Crotia Are Moulding Coalition.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—(Wide World) Hungary has slowed down her military participation on the Eastern front in growing concern over the possibility that a new "Little Entente" — Rumania, Slovakia, and Croatia—is developing under German guidance.

Such a coalition, if widened to include Bulgaria, would leave Hungary alone among the turbulent Balkan nations, all of whom have territorial aspirations.

(Reports from Ankara, Turkey, last week-end said that territorial differences between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania were at the stage where Rumanian officials in Bucharest were expecting war. The two nations have been at odds since 1940, when Hitler dictated the transfer of a large slice of Transylvania from Rumania to Hungary.)

Rumor Started Last Summer

The birth of a Little Entente was rumored and denied last summer while Rumania, Slovakia, and Croatia were busy exchanging visits of statesmen to consolidate their political ties.

Balkan observers saw new indications of a revived coalition in the recent visit of Mihai Antonescu, acting Premier of Rumania and nephew of Marshal Ion Antonescu, chief of state, to Adolph Hitler, and the visit also of Dr. Ante Pavelic, chief of state and foreign minister of Croatia.

Axis Seeks More Troops

More troops and possibly the formal entrance of Bulgaria into the war against Russia are Axis objectives.

Keeping troops at home as she was able to do last year is again the main hope of Hungary which has no illusions about the aspirations of her neighbor.

Whether or not a formal entente is developed like that of Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czecho-Slovakia which was directed against Hungary in 1919, there are mounting suspicions that the political maneuvering means trouble by the time the end of the war is in sight.

The Balkans are still Europe's powder keg.

Here is what a report on the Balkans would show:

Bulgaria Seeks Territory

Closing of the Russian consulate at Varna, a tour of the Eastern front by a military mission, and the visit of the Japanese admirals Abe and Nomura indicated a new Axis effort to ease Bulgaria into the war.

Bulgaria entered the old Balkan Entente in 1938 and might do so again in the hope of getting more slices of what was formerly Yugoslavia.

Racially and traditionally linked with Russia, with considerable secret Communist organizations, the government has gambled Bulgaria's political and economic future with the Axis.

Rumania to Give More Aid

Openly and officially bent on regaining Hungarian-held parts of Transylvania which both countries claim by historial right.

The army has suffered great losses on the Eastern front and Marshal Antonescu has agreed to give even more aid to the Nazi military machine, and has ordered the arrest of all those evading military conscription.

Like Hitler, the Marshal has just made himself supreme judge by decreeing that no judicial authority can question his laws.

The Finance and Agricultural ministers have resigned because of the difficulties of maintaining the wartime economy and meeting Axis economic needs. Thousands were arrested in the past month in Rumanian cities in drives to roundup evaders of conscription.

Sees Young Mussolini

Admrial Horthy, the regent, saw Vittorio Mussolini, the latest of the Italian visitors in the campaign of rapprochement of the two nations which, foreign observers say, appear to be getting the least from Axis membership.

Franz Von Papen, ace Nazi diplomat, also was a guest of the admiral and doubtless discussed the naming of a new vice regent which will be taken up by parliament next month and in which the Hungarian Nazis hope to play an important part.

The bombings of Budapest have had a depressing effect and blackout restrictions have been strengthened. Germany, for the present, appears to be favoring Rumanian territorial claims while trying to prevent an open break between the two countries.

Croatia Ready for Sacrifices

Pavelic is "ready for all sacrifices for the European new order," his official party newspaper said after his visit to Hitler.

The Croat frontier with Hungary has not been fully defined and remains a potential source of trouble.

Slovakia, according to Balkan sources, is said to be participating in the anti-Hungarian maneuvering with little zeal but, under the Axis influence, longer than others could be expected to follow the trend.

Close Axis Links

The Balkans through the tripartite pact are politically and economically linked with the Axis. Ideologically they have adhered to the anti-Bolshevist, anti-Semitic, anti-Democratic tenets but in the words of a neutral observer they still cling to their national mentality and prejudices.

OPPOSES ICELAND BREAK

United States' Note Counseling Delay Given Out in Reykjavik

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 7 (AP)—Iceland, at the suggestion of the United States, has deferred a proposed immediate termination of her union with Denmark whereby she would become a full-fledged republic.

Under the terms of the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union, mutually approved in 1918, Iceland, a sovereign, entirely self-governed State although technically still a constitutional monarchy, may sever the last vestiges of the centuries-old ties with Denmark when the treaty expires on Dec. 31, 1943.

Olafur Thors, Iceland's Prime Minister, making public a formal United States note received through the American Legation at Reykjavik on Sept. 20, said that the United States had suggested that the war effort of the United Nations "would be best served if the status quo is maintained in Iceland."

Hitler, Italian Chief Hold 'Cordial' Talk

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (From German broadcasts)— (A. P.).—Aldo Vidussoni, secretary general of Italy's Fascist Party, was received by Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's headquarters today for "a long, cordial discussion," a D.N.B. dispatch reported. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, and Martin Bormann, chief of the Nazi party's chancellery, were present.

D.N.B. said Vidussoni had just returned from a tour of the southern sector of the Russian front, where Italian units are being employed.

Later Hitler attended a banquet for the Italian visitor at which Bormann was host.

OCT 8 1942

Soldier Killed in Ulster Named

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—United States army headquarters disclosed today that the Negro soldier killed September 30 in a street fight in Antrim, Northern Ireland, was Private William Jenkins, of Evansville, Ind.

A statement from United States headquarters in Belfast the day after the disturbance did not name the soldier but stated the incident involved United States military police and United States soldiers.

Several shots were fired before the disorder ended, it said, but the private who died was the victim of knife wounds.

19 Held in Belfast After Bombing

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Nineteen persons were detained by police today in their investigation of a street bombing last night in which five persons, three of them patroling constables, were injured. One of those held was described as an I. R. A. member for whom police had been searching for six weeks.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE AT BELFAST BARRACKS

BELFAST, North Ireland, Oct. 7—(AP) Two bomb blasts occurred in the immediate vicinity of Cullingtree road police barracks, an area of strong Nationalist feeling, tonight, the second Belfast bombing in two nights.

One blast was at the back gate of the barracks and did no damage. Later a larger bomb exploded outside the main entrance. It tore a hole in the pavement and injured a 17-year-old boy.

Streets in the neighborhood were cordoned off immediately.

Nineteen persons were detained by police today in the investigation of a bomb explosion in a nearby street Tuesday night in which five persons were injured.

Good-Will Ambassadors

OCT 8 1942

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Harold Nicolson, answered Nazi propaganda charges of bad behavior by United States troops in England by saying that trouble among the Americans was "only about half" of that in the British Army.

"If we are patient and considerate, we will send back to America after the war thousands of good-will ambassadors," Nicholson said in a speech at Oxford.

"It will mean something to ease the days after victory. But if we don't do it, it will be an international disaster."

One Day's Headlines Tell Wartime Life in England

OCT 8 1942

Civilian Goods, Tax Worries All Part Of One Big Story

OCT 8 1942

By Graham Hill
Wide World Staff Writer

London, Oct. 7.—Life in wartime England as reflected in a single day's headlines:

National Board of Trade takes over cleaning and dyeing industry because of importance in economizing on clothing . . . Shoemakers must register so all parts of the country can be assured service to help save leather . . .

Board of trade planning to limit furniture manufacture to strictly utility types . . . Ice cream is banned to save milk and 30,000 tons of transport a year; 40,000 small vendors out of business . . . Prosecutions for violations of food control regulations averaging 85 a day.

London commuters hit by abolition of longer bus lines to save fuel, rubber and manpower . . . Britain's fuel consumption to be reduced 20 per cent this winter . . .

Birmingham bank official's campaign for white collar men to work in factories on their days off now has 2000 participants. Idea spreading to other cities . . . Twelve west country wives will tear up 15 miles of double track railroad line for scrap . . . Woman factory workers sentenced to two months in prison for feigning illness for several months to avoid work . . .

Chancellor of the Exchequer reports the number of people with incomes over $25,000 dropped from 7000 in 1938-39 to 80 in 1941-42 . . . National adoption official reports doubled applications for babies, many of them to get tax reductions . . .

Juvenile court official reports boys delinquency stationary, girls markedly increased because of defiance of parental insistence that they be indoors before the blackout . . .

And in the ads:

Food Ministry offers recipes for "mock goose" from apples, egg powder, flour . . . Supply Ministry warns against barking tyres on "kerbs" . . . Hints for economizing on soap . . . "Toothpaste tubes needed for munitions" . . . How to send cigarettes to prisoners of war . . . R. A. F. advertises for recruits over 42 for ground force . . . Women's services advertise for recruits: "No British woman will stand aside as the hour approaches" . . .

TRANSPORT SINKING ADMITTED AT TOKIO

OCT 8 1942

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Rome radio broadcast a Tokio announcement today that an American submarine had sunk a 7,000-ton Japanese vessel on October 1 in the South China Sea. It said that there were about 1,800 English and Australian prisoners aboard the vessel en route to Japan, but that many hundreds were saved by two Japanese vessels which hastened to the scene. It said that other survivors were able to reach neighboring islands.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.). — A Domei report from Shanghai, broadcast from Tokio today, identified the Japanese vessel reported sunk on October 1 by an American submarine as the 7,152-ton army transport Lisbon Maru. It said that the transport was on its way to Japan from a southern base when attacked.

Sank Two Ships, Nazis Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 7 (AP).—The High Command reported today two British vessels were sunk and a number of other British boats were hit by close-range artillery fire, in a skirmish between light naval units Monday night off the Flanders coast.

British Vessel Sunk

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—The navy today announced the sinking of a small British merchantman by submarine action in the Caribbean, boosting to 485 the Associated Press count of announced Western At-

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lantic maritime losses since December 7.

Five seamen were killed when a torpedo crashed into the cargo carrier nearly two months ago. The ship sank within five minutes.

218 Nazi Merchant Vessels Seized or Sunk in 3 Years

More Than 1,000,000 Tons of Shipping Listed in Toll

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The United Nations have sunk or seized no fewer than 218 Nazi merchant vessels—more than 1,000,000 tons—since war burst over Europe three years ago, a review of official announcements showed today.

These losses apparently have sent the German march of war into a heavy limp, and the Nazis have begun a drive to salvage ships sunk along the coast of Europe, it was reported recently. In addition they have started a program to build standardized merchantmen, probably along the lines of the American "Liberty Ship" plan.

Two Big Blows to Nazis.

Perhaps the Nazis' greatest single shipping losses were the 21,131-ton Hansa and the 9,400-ton Steiermark, former passenger liners which had earned the reputation of notorious raiders.

The Hansa was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the British cruiser Cornwall, the Steiermark off Australia by the British cruiser Sydney. A Nazi claim that the Steiermark, renamed the Kormoran, still operates in the Atlantic has not been confirmed.

Major blows at the German merchant marine were the torpedoing by a British submarine of the Bahia Laura and the Donau, merchantmen which were carrying Nazi troops.

Nearly 3,000 German soldiers lost their lives when depth bombs from their own torpedo boats, trying to get the English submarine, exploded as they swam from their sinking craft.

Liner Scuttled.

Crewmen of the 32,581-ton liner Columbus, once a West Indies cruise ship, scuttled the vessel off Virginia to avoid capture by the British destroyer Hyperion, robbing the Reich of its third biggest cargo ship and destroying $2,000,000 worth of goods.

The two latest seizures of German merchantmen—the Uruguayan capture of the Tacoma, once fueler for the Graf Spee, and the British interception of the Wartenfels at Diego Suarez after her crew tried to dynamite her—raised to 56 the announced number of captured Nazi ships, a total of 316,420 tons.

Aside from seizures, Hitler lost 42 merchantmen by scuttling: 35 to surface warships; 32 to submarines; 15 to aircraft; 14 in explosions of mines, and 24 under varied circumstances, including blackout crashes.

Hitler Will Redouble Propaganda Drive, Patterson Warns AFL

Convention Warned Of Rumor Mongers; Council Upholds Petrillo

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 7.—United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson predicted today that Adolf Hitler will redouble his propaganda efforts to divide the Allied nations and called on the public to beware of rumor mongers.

"Careless criticism does not advance our cause," he said in a speech before the American Federation of Labor convention. "It serves Hitler. Even though false stories are eventually shown to be untrue, they may have the harmful effect of shaking the confidence of our soldiers in the effectiveness of their weapons."

Citing rumors assailing the quality and effectiveness of weapons made by American labor, Mr. Patterson asserted that criticism of the Garand rifle, United States tanks and P-40 planes as inferior "died away in the face of actual performance."

Agents Seen Active.

"In the days to come," he said, "Hitler will redouble his efforts to divide the nations now united against him and in this he will make use of the rumor mongers among us.

"His agents will spread stories in the United States and in Canada that will reflect on Britain. We will hear more of the old yarn that the British are trying to get others to do the fighting. The story is contradicted by the casualty lists, but Nazi agents will concoct figures of their own.

"In Britain his agents will spread the story that the Americans are not doing their part in fighting, but are interested only in making money out of the war. And he will try to alienate us from Russia. He wrote his methods out in his book; how he would spread distrust and confusion and conquer from within."

Instead of taking such rumors seriously, Mr. Patterson urged remembrance of Britain's heroism at Dunkerque, aid of Greece against "almost hopeless" odds and the facing of Germany for a year while "virtually unarmed."

Cites Stalingrad Defense.

"When we turn to Russia," he added, "we will not forget the heroic defense of Stalingrad, and we will not forget that the Russians have killed more Germans than Hitler can afford to lose. When the history of this war is written in years to come, it will be set down that the invasion of Russia was Hitler's great mistake."

Production of armament for the Allied nations, he said, will cut deeper into production of civilian goods and require suspension of many peacetime standards of hours and labor conditions.

"Strikes are few and far between now," Mr. Patterson added. "There should be none, and I am confident that as the full significance of the war is brought home to all our people, there will be none."

The convention had a recommendation from the AFL Executive Council today declaring unqualified support of the American Federation of Musicians in its dispute with record manufacturers and broadcasting companies.

To Debate Motion Friday.

Debate and convention action on the recommendation was forecast for Friday.

The council's action, a supplement to its annual report submitted yesterday, was regarded as certain of convention indorsement. It said employers had not shown any disposition to resolve the controversy and that President James C. Petrillo had been instructed by the 1941 convention of the Musicians' Union to direct members to cease making records and electrical transcriptions.

The report condemned the suit brought by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, declaring its objectives "would prohibit the use of peaceful measures in labor disputes, would deny the exercise of freedom of speech and would impose involuntary servitude upon the workers of the country. • • •

"The American Federation of Labor gives unqualified support to the American Federation of Musicians in its just struggle to protect the skill and employment opportunities of its members from the destructive inroads made by the arbitrary and unrestricted competition of labor-displacing mechanical devices which the musicians are continually called upon to help to manufacture with the result of destroying their own employment opportunities which, without their help, could not be done."

LABOR IS PLAYING MAJOR WAR ROLE, PATTERSON SAYS

OCT 8 1942

Undersecretary of War Addresses A.F.L. Convention in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 7—(AP) Robert P. Patterson, U. S. Undersecretary of War, praised labor's contribution to the war effort today but said the job ahead would require suspension of many peacetime standards as to hours and working conditions and 100 per cent observance of the no-strike pledge.

"In over two years," he told union leaders at the American Federation of Labor convention, 'you have never failed us. You have given the most cordial cooperation to the department and to the nation in its time of need."

Cites Army Growth

Pointing out that the United States had built its army from 300,000 men to 4,000,000 in two years, Patterson said:

"To equip an army of the size we have and we contemplated and at the same time to furnish our allies with equipment—planes, tanks, field guns, machine guns, and all the rest—is the biggest production job we have ever tackled. That job calls for the greatest production effort by the army and by industry, management and labor alike.

Stoppages Few Now

"Strikes are few and far between now. There should be none, and I am confident that as the full significance of the war is brought home to all our people, there will be none."

The undersecretary said people have asked what the size of the army will ultimately be. The audience broke into table-pounding applause when he declared, "the answer to that question is that it will be large enough and strong enough to whip Hitler and his Japanese allies."

Hits False Stories

Referring to criticism of rifles, tanks, and planes which died away in the face of actual performance, Patterson said, "careless criticism does not advance our cause; it serves Hitler's. Even though false stories may eventually be shown to be untrue, they may have the harmful effect of shaking the confidence of our soldiers in the effectiveness of their weapons, and I might add, in shaking the confidence of the men of labor who produce those weapons."

A.F.L. President William Green, thanking Patterson, said "I want him to carry back to Washington the solemn pledge of the representatives of six million workers that they will serve as faithfully and as well on the production fields as our armed forces will serve on the armed field."

Attacks Press

John M. Fewkes, president of the American Federation of Teachers, asserted that "organized labor does not receive a fair deal in the press" and that outside the labor press and a few others "the only place where your organization will get a fair hearing is in the classrooms of America."

Leon Henderson, U. S. Price Administrator, telegraphed greetings and said the federation "can justly be proud of the fact that more than 17,000 union members are now serving on the local war price and rationing boards which have been set up as outposts in the fight against inflation. x x x The patriotic devotion on the part of organized labor to such indispensable tasks as these will guarantee our victory on the home front while our soldiers are winning the fight abroad against the Axis."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, sent a message of "sincere appreciation of the splendid help given unstintingly to the war savings program." He said "while gladly recognizing the fine record already made by your federation I must call on it for a continuation of its generous help."

CANADA LIFTS CEILING ON WHOLESALE BEEF

OTTAWA, Oct. 7—(AP) The Wartime Prices and Trade board tonight announced an upward revision of the wholesale ceiling prices of beef and stricter control of retail prices, which also will increase correspondingly.

A board statement said the revision involves an increase of $1.50 per hundredweight in the wholesale carcass price for the autumn period ending Nov. 30. The basic Toronto maximum price will therefore be $17.25 per hundredweight, with the usual differentials for the other 14 zones across Canada.

CANADA MAY SHIP BEEF TO U.S. IN '43 TO EASE SHORTAGE

OCT 8 1942

Dominion's Agriculture Minister Confers with Wickard on Farm Problems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(AP)—James G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, said today that although no supplies were moving across the border now, Canada hoped to be able to help supply the United States with beef by the spring of 1943.

The quantity which might be available for this country he said depends largely on the amount of farm labor which will be available. Such supplies would reach the American market at a time when consumer rationing of meats is expected to be in full operation.

Study Joint Problems

The minister told newsmen of this possible source of meat supply after conferring with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on joint American and Canadian farm problems.

Mr. Gardiner said that Canada expected to be able to ship beef cattle to this country despite the fact that it is supplying Great Britain with almost as much bacon and ham as that country imported from all countries before the war and that its own pork and beef demands are increasing.

"With the greatest feed crop in our history being harvested in 1942 we should we able," he said, "to produce the highest returns in animal products, including the much needed animal fats, ever turned out in Canada. We are hopeful that we may be able to assist the United States in meeting her beef supply problem."

RCAF To Handle Highway Airports

Calgary, Canada, Oct. 7 (AP)—The care and administration of all the airports in the Canadian part of the air-stage route to Alaska will be handled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, S. L. de Carteret, Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air, said in an interview here yesterday.

Skeleton crews of airmen already are on the job at all points, and complete staffs are expected to move in by November 15, said the Minister, who has just completed an aerial inspection trip over the route which skirts the Alaska highway.

OCT 8 1942

WORCESTER FLYER MISSING

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.— (AP)—Sgt. John Breivis, son of John Breivis, 158 Washington street, Worcester, Mass., was listed in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today as missing after air operations.

EX-FLYER TO HANG

St. Andrews, N. B., Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force Sergt. Tom Roland Hutchings was convicted today of murdering Bernice Connors at Blacks Harbor last June and sentenced to be hanged December 16.

Miss Connors, attractive, 19-year-old brunette, disappeared after attending a dance in the Community Hall June 5 and two days passed before her body was found.

Sergt. Hutchings, sturdily built, dark-complexioned young airman, 21 years old, is from Peterborough, England. Leaving his wife and young child in England, he came to Canada about two months before his arrest and was stationed first at Yarmouth, N. S., and then Pennfield, a few miles from Blacks Harbor.

First American Troops Return From Europe

By the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The first contingent of United States troops to return to this continent after duty across the Atlantic passed through Montreal last night en route to their homes on leave.

There were about 100 men in the group, made up largely of non-commissioned officers. The majority of the men were from Middle Western States.

The men said they had been in Britain for almost two years on special duty. They would not elaborate on their work there.

OCT 8 1942

Treason Charge In Spy-Aid Case

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 7—A Federal grand jury today returned an indictment charging treason against Helmut Leiner, 33, Queens gardener and German citizen, one of five New Yorkers arrested on charges of allegedly aiding eight Nazi saboteurs landed by Nazi submarines last June on the United States coast.

Conviction under the indictment carries a possible death penalty.

Leiner, the second of three alleged aides to be charged with treason, was born in Germany, came to the United States in 1929 and has been a member of the Nazi party since 1928, United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said.

Cramer Indicted Earlier

The other man under indictment on a charge of treason is Anthony Cramer, of Manhattan.

Today's indictment charged that Leiner aided Edward John Kerling and Werner Thiel, two of six Nazi spies executed recently after a court-martial in Washington. Kerling and Thiel landed on the Florida coast.

Correa explained that the charge of treason was made under authority of a United States Supreme Court decision that any person resident of or domiciled in the United States might be indicted on treason charges regardless of whether he was a citizen.

THREE NAZI SPIES ARRESTED IN CHILE

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The arrest of three Germans accused of transmitting espionage information by secret radio was announced today by the Chilean Government, which maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis. Raul Morales, Minister of the Interior, has ordered them deported.

A Chilean, Carlos Robinson, who was taken into custody with them, must stand trial. The Investigations Department declared that the Germans were part of a spy network operating throughout the Americas with connections in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina and also in Spain.

It identified them as Alfred Kleiber, branch manager of a German bank in Santiago, and Ludwig Russ and Wilhelm Dorbach who, officials said, pretended to be fishermen at nearby Port San Antonio. The investigators said that the suspects sent information to Cuba, where it was received by another German, Heinz August Luning, who has been sentenced to death in Havana as a German spy.

Lasting Trade Gains Seen by Rockefeller

OCT 8 1942

By the Associated Press

Boston, Oct. 8.—Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, said today that "for the long run, the trend points toward lasting gains in inter-American trade."

Rockefeller, in a speech prepared for delivery before the National Foreign Trade convention, said that if such new industries in the other Americas as rubber and fiber-growing can become entrenched in wartime, then they can be expected to make permanent addtions to inter-American trade.

Turning to some of the wartime difficultie in the other Americas, Rockefeller said they face formidable problems of internal transportation, flod supply and rising living costs.

More Acute in Brazil

"Brazil's gasoline shortage is comparable with that in our eastern seaboard," he said. "It results chiefly from shortage of tankers. But the shortage of gasoline is more acute in Brazil. There is no domestic oil production there. Private use of automobiles has been banned. Bus transportation is overburdened. Long lines of waiting bus passengers in Brazilian cities testify to the effects of the fuel shortage. Comparable transport problems exist in other countries to the south.

The food problem in the other Americas exists in all areas where supplies were brought in from outside sources, Rockefeller said.

"It is especially urgent in some populous Caribbean Islands which have been deprived of regular steamship services," he said. "The American republics have been dependent upon smooth functioning of the world market. The outside markets took their principal products and supplied in return factory goods, machinery, even essential foods. Now it is necessary to encourage more food growing at home. In this field the United States is working with the other Americas for solution of problems of concern to the whole hemisphere."

Cost Rise Serious

Rockefeller called the wartime rise in living costs "increasingly serious" in the hemisphere. "The tremendous war spending is felt throughout the hemisphere," he said. "Directly it shows in demand for war materials which increases local purchasing power in the other Americas, just as it does in our own country."

Rockefeller said that the United States through its export price ceilings has endeavored to cooperate with the other Americas in keeping living costs in hand, but that such controls are sufficient to control living costs rises outside the United States.

Food Sent To Amazon Rubber Region By U. S.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7 (AP)—Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, disclosed today an emergency agreement had been signed between the Brazilian Rubber Credit Bank and the United States Rubber Reserve Corporation, whereby 3,000 tons of needed foodstuffs were being rushed to workers in the Amazon rubber regions.

STIMSON LAUDS U. S. WAR WILL

OCT 8 1942

Amazed at So Much Done in So Short a Time.

Shreveport, La., Oct. 7 (A. P.).—America's war effort since Pearl Harbor has been amazing, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said here today in an interview. He added that it was remarkable that so much could be accomplished in so short a time.

It is evident, he said, that the great American spirit is in full swing and that no power on earth can crush this spirit.

The Secretary, accompanied by Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Major-Gen. A. D. Surles, chief of the Army Public Relations Bureau; Major-Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the flying training command; Lieut.-Col. W. H. S. Wright, aid to Stimson, and Brig.-Gen. Carlisle Wash, third air force commander, made an inspection of Barksdale Field this morning.

He voiced the hope that the President's appeal to the people to support the nationwide mobilization for human needs would be met with a wholehearted response.

The Secretary also commended the newspaper scrap metal drive.

"Your local newspapers," he said, "appear to be getting the wholehearted co-operation of your citizens in this worthy and patriotic endeavor.

"The spirit with which the people are responding to this great cause is most encouraging to our commander-in-chief.

"There is a definite need for scrap metals and if there is the same response to this drive all over the country as I have observed here, I don't doubt but that we will have enough material within a short time to greatly enlarge our war machine with the guns, tanks, planes and other war munitions which we need to make our success certain.

"I congratulate you people on the splendid work you are doing."

Tide Turns To Allies, Says German Economist

OCT 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 7—Dr. Melchior Palyi, international economist, said today that September marked the turning point of the war in favor of the Allies and that the Allied victory would be achieved in "about a year."

Germany's war effort would collapse, Palyi predicted, if twenty-five per cent. of her production could be halted by repeated bombings of her industrial sections while she is attempting to conduct major activities on several fronts.

Nazi Expansion Halted

In an address prepared for delivery to a wartime emergency conference of the National Restaurant Association, Palyi declared that "when Germany's expansion was stopped during the last month the turning point came.

"Germany was halted in Egypt and the outcome of the battle of Stalingrad matters little in the final analysis because Germany's advance into Russia will be effectively stopped by the winter weather," said Dr. Palyi, one-time economic adviser to the Reichsbank and the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. He came here in 1933 as visiting professor and research economist at the University of Chicago.

Inactive Front Serves Purpose

He told the conference that a "second front" already existed and, although inactive, "it serves a valuable purpose in aiding Russia.

Situation No Worse Than on Home Soil

OCT 8 1942

Gen. Eisenhower Setting Exemplary Mark for His Men

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 7 — This is a friendly, intimate message to the folks back home about the moral welfare of their boys in the Army over here and it is good to be able to say right at the start that while there are some rather spotty places you can rest easy in your minds.

I figured you'd be anxious to know how things are going and were entitled to the facts about a subject that is very close to the hearts of all of us. I had heard some stories and observed some things which, while not of vast importance in themselves, set me to thinking.

So I've been looking about a bit and talking with Army people who know how the battle of morals really goes.

I got away to a good start through a chance word dropped by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower during a conversation with him on military affairs. It is not permitted to quote him but his remark was in effect, condemnation of loose living and showed clearly his abhorrence of that sort of thing.

Since then I have run across plenty of evidence that the A. E. F. commander in chief is indeed a clean liver and set an exemplary standard for his men. It is small wonder, then, that we find the vast majority of then keeping step with him and members of his staff who make it their business to try to keep stragglers from falling out of line.

Right here, and before we discuss those spotty places, I'd like to introduce the testimony of two distinguished officers immediately associated with the welfare of our boys.

First meet Col. James L. Blakeney, kindly-faced, business-like chaplain-in-chief, who tells me Gen. Eisenbower, "backs his chaplains up 100 per cent".

Twenty-six years he's served in the United States Army, and he remarked with a grin:

"I've seen a lot of life in that time."

Sure, he's seen a lot and he knows his soldier as few others do.

Here is his summary of the position of morality among our troops in the British Isles.

"On the whole our standard is very, very high. There's no more letting down of moral standards than there was at home."

Then there is Col. P. B. Rogers, headquarters commandant.

He's a fine - looking, square-shouldered professional soldier who started as a private and worked his way up through every rank until he reached his present high position.

And he's seen a bit of life, too.

"There's no problem with our boys," he told me in his crisp incisive language. "They're well-disciplined, well-behaved. They are an amazing lot. The British people are astonished at their good manners. They are fine gentlemen."

"The trouble in London relates to 1 per cent."

And what about London?

Well, it's no worse than any other great metropolis in wartime and it's better than many. Wherever there are a lot of troops there will be an army of bad gals following them. That probably has been true since the first primitive army went into the field.

OCT 8 1942

London Has Host Of Huntresses

London has a host of huntresses, some of them shockingly young, who chase every soldier in sight. The same is true of some lesser British towns.

The streets are always full of soldiers of many countries who are on leave or off duty for a few hours. Among them are some of our Yankee boys and a few of them succumb to the blandishments of camp followers — that would be the 1 per cent of which the colonel spoke.

I quizzed him about that 1 per cent and questioned the chaplain about it, too. Just as my observation had led me to believe, this tiny percentage of backsliders who allow themselves to associate with some of the toughest, most slovenly women of the streets represents the men who have no breeding and weren't much good back home.

"When you raise an Army of a million men you don't go into their morals," remarked the colonel dryly. "You get a mixture of all sorts, from extremely religious to the bad.

"You can't raise a man's morals by putting a uniform on him.

"A good boy in our Army can

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keep good. He is given every opportunity for good environment.

"But you can't say he must stay beside a piano and sing songs."

Rogers explained a lot of the difficulty in London was due to bad bootleg liquor which is being circulated. Some of that 1 per cent of our men get bowled over and do things they otherwise wouldn't do. British and American authorities are trying to stamp this traffic out.

Situation No Worse Than In U. S.

"When a man brings discredit to his uniform, said the colonel, "our military police pick him up. But the police aren't trying to ride the boys."

Chaplain Blakeney was quite clear on the point that the situation here is no worse than it has been in America.

"There are a lot of girls in Piccadilly," he said grudgingly, "but there have been the same conditions around our camps in America.

"We always find what we are looking for—bad women and liquor or good homes and high morals. When we make a move I tell the men 'where we are going it's no different from where we are.'

"British people are hospitable, cordial and very wonderful. Their churches and homes are open to us. Some of the bad homes are also open and some of our boys do not miss them.

The chaplain was frank about this subject of morals which, he said, "a lot of folks do not want to face." He told me he had questioned hundreds of boys who at first had fallen for the song of the street walker and had found their reaction one of extreme disgust.

Our soldiers feel the responsibility of keeping up the honor of their country. They want the people over here to respect our folks back home.

Many of our boys are being invited into some of the best homes in Britain, and they do honor to the Army.

"They are gentlemen," said the padre with satisfaction, and at the end he made a remark which rather pushes the unhappy 1 per cent of bad ones into the background.

Associations of the other 99 per cent with the British are improving relations of the two peoples. Our boys are getting to like the British. The British are getting to like them. That's different from what it was in 1918, during the last war.

Well that is the story of our Army's morals. As Chaplain Blakeney puts it:

"There's nothing to be alarmed about in the moral situation."

30.24-19199

AERIAL

BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT 7-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKING NORTHWESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT CONCENTRATED ON THE CITY OF OSNABRUECK, CAUSING A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND DAMAGING HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY. IT REPORTED SIX RAIDERS DOWNED (WHICH AGREED WITH BRITISH REPORTS.)

LONDON, OCT. 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ISSUED TONIGHT THIS STATEMENT CONCERNING GERMAN ACCUSATIONS OF MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE DIEPPE RAID:

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INQUIRIES WERE INSTITUTED AFTER THE DIEPPE RAID. ALL GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BROUGHT BACK TO THE UNITED KINGDOM WERE INTERROGATED AND UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED THEY HAD NOT HAD THEIR HANDS TIED AND HAD BEEN GIVEN HUMANE TREATMENT.

THIS STATEMENT CAN BE PROVED BY THE GERMAN PROTECTING POWER. ANY OF THE PRISONERS CAN BE SEEN BY REPRESENTATIVES OF PROTECTING POWERS TO CONFIRM THIS. THE EVIDENCE THE ENEMY HAVE ADDUCED RESTS ON THEIR UNSUBSTANTIATED ASSERTION.

THERE IS FULL EVIDENCE OF HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR BY BRITISH TROOPS AND IF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CARRY OUT THE THREATS MENTIONED IN THEIR COMMUNIQUE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO CONSIDER THEIR FUTURE ACTION.

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(END)

LONDON, OCT.7-(AP)-WELSHMEN WILL BE able TO TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE IN THE COURTS OF WALES FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII IN THE 16TH CENTURY UNDER A GOVERNMENT BILL INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY BY HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON.

THERE HAS BEEN AGITATION FOR THIS CHANGE FOR SOME TIME. SOME WELSHMEN CONSIDER ENGLISH AN ALIEN TONGUE AND ASSERT THAT SOMETIMES DEFENDANTS DID NOT GET A FAIR HEARING BECAUSE OF HENRY VIII'S DECREE MAKING ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COURTS.

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CHUNGKING--ADD BOMBING OF JAP CITIES.

THE POINTS:

1--AMERICAN SHOULD KEEP AS LARGE AN AIRFORCE IN CHINA AS CAN POSSIBLY BE MAINTAINED WITH SUPPLIES. AS THE PRESENT STRENGTH IS FAR FROM SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT THE CHINESE ARMY IN ANY EFFECTIVE COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

2--AMERICAN AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS SHOULD MAKE CONCERTED EFFORTS TO RE-TAKE BURMA AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

3--AMERICA SHOULD SEND FURTHER BOMBING SQUADRONS TO JAPANESE CITIES TO BRING THE WAR TO JAPANESE SOIL.

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4--IN ALLIED GLOBAL STRATEGY, THE CHINA AND EUROPEAN FRONTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE.

5--THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL NEVER LAY DOWN ARMS UNTIL THEIR CAUSE

AND THAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS WON DECISIVELY.

6--AMERICA AND CHINA SHOULD COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT NOT ONLY IN WINNING A MILITARY VICTORY, BUT IN REBUILDING A NEW WORLD ORDER IN WHICH NO WAR OF PREDATORY CONQUEST SHOULD EVER BE ALLOWED AGAIN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQTRS (ADD)

IN ONE OUTSTANDING INCIDENT OF THE GUERRILLA FIGHTING RELATED BY THE INVALIDS, A PARTY DESCENDED ONE JUNE NIGHT ON SALAMAUA AND KILLED 85 JAPANESE WITH MACHINE-GUNS, ANTI-TANK BOMBS AND OTHER HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

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IN THE AIR WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED WIDESPREAD ATTACKS IN THE SOFTENING UP PROCESS DIRECTED AGAINST JAPANESE-HELD BASES.

BOMBERS UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEDY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SMASHED AT JAPANESE AIR BASES AT BUIN AND BUKA, IN THE NORTHWESTERN END OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS GROUP, FROM WHICH JAPANESE BOMBERS TAKE OFF TO RAID ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SOLOMONS.

BOMBERS ALSO HAMMERED AT A NEW TARGET--JAPANESE OIL TANKS NEAR BOELA, ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF CERAM.

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CERAM LIES BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND THE CELEBES--ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF NEW GUINEA FROM THE SOLOMONS -- AND THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTACK THERE SINCE JULY 17.

A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID THERE WAS AN OLD OIL FIELD THERE WHICH HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE DUTCH PRIOR TO THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, OCT 7-(AP)-SERGT.F.A.FURUMO OF THE U.S.ARMY, A FORMER LITHOGRAPHER WITH A COMMERCIAL ART FIRM IN MILWAUKEE, HAS BEEN AWARDED FIRST PRIZE IN A STUDENT CLUB'S COMPETITION AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY ART SCHOOL HERE. FURUMO, WHO IS 22, EXHIBITED A WATER COLOR OF TREES THROWING DAPPLED SHADOWS ON A MARQUEE.

COLON, C.Z., OCT.7-(AP)-THE FIRST ARMY RECRUITING DRIVE IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY TO ACCEPT VOLUNTEERS BETWEEN 18 AND 19 YEARS OLD WHO ARE OFFERED OPPORTUNITIES TO ATTEND OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL AND SELECT THEIR OWN SERVICE BRANCH.

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PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, OCT.7-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN BRAZILIAN SAILORS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS "SHIPWRECKED" WERE LANDED HERE YESTERDAY ALL IN GOOD HEALTH, THE DUTCH INDIES NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.

OTTAWA, OCT. 7-(AP)-THREE NEW MINISTERS, ALL FROM FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC, WERE CALLED INTO THE CABINET BY PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TODAY TO RESTORE QUEBEC'S TRADITIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

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THE NEW CABINET MEMBERS ARE MAJ.GEN.LEO RICHER LAFLECHE, MINISTER OF WAR SERVICE; ERNEST BERTRAND, MONTREAL LAWYER WHO WAS NAMED MINISTER OF FISHERIES; AND ALPHONSE FOURNIER, HULL, QUE., LAWYER, APPOINTED MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BERTRAND AND FOURNIER, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, HELD OPPOSING VIEWS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO TAKE POWER FOR CONSCRIPTING MEN FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE. BERTRAND WORKED FOR AND

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OBTAINED A "YES" VOTE ON THE QUESTION FROM HIS CONSTITUENCY, WHILE FOURNIER VOTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. LAFLECHE WAS ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES.

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INFORMED POLITICAL CIRCLES ATTACHED NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE REORGANIZATION OF, THE CABINET EXCEPT THE RESTORATION OF QUEBEC'S REPRESENTATION.

OTTAWA, OCT. 7-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL'S FORECAST IN TORONTO LAST NIGHT THAT "UPWARDS OF 10,000" GOLD MINERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO BASE METAL MINES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, COUPLED WITH OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT FIGURES, INDICATED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS AIMING AT A CUT OF MORE THAN ONE-THIRD IN CANADA'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

LATEST COMPLETE FIGURES--FOR 1941--SHOW 32,551 EMPLOYES IN THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE PRESENT FIGURE IS SLIGHTLY BELOW THE 1941 TOTAL.

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ALREADY THE MOVEMENT OF MEN OUT OF GOLD MINES HAS BEGUN. MITCHELL DESCRIBED THIS LAST NIGHT AS AN "EVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT TOWARD THE SAME GOAL" AS THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IT IS REPORTED, WILL HALT GOLD PRODUCTION WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS WHO RECENTLY STARTED WORK ON A REQUISITION FOR 700 WORKERS FOR NICKEL MINES AT SUDBURY,ONT., SAID THEY EXPECTED MOST OF THE MEN WOULD BE OBTAINED FROM GOLD MINES. THE FIRST TRANSFER OF 300 WAS MADE SATURDAY.

ALMOST THE ENTIRE $200,000,000 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN GOLD MINES GOES TO THE UNITED STATES.

30.24-19201

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Thursday, Oct. 8-(AP)-General Douglas MacArthur awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today to Sergeant Wilbert R. Burns of Donaldsonville, La.

A similar award was made to private Ray J. Matchitt of Minneapolis, Minn., both decorations being for extraordinary heroism in action Feb. 19 near Bandoeng, Java. Private Matchitt was killed.

The citations for both men said that 'as members of the crew of a bomber which had just landed after a 14-hour flight, Matchitt and Burns assisted in a desperate effort to save the airplane when the airdrome was bombed by enemy planes.

"A take-off was effected without preliminary engine warm-up. While the plane was only about 50 feet off the ground, it was attacked by 15 enemy fighters and one of its engines was destroyed.

"As the plane reached an altitude of about 7,000 feet, continuous enemy attacks resulted in the destruction of a second engine, severe damage to a third engine and the flight controls became locked."

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Burns' citation then concluded:

"During the action, which lasted 45 minutes, Burns, despite 13 wounds, stayed at his post until his ammunition was exhausted. He succeeded in shooting down one enemy fighter and possibly another."

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Thursday, Oct. 8-(AP)-General Douglas MacArthur made a posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross today

Matchitt's citation then continued:

"During the action which lasted 45 minutes, Matchitt, displaying high courage and devotion to duty stayed at his post in the face of heavy enemy fire until his death."

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Bangalore, India, Oct. 7-(AP)-Three persons were killed and several others injured today when police opened fire after a crowd stoned them at Sravanbelagola, in Mysore State. Two constables were injured in a bomb explosion at a Bombay police station.

Moscow, Oct. 7-(AP)-Wendell Willkie's Chungking statement that the peoples of America, Europe, Africa and Asia were "ahead of their leaders" in the desire for an immediate offensive against the Axis was published prominently in the Soviet press to-

day.

This was part of a growing body of radio and newspaper material telling the Russian people of calls on the United Nations to take the offensive.

Prominence also was given to Willkie's criticism that the weak-hearted would always find reasons to postpone decisive action.

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Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 7-(AP)-A Paris dispatch said Chief of State Petain told a meeting of mayors at Vichy today that "France's future is at stake, and therefore the French government was given authoritarian powers."

Petain was quoted as saying that the mistfortune under which France is suffering was a sequel to her policy under which the destiny of the French government was placed in the hands of a parliament.

Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 7-(AP)-British prisoners of war taken during the raid on Dieppe will be handcuffed starting at noon tomorrow as retaliation for the handcuffing of German prisoners by the British, it was announced officially today. The announcement said the Britons would remain shackled until the British revoked their order.

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London, Oct. 7-(AP)-The flying boat in which the Duke of Kent was killed crashed because it was off its route and flying too low to clear an elevation, Sir Archibald Sinclair, air minister, told the House of Commons today.

The Duke, youngest brother of King George VI, was killed last Aug. 25 when the flying boat in which he was bound to Iceland on an RAF mission crashed in the Scottish highlands.

Sinclair said an RAF court of inquiry had found the aircraft captain responsible for "a serious mistake in airmanship."

In a written answer to a question, the air minister said weather conditions were not good for the take off but "should have presented no difficulties to an experienced pilot."

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Ottawa, Oct. 7-(AP)-Sergt. Jack Elwood Evans, son of G.E.Evans, 61 South Highland Ave., Akron, O., was listed in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today as missing after air operations.

Ottawa, Oct. 7-(AP)-Sergt. John Alexander Gartlan, whose wife's address is Postoffice Box 675, Norfolk, Va., was listed in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today as a prisoner of war.

LEAVE BLANK

30.24 - 1920?

30.24-19203

NAVAL PLANES DAMAGE 5 JAPANESE SHIPS SURPRISED IN SOLOMONS, ONE A CRUISER; NAZIS ABANDON STORMING OF STALINGRAD

NAVY FLYERS SCORE HIT ON BIG CRUISER

OCT 9 1942

Army Bombers Team Up With Task Force To Bag 8 Aircraft

OCT 9 1942

Entire Operation Carried Out Without Loss Of Men Or Machines

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—An aircraft carrier task force, striking violently into the heart of Japan's defense area in the north Solomon Islands Monday, damaged an enemy heavy cruiser and four other ships, destroyed eight aircraft and blasted an airfield, the navy announced tonight.

The operation, conducted in unfavorable weather, apparently caught the Japanese completely by surprise at one of their most vulnerable points. It was carried through without the loss of a man or plane and without damage to any ship.

Shortland Area Attacked

A navy communique, reporting the action, said the ships attacked were in the Shortland Island area, just south of the Island of Bougainville, which is the main Japanese base in the Solomons. The airfield attacked was Kieta, on the northern coast of Bougainville, forty-five miles north of Shortland.

For several weeks, the communique said, enemy ships had been observed concentrating in the Shortland area. This was authoritatively interpreted to mean not that a great armada was massing there but that on frequent occasions large numbers of enemy vessels put in.

Ships In Supply Service

These probably were engaged in the work of supplying and reinforcing enemy troops on Guadalcanal Island, site of the main American base 259 miles to the south, as well as on Japanese islands near by.

The American carrier task force operations were coordinated with attacks on other Japanese centers in the southwest Pacific by heavy bombers from Australia.

The text of the navy's communique, No. 144, follows:

"South Pacific.

"1. During recent weeks our long-range reconnaissance aircraft observed a large number of enemy ships concentrating in the Shortland Island area, south of the Island of Bougainville.

Ghormley In Charge

"2. On October 5, navy carrier-based aircraft from a task force under the operational control of Vice-Admiral R. L. Ghormley, attacked the enemy ships while long-range bombers under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur coordinated in the attack plan with simultaneous raids on Japanese bases in near-by islands. These latter raids have been announced by General MacArthur.

"3. Despite unfavorable weather our carrier-based aircraft inflicted the following damage on enemy ships and installations:

"(*a*) One heavy cruiser damaged by heavy bombs.

"(*b*) One transport damaged by heavy bombs.

"(*c*) One seaplane tender damaged by light bombs.

"(*d*) Two cargo ships damaged by light bombs.

Two Warships Strafed

"(*e*) One cruiser and one destroyer strafed in the harbor at Shortland Island.

"(*f*) Four four-engined flying boats destroyed on the water at Faisi and six damaged by strafing.

"(*g*) Two seaplanes and two bombers destroyed in the Shortland Island area.

"(*h*) Airfield at Kieta damaged by bombs.

"4. Our task force suffered no loss of personnel or planes and no damage to any ship.

"5. The necessity of preserving radio silence in order to avoid disclosure of our ships' positions, delayed receipts of the above report of the action."

Silent About Guadalcanal

The communique gave no information about the situation on Guadalcanal itself. The latest report on that situation was issued by the navy last Tuesday when it was disclosed that the enemy had succeeded in landing troop reinforcements, obviously for the purpose of organizing a new effort to capture the American airfield.

The successful attack on the enemy in the Shortland area raised to at least thirty-five the number of Japanese ships which have been sunk or damaged in the Solomons campaign and to 238 the number of Japanese aircraft which have been destroyed.

Nazi Radio Hints Stalingrad Retreat

Fight for City Has Changed, Says Broadcast, Quoting 'Military Quarters.'

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NEW YORK, Oct. 8—(AP) The German propaganda machine laid a foundation tonight for a possible retreat from Stalingrad, where the Red Army's staunch defenses have consumed Nazi troops and machines by the thousands for 45 days of flaming siege.

"The fight for Stalingrad has changed," said a broadcast by DNB the official German news agency, quoting "military quarters."

"The strategic objective at Stalingrad already has been achieved," DNB continued. "It is no longer necessary to send German infantry and assault engineers into the battle. The finishing touches will not be entrusted to heavy artillery units and Stukas (dive bombers)."

A Russian counter-offensive has been pressing heavily against the German left flank from the north on the steppes between the Volga and Don, and was even before Hitler's speech of eight days ago when the German chancellor boasted unequivocally that Stalingrad would be captured—"you may rest assured."

The very fact that "military quarters" in Berlin were quoted as indicating that the siege of Stalingrad might be lifted was a faint indication that the military had taken over the situation, despite Hitler's latest promise.

The broadcast, as heard by the Associated Press listening unit, continued:

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Front Being Adjusted

"It is pointed out that everywhere else on the eastern front where local adjustments of greater extent are taking place, the Germans are holding the initiative.

"The announcements of the German high command during the last few days speak of attacks making progress. According to military circles these attacks have become possible after having allowed the Soviets to attack until they were exhausted."

The Germans have claimed the capture of the heart of the city and penetrations to the Volga—claims nowhere substantiated by Russian or other accounts.

During the bloody siege of Stalingrad, Hitler was reported to have dismissed his commander, Marshal Fedor von Bock, who overran the Ukraine, the Don and Kuban basins and directed a siege army of a half million men to the very suburbs of Stalingrad. Swedish accounts told of the marshal being seen on Berlin streets in mufti, and German dispatches in recent weeks have conspicuously failed to mention von Bock.

Rostov Withdrawal Recalled

In many ways, the DNB account was reminiscent of the German story of the withdrawal last fall from Rostov, the first Russian victory of the war and the turning point of the winter campaign in which the myth of German invincibility was smashed. After being defeated in Rostov, the Germans announced they had withdrawn from the city in order to inflict reprisals with dive bombers and artillery for partisan resistance.

The account also suggested, against a background of fast approaching winter, that the German offensive was growing to a close and that the army might be preparing to "readjust" its lines for winter. This was substantiated by DNB's reference to fighting elsewhere on the eastern front.

Under Hitler's insistence, the German army last winter almost met catastrophe by prolonging its offensive against Moscow long after prudence had dictated a withdrawal to more easily defended winter lines. Hitler himself in a later speech admitted the near disaster, but he gave credit to "Providence" for saving the situation.

He fired the commander-in-chief of the army, Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, after that fiasco.

RED ARMY ATTACK ABOVE CITY HOLDS ITS RECENT GAINS

OCT 9 1942

Quarter of Workers' Settlement Ruined by Battle.

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NAZI FORCES DIVERTED

Shock Troops Rushed to Left Flank to Meet Growing Soviet Drive.

MOSCOW, Friday, Oct. 9.—(AP) German tanks and infantry broke into two streets in a factory suburb of Stalingrad yesterday while the Red army attacking the Nazi flank above the city held newly-won positions by beating off several small assaults.

A midnight Soviet communique said 16 of the 50 German tanks hurled against the Red lines in the battered northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad were destroyed and four battalions (about 2,000 men) of infantry were wiped out.

Occupy Two Streets

"Only in one place the enemy succeeded in occupying two streets of a populated place," the communique said of this fight.

Field dispatches said one quarter of the workers' settlement now was in ruins from German bombs, shells and mortar fire, but said the Red army thus far has held the Germans back from the Volga river banks and the heart of Stalingrad in a siege now entering its 46th day.

(German propaganda broadcasts late Thursday night sought to give the impression that Stalingrad's seizure no longer is necessary for the Germans. "The strategic objective at Stalingrad already has been achieved," a DNB dispatch said quoting "military quarters." It added: "It is no longer necessary to send German infantry and assault engineers into battle. The finishing touches will now be entrusted to heavy artillery units and Stukas (dive-bombers)."

Nazi Flank Ripped Open

The Soviet dispatches said that Russian tanks had torn gaps in the German left flank above the city, forcing the Nazi command to divert elite Prussian troops to meet the threat.

The late communique did not credit the Red army, however, with any further advances in the northwest, saying merely that "our troops exchanged fire with the enemy and in some sectors repulsed attacks launched by small groups of Hitlerites."

Soviet artillery and mortar gunners of one unit were said to have annihilated one company of Ger-

man infantry northwest of Stalingrad, and also to have destroyed two guns, eight machineguns, an ammunition dump and 11 blockhouses.

Two more Nazi infantry companies were killed in the repulse of enemy attacks in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus, and nine tanks were destroyed and 600 Germans slain in indecisive fighting at Sinyavino in the Leningrad area, the communique said.

Russians Hold Initiative

While the Russians were meeting heavy resistance in their counter-offensive between the Volga and Don rivers above Stalingrad, the army newspaper Red Star said they still held the initiative.

The Germans were using tanks and planes prodigally in vain efforts to halt Marshall Semeon Timoshenko's offensive that imperiled the whole siege of Stalingrad.

The Prussians were reported in the Stalingrad melee for the first time by the newspaper Izvestia.

Germans Thrown Back

Within Stalingrad, the heaviest fighting was in the northwest suburbs where the foe hurled upwards of 50,000 infantrymen against a narrow sector. They were attacked swiftly by Russian guns, some of them mounted on Volga gunboats roaming along the expanding front. The Germans blasted their way into the industrial sector only to be thrown back by counter-attack.

The contested sector includes the great Stalin tractor and tank factory, the Red October metal works and other plants surrounded by workers homes. It is linked to Stalingrad proper by a broad highway.

Red Star said the Germans penetrated this quarter in a night attack along a ditch leading to the Volga and reached the mouth of the ditch near the river bank, creating a dangerous situation, but a guards division commanded by Maj.-Gen. Alexei Rodintzev—frequently cited for action at Stalingrad—counter-attacked and restored the Russian positions by bold blows at two sides of the German salient.

Rodintzev turned what appeared to be impending disaster into brilliant victory northwest of Stalingrad when he assigned a battalion of infantry and platoons of scouts to strike across the ditch leading to the Volga from the north and thus envelop the German rear. Two companies of infantry and a company of automatic gunners simultaneously swept up from the south. Caught in the withering crossfire in bright moonlight the Germans were ejected after a battle lasting 90 minutes.

Gunboats in Action

Wherever the battle surged close enough to the brown waters of the Volga, floating batteries of gun boats supported Russian land forces. Izvestia said that two gunboats covered a Russian advance in the Stalingrad suburbs, and in the city itself a flotilla was credited with destroying four artillery and four mortar batteries, silencing 15 firepoints, wrecking four tanks and dispersing six companies of infantry during six days.

On the Leningrad front, Pravda said the Red Army had inflicted 4,600 casualties and destroyed 17 tanks in repulsing a German counter-attack.

Rzhev, target of a Russian counter-offensive northwest of Moscow, was reported still in flames set by Russian artillery.

The Caucasus front remained generally stable.

Rumanian Garrison Destroyed

Along the Black sea coast southeast of Novorossisk, the Russians were said to have surrounded a village and exterminated the Rumanian garrison there.

At one point in northwest Stalingrad, Red Star said, a dozen Nazi tanks broke into an industrial section and opened strong fire on Russian positions.

A political commissar was said to have crawled within ten yards of the tanks, burning out one with four bottles of gasoline and killing the fleeing crew with an automatic rifle. Ten more tanks were reduced by mortar fire and Red Army storm units restored the position.

During three days of assault with 150 tanks, the Germans were reported to have lost thousands of troops, hundreds of trucks and armored cars and scores of tanks.

Papers taken from prisoners were quoted to show that Hitler hoped to win the war by capturing Stalingrad. Pravda said the captives now speak no longer of the end of the war but only of their dread of the fast approaching winter.

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Prussian Veterans Diverted on Front Above Stalingrad

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Red Army tank forces breaking into the fortified German left flank northwest of Stalingrad were reported today to have forced the enemy to divert veteran Prussian units, the elite of his army, from other fronts in an effort to stop the push aimed at relieving the siege of the Volga city.

The Russians, however, maintained the initiative on the steppes even as the Germans poured more and more men and machines into the holocaust. The latest official report said German attacks were beaten off both to the northwest as well as inside the ruined city.

During the past three days, dispatches said, the Germans lost thousands of men, hundreds of trucks and armored cars and scores of tanks without compensating gains.

Nazis Fear Coming Winter.

Documents taken from newly-captured prisoners emphasized again the importance the Germans attach to the Stalingrad offensive, indicating even that the Hitler command hoped to win the entire war in the east by the occupation of the Volga metropolis.

But now, according to Pravda, Moscow Communist newspaper, prisoners no longer talk of the end of the war but only express fear that the coming winter will be fatal to Germany with her forces insufficient to cover the broad fronts in Russia.

Forces under Maj. Gen. Alexei Rodintzev were given a great share of the credit for turning the tide of battle in the northwest suburbs, where by a surprise night assault the Germans had driven along a ditch perilously close to the Volga, at the rear of Stalingrad.

Taken under cross-fire, the Germans finally were rolled back.

The army newspaper Red Star reported the Russians were tightening their hold in recaptured streets and consolidating their positions.

Northeast Suburb Penetrated.

Defense mortar batteries were credited with knocking out eight tanks and decimating a company of German infantry. Soviet artillerymen were said to have wiped out a battalion of infantry, silenced six opposing batteries and destroyed 8 tanks and 70 trucks.

Red Star disclosed the Germans had penetrated the industrial section lying in the northeast suburbs of Stalingrad by a recent night attack along a ditch leading to the west bank of the Volga, but said counterattacks by a guard division had restored Russian positions.

The sector includes the huge Stalin tank and tractor factory, the Red October metal works and other plants. The factories are surrounded by workers' homes and are connected with Stalingrad itself by a broad highway.

Red Defense Strengthened.

Red Star said the Russians stopped the Germans in the workers' quarter and threw them back and the invaders had failed to make a further advance. Now they are up against strengthened Red Army defenses.

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(A Rome radio broadcast recorded in London said Soviet forces hammering the Axis flank in the relief offensive across the Don-Volga corridor had bridged the Don with pontoons and, despite aerial strafing, regained footholds on the stream's west bank.)

Opening of the forty-fifth day of the siege of Stalingrad drew from the Soviet Information Bureau the flat declaration:

"Our troops are holding their positions.

"During the day we destroyed about 500 Hitlerites, 19 German tanks, 18 trucks, 5 guns and 6 mortar batteries."

Increased casualties were pictured as the only result of sporadic German counterattacks against the pressure of Marshal Timoshenko's shock divisions northwest of Stalingrad.

Four Attacks Hurled Back.

Red Army rifle and machine gun fire wiped out more than 150 German officers and men in the repulse of one assault, the midnight communique said. Four attacks by

relief offensive across the Don-Volga corridor had bridged the Don with pontoons and, despite aerial strafing, regained footholds on the stream's west bank.)

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Increased casualties were pictured as the only result of sporadic German counter-attacks against the pressure of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's shock divisions northwest of Stalingrad

The Red Army of the Central Caucasus battled Axis tanks and motorized infantry fiercely in the Mozdok area, but—for the second day in succession—it was stated that the Russians retired to a new defense line in one sector.

An encirclement plan that backfired was declared to have cost the Germans 11 tanks and about a company of infantry in that region north of the Caucasian Mountains.

Rumanians Surrounded.

Two battalions of a Rumanian infantry division newly moved into the Western Caucasus battle arena southeast of Novorossisk "have been surrounded and annihilated" in a two-day engagement, the communique said.

The northwest front above Moscow again drew attention. The information bureau said Red Army lines held against four attacks by two German regiments, supported by tanks and planes, and the battle ended with about 800 enemy dead and 8 disabled tanks abandoned on the field.

"On the Leningrad front Soviet patrols killed 300 Germans in the last two days," it was announced. "Artillery fire destroyed 11 machine gune, a mortar and 12 blockhouses."

Reds Playing Up Aid Comment

OCT 9 1942

By Henry C. Cassidy
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Oct. 8 — The campaign for increased Allied aid to Russia, started by Stalin's own letter to this correspondent, was kept up today throughout the Soviet press.

Newspapers devoted much of their foreign news pages to dispatches from London, Washington and Chungking reporting foreign reaction to the letter in which the Premier exhorted Russia's allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

Play Up Churchill Stand

Top play was given to second-front debate in the House of Commons. (Prime Minister Churchill refused Tuesday to get into a discussion of Stalin's letter, urging the members "not to press these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant.")

The statement of United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles confirming American policy to give Russia the utmost aid possible also was displayed, together with Wendell Willkie's comment in Chungking expressing hope that Stalin's letter would attract widespread attention among the peoples of the United Nations.

The Nazi Version.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 8 (A. P.).—New German penetrations of Stalingrad were reported today by the High Command, which said that northwest of the besieged city "encircled enemy forces which had been split up into two parts were annihilated."

"In the Caucasus district, "a communique reported, "enemy attacks were repelled and our own wedges were driven farther forward against stubborn resistance. "Also in Stalingrad the enemy had to give up further terrain in heavy struggles. Northwest of the town encircled enemy forces which had been split up into two parts were annihilated."

Reporting on the battle within Stalingrad, Transocean said a large block of houses in the northern part of the city had been wrested from the defenders in a fierce fight.

"In the sector west of Kaluga (100 miles southwest of Moscow), German troops, in a surprise attack, took a mountain position of the Soviets and established themselves for defense. . . . South of Lake Ladoga the enemy was thrown out of well fortified positions in forests. Counter-attacks made against the newly gained position failed. Attempts made by the enemy to cross the Neva River were frustrated by effective artillery fire."

Germans Attempt to Make Denmark a Nazified State

OCT 9 1942

Berlin to Demand War Declaration Against Reds, Control of Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(AP) Evidence was accumulating tonight that Germany is about to make Denmark a completely subjugated state.

German-occupied for two years and a half, yet nominally self-governed and maintained as a showpiece of Nazi influence at its "best", Denmark was believed marked down now for forced Nazification for these purposes:

1.—Suppression of rising rebellion against so-called German benevolence;

2.—Tight defense against Allied invasion;

3.—Crystallization of a "Germanic federation" project which is to be used for Nazi home propaganda this winter.

Demand Control of Ships

It was reported that the Germans will insist that Denmark also declare war against Russia, re-arm and hand over to the Germans control of what Danish ships remain in Danish waters.

Across the Skagerrak in Norway, the Germans executed nine more patriots, making a three-day total of 34. The Oslo radio said the death sentence of a tenth person was commuted to 15 years at hard labor. The reason for the latest executions was not given.

The Germans arrested 70 other Norwegians, mostly youths, in the port of Molde, a fjord below Trondheim where the Germans have declared martial law in an effort to stop sabotage on military projects. Many hundreds previously were arrested.

The Nazi pressure on Denmark was most critical.

Efforts to obtain the consent of King Christian for the idea of a so-called Germanic confederation of Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands having failed, it was reported in a roundabout way that Hitler has summoned Herr Kanstein, the Gestapo chief for Norway, in order to make him reichscommissioner and impose the full collaboration which the Nazis demand.

Troops to Leave For Front

Within the kingdom, Monday is likely to be a critical day. Then a new group of Danish Nazis is due to depart for the Russian front to fight for Germany. But recently returned puppet troops of this nation have been treated with scorn by patriotic Danes, and the new contingent may be kept at home to help in Nazification of the kingdom.

The Copenhagen newspaper Politiken has been saying that "all responsible Danes are against reckless action which might endanger the country," and urging that the people avoid large gatherings "which may easily lead to disturbances."

From London, meanwhile, power-

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ful radio transmitters carried to the subjugated continental peoples the news of Anglo-American planning for the post-war punishment of tyrants, big and petty.

The Germans, pursuing their repressions in Norway and in western and eastern Europe as well, took immediate notice of Allied concurrence on a policy calculated retribution. The German radio shouted back:

"These gentlemen should take heed lest one day Germany should adopt this decision for its own purposes and apply it to Mr. Roosevelt and other warmongers."

Yesterday the British lord chancellor, Lord Simon, announced that the British government had proposed creation of a United Nations commission to investigate war crimes with the object of fixing responsibility on "enemy individuals" . . . who ought to be dealt with as criminals. President Roosevelt, announcing American agreement with the proposal, said Allied victory terms would call for punishment of "ringleaders" responsible for organized murder and other atrocities.

Trial of Hitler Hinted

Thus was foreshadowed post-war trial of Adolf Hitler himself for high crimes against humanity.

A number of Britons were pleased that the announcements of policy drew a clearer line between the enemy peoples themselves and their warlords and Quislings, and dealt a harsh blow to any hopes for a negotiated peace which might linger in the minds of European "collaborationists."

Free Belgian reports, meanwhile, told of a bomb explosion in a Brussels theater filled with Rexists and Flemish Nazis in which one person was killed and several injured. Inbel, the free Belgian news agency, said also that forced labor had been ordered by the German military commandant for Belgium and northern France. The decree compared with that recently invoked by the Vichy regime to obtain French workers for German war plants.

From Czechoslovakia, the Czech government-in-exile received reports of 14 additional executions in Prague and Bruenn.

OCT 9 1942

Denmark Stated As Nazi State, London Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—Signs that Germany is about to take over Denmark grew today with reports from Stockholm that the Gestapo chief for Denmark, named Kanstein, had gone to Berlin to become Reichs Commissioner and impose full collaboration with the Nazis on the occupied kingdom.

The collaboration program demanded by the Nazis, it was said, included a Danish declaration of war against Russia and the arming and virtual German control of the Danish merchant fleet.

Scandinavian sources here viewed next Monday—when a Danish Free Nazi Corps is due to go to the Russian front—as a critical day. They said the corps might be held in Denmark to implement the country's Nazification.

Tass dispatch, datelined Geneva, said the Germans were reported there to be preparing to Hitlerize Denmark as a step to absorbing her in a "federation of German countries."

Geneva Confirms Report

Another Tass dispatch, date lined Geneva, said the Germans were reported there to be preparing forcibly to Hitlerize Denmark "in the very near future" as a step to absorbing her in a "federation of German countries."

The method, this dispatch said, will be to abolish the Danish Constitution, dissolve the political parties of the country and launch "a regime of political terror in order to break the stubborn resistance of the Danes to demands for a 'new order.'"

Parallel situations in Norway and the Netherlands were detailed also in this dispatch.

70 Norwegians Arrested

Reuters published a report from Stockholm that Nazi police have arrested seventy persons, mostly young men, in the Norwegian port of Molde, in another move aimed at crushing mounting outbursts against the German occupation.

The roundup, whose victims were said to have included members of a recently dissolved shooting club, followed reports of hundreds of other arrests and the shooting of twenty-five Norwegians in the past two days in retaliation for alleged sabotage of military works projects and food factories.

Norway Terrorism Grows

In Norway, a Tass report said, the policy of terror has been intensified preparatory to a proclamation of a "federation" and the Nazi commissioner, Josef Terboven, is reputed to have heceived "new, extremely important instructions concerning the 'final pacification' of the Norwegians."

Similarly in Holland, it said, the recall of Arthur Seyszinquart has been rumored as a preliminary to an annexation because the commisioner for Holland "does not sufficiently promote the activities of German Nazis" there and Berlin does not have full faith in the Dutch Nazi leader, Anton Mussert.

Belgian Labor Ordered

At the same time, Inbel, Free Belgian news agency, said the Germans had issued an order for forced labor of Belgians, designed to draw on the occupied country for labor to combat the United Nations' war production.

(Reports reaching Moscow said the Germans were spreading their terror in occupied countries, notably Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, apparently with the objective of replacing native Nazis with German Nazis and absorbing the conquered peoples into a German federation.)

"Compelled" To Work

"The German military commandant for Belgium and Northern France has issued an order which has just been published in Brussels stating that Belgians may be compelled to undertake work of any kind in Belgium or in Reich territory according to their capabilities and their physical condition," the Belgian agency said.

"With regard to work in German territory, this will be compulsory only for men between 18 and 50 years of age and for unmarried women between 25 and 35.

Males Must Have Jobs

"The use of labor books is introduced and every male Belgian between 18 and 50 must prove that he is employed."

Inbel compared the order to the measure recently invoked by the Vichy regime to draft labor for Germany's war industry and said it was believed that Belgian unemployed would be taken for work under the Germans immediately.

14 MORE CZECHS KILLED

Slain in Prague and Bruenn, Regime in London Reports

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile said today that fourteen more executions by Nazi occupation authorities had occurred in Prague and Bruenn.

Two Czechs were shot on charges of possessing firearms and listening to foreign broadcasts and three for alleged black market dealings and nine were accused of crimes committeed in a blackout, it said.

Nine Norwegians Shot.

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Nine more Norwegians have been executed by the Germans in the troubled Trondheim area, the German-controlled Oslo radio announced tonight. This brings the three-day total to thirty-four.

BRITISH THREATEN TO CHAIN NAZIS IN RETALIATION MOVE

London Demands That Germans Remove Shackles from Dieppe Prisoners.

OCT 9 1942

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The British threatened today to shackle a Nazi for every British prisoner the Germans put in chains ostensibly in retaliation for alleged, but denied and unproved, maltreatment of Nazis taken at Dieppe last Aug. 19 and on the channel isle of Sark last Saturday night.

The Germans announced they had manacled their Dieppe prisoners—mostly Canadians—as scheduled at noon and the British War office, noting that Berlin ignored a suggestion to have the neutral Swiss make an impartial investigation, declared an equal number of Nazi prisoners would be treated in like manner beginning at noon Saturday—unless the Germans released the chained British prisoners.

Could Ask Neutral Probe

It was stressed here that the supposedly offended power must initiate the request for an investigation by a neutral under terms of the 1929 Geneva convention providing for humane treatment of war prisoners.

Unofficial British sources, not conceding any mistreatment of German prisoners, pointed out also that the Geneva agreement did not deal with the question of binding prisoners temporarily as a safeguard during continuing action to prevent their return to the fighting.

The British had stayed their shackling plans momentarily while awaiting official confirmation from the German high command to the effect that the binding of British prisoners had been carried out as announced by less official Nazi sources.

War Office Statement

Then the War office issued this communique tonight:

"The German government having put into operation the illegal action threatened in their communique, the War office announces that unless the German government releases prisoners captured at Dieppe from their chains, an equal number of German prisoners of war will be manacled and chained as from noon Saturday."

The Italian radio was significantly silent on the whole question of martial legalisms for which the Germans profess admiration at times, and it was noted that the British held some 262,000 Italian nationals, most of them taken during the collapse of Mussolini's African empire south and east of Libya.

Amid all the tumult, the British Red Cross asked the parent world organization in Geneva for a full list of residents deported from the channel islands and their present whereabouts.

Islanders Being Deported

In the Saturday night raid by 10 Commandos on Sark, the British established that the islanders were being deported to Germany for labor. The gathering of such confirming information was the announced purpose of the operation.

The Germans seized yesterday on that insignificant but nettling raid to revive the charge of fettering of prisoners which they first brought then dropped after the big Commando raid on Dieppe, from which 2,547 British prisoners are still missing.

The Canadian government, vitally concerned because Dieppe was mainly a Canadian show, was reported in "urgent consultations" with the United Kingdom on the subject. Nothing had yet been decided between London and Ottawa, but it was noted that the British had put away thousands of Germans from all fronts into Canadian war prison camps.

A German broadcast also accused the Russians of inhumane treatment of Nazi prisoners, declaring that documents had been captured showing that the Russians had shot captives taken on the eastern front.

In this instance, however, there was no Nazi mention of reprisals.

"Future Action" Threatened.

In a statement last night the War Office declared that "if the German government carry out the threats mentioned in their communique the British government will have to consider their future action."

As yet, however, there was no hint of what that "future action" might be.

In an effort to prove their contention that German prisoners have not been mistreated the British have invited Swiss representatives in Britain to interview any of the captive Nazis. Switzerland is the protecting power for prisoners of both the Axis and Britain.

The German action mainly affects Canadians of whom 2,547 were missing after the Dieppe assault.

Nazis Carry Out Threat to Chain Dieppe Prisoners

Radio Derides Allied Proposal to Punish War Criminals

OCT 9 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—British prisoners captured by the Nazis at Dieppe—most of them Canadians—have been manacled since noon today, the Berlin radio announced, asserting that this was in reprisal for similar treatment of captured Nazis, a claim which the British have vigorously denied.

The broadcast, announcing that the Germans had thus carried out the threat they made earlier, also referred bitterly to Allied proposals for the punishment of war criminals after the war.

"These gentlemen," the announcer said, "should take heed lest one day Germany should adopt this decision for its own purposes and apply it to Mr. Roosevelt and other warmongers."

Nazi Charges Denied.

Britain has denied repeatedly the Nazi accusations that Germans taken at Dieppe were shackled and officials yesterday called the latest Nazi threat, in effect an ultimatum with a 24-hour deadline, practically a piece of blackmail.

The War Office warned yesterday that wanton reprisals against Britons would not be overlooked and it was learned that a further official statement on the German action may be made later today.

The Italians have said nothing about the German measures. They have 262,000 of their nationals in British hands and might be most affected if Britain undertook general counter-measures against the Axis.

Only a few hours had elapsed since the Berlin radio announced that the British captives—mostly Canadians—were manacled at noon today. The announcement called it reprisal for similar treatment of captured Nazis, a claim which the British have vigorously denied.

Banned By Geneva Pact

The German action of fettering prisoners "is expressly forbidden by Article II of the Geneva Convention (governing humane treatment of prisoners)," a British Government statement said.

The statement reiterated Britain's declaration that the Government had not and would not permit orders for the manacling of prisoners taken in the field.

The official British Government statement said:

"His Majesty's Government repeat the declaration that they do not and will not countenance any order for the tying of the hands of prisoners of war taken in the field.

Reprisals Forbidden

"The action of the German Government in taking reprisals against British prisoners of war in their hands is expressly forbidden by Article Two of the Geneva Convention.

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The British War Office announced tonight:

"The German Government having put into operation the illegal action threatened in their communique, the War Office announces that unless the German Government releases prisoners captured at Dieppe from their chains, an equal number of German prisoners of war will be manacled and chained as from

12 noon Saturday."

The fettering of prisoners "is expressly forbidden by Article II of the Geneva convention," a British Goverment statement said this afternoon. This statement noting that the Germans had ignored a suggestion that the Swiss make an impartial investigation of the German allegations, reiterated Britain's declaration that the Government has not and will not permit orders for the manacling of prisoners captured in the field.

It made clear that this was specifically a counter-measure against Axis prisoners now in British prison camps, to be taken unless the Germans rescinded their order, but that Britain still would not countenance the shackling of prisoners who might be captured in the field.

The Berlin broadcast disclosing that the Germans had put into force a threat they had made yesterday also referred bitterly to Allied plans for the punishment of war criminals after the war.

"These gentlemen," the announcer said, "should take heed lest one day Germany should adopt this decision for its own purposes and apply it to Mr. Roosevelt and other warmongers."

BRITAIN REPEATS DECISION TO STAND ON INDIA PROGRAM

Will Not Change Cripps Proposals Dealing with Independence.

OCT 9 1942

LONDON, Oct. 8—(AP) The government repeated its determination today to deal with the Indian problem only within the framework of the independence proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps, and the House of Commons gave it support by a lop-sided 360 to 17 vote.

L. S. Amery, secretary for India, and Clement Attlee, dominions secretary, had led a debate on a bill to continue the life of the Indian government and he frankly told parliament the Indian picture is still "dark and confused in parts with sporadic disturbances" daily, which already have resulted in 846 deaths and the wounding of 2,024. of these, 60 killed and 648 wounded were British soldiers, police or government employes.

Labor Motion Rejected

The House approval of the government's firm stand came on defeating a motion of James Maxton, Independent Labor member, to sidetrack the bill.

Few voices were raised in support of Moxton's motion. The most influential was that of Arthur Greenwood, Labor leader, who criticized Prime Minister Churchill's earlier announcement that the Cripps proposals must stand unaltered in their essentials.

Amery promised that the problem provoked by Mohandas K. Gandhi's demands for immediate independence would be overcome and that Britain was pledged to see "India's destiny directed by Indian hands free of all external control."

Refuses Negotiations

He dismissed, however, the idea of negotiating with Gandhi's All-India Congress party as long as there were threats of trouble and while the Congress was not "prepared to come to an agreed settlement with the rest of the country."

"Let us be careful lest by attempting to appease an unappeasable opponent and so provoke a grave communal conflict we break India's army into pieces," the government spokesman said.

Of Gandhi, Amery said:

"His appeal may be to the German passion for brute force, or it may be to the mysticism of Hindu rhetoric, but the same type of dictatorship emerges."

He called Gandhi's movement a "criminal plan to paralyze the ordinary life of India and sabotage India's capacity for defense," and asserted that it was deliberately determined upon to defeat the policy put forth by the British.

CHURCHILL UPHELD ON INDIA POLICY

OCT 9 1942

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—The House of Commons today demonstrated overwhelming support of the Government's stand on the problem of India when it rejected, 360 to 17, an Opposition motion calling in effect for censure of the Indian policy. The motion was made by James Maxton, Independent Laborite, after a debate in which the Laborite leader, Arthur Greenwood, had said that Britain's failure to ert every effort to reach a cable settlement of the In problem would be "a blot up our signature to the Atlantic charter."

Leopold S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, declared earlier that Mohandas Gandhi's Congress party must avoid violence and renounce revolution before the British will negotiate with it.

Mr. Amery disclosed that 846 persons have been killed and 2,024 wounded since violence broke out in India with the arrest of Gandhi on August 8 just when the Congress party had made him Generalissimo of an intended non-violent campaign for independence. Sixty of the dead and 648 of the wounded were Government employees, including military and policemen, he said.

"Violence Bars Parley"

Mohandas K. Gandhi's Congress party must shun violence and drop any plan to win its aims through revolution before the British will negotiate with it, L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told Commons today.

Amery disclosed that 846 persons have been killed and 2,024 wounded since violence broke out in India with the arrest of Gandhi last August 8 just when the Congress party had made him generalissimo of an intended non-violent campaign for independence.

New Intervention Appeals

Sixty of the dead and 648 of the wounded were Government employes, including military and police, he said.

The India question, which has cropped up repeatedly since Parliament reconvened, was raised again as new appeals for United States intervention came from several Indian quarters.

In New Delhi, Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq, the Moslem Premier of Bengal, declared today that arbitration was the United States' duty and that if she intervened "the solution of India's problems would be the easiest thing possible."

Cable Sent To Roosevelt

A special committee of India's third largest party, the Hindu Mahasaba, cabled both President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night appealing to them to urge Britain to declare India's independence.

"There can be no question" of Britain negotiating with Gandhi's party, Amery declared, "so long as there is any danger of a recrudescence of the troubles for which they have been responsible or until they have made it clear they have abandoned the whole policy of acquiring control of India by illegal and revolutionary methods."

The Congress leaders "by their own action have put themselves out of court," Amery added.

"Door Remains Open"

To treat with them before they "come to an agreed settlement with the rest of the country," he said, "would create greater difficulties with the Moslems and other parties and would be regarded as a direct betrayal of the army, police and civil service."

Nevertheless, the Minister asserted, "the door remains open for favorable consideration of any proposals agreed to by the leaders of the Indian parties within the framework of the British declaration."

Britain has promised Indian dominion status after the war.

British Publicize Plan For Post-War Trials

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—Britain quickly put the agreement with the United States on post-war punishment of war criminals into action as a propaganda weapon today, broadcasting the full announcement in a score of languages to the peoples of Europe, Africa and Asia.

President Roosevelt in Washington and Viscount Simon in London announced yesterday plans for a United Nations commission to fix the guilt of crimes against civilian populations.

Greeted With Satisfaction

The agreement was greeted with much satisfaction in British quarters, chiefly as a sign of Allied concurrence on a policy upon which to base appeals both to the subjugated nations to keep up resistance to the Axis and to Germans and Italians themselves to overthrow their warlords.

Some Britons were pleased also by the implication to belligerents and neutrals that the war can end only with the surrender or destruction o fthose Nazis and Fascist war lords and Quislings who might hold lingering hopes for a negotiated peace.

Source Of Complaints

The vagueness of Allied policy toward the German and Italian people as distinct from the Nazi and Fascist leaders had been the source of repeated complaints by the British press and by Parliament.

Irritation had grown in some quarters particularly over the use to which Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels was putting some British utterances to convince the Germans that their defeat would mean slavery and death for them.

Critics repeatedly had drawn a contrast between the Russian line, distinguishing sharply between the Nazi rulers and the German people, and the declarations of some Britons that the Germans as a whole must be held responsible for the government they keep in power.

Profound Effect Seen

Some British observers said the effect of the announcement in occupied countries where Quisling regimes have been set up and in Axis satellite countries might not be apparent quickly but would be profound.

The proposed United Nations commission to investigate and name the war criminals will find much of its work already done by the inter-allied committee of refugee governments in London. It began months ago to prepare lists of those actively responsible for the Axis terorr in their homelands.

Nazi-Defying Phyllis Shot Down At Least 2 Of Foe, Army Says

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—The triumph of Phyllis—the Flying Fortress which wobbled home last week on two motors after she was all but shot to pieces over France—became even more stirring today when United States headquarters disclosed that her gunners shot down at least two of the forty FW-190's which attacked her and damaged several others.

Phyllis was in last Friday's big Fortress raid on Meaulte, in occupied France, and was winging home last in a tail-end formation when Nazi fighters pounced on her.

She made her base even though two of her motors were shot out of commission, her rudder and stabilizer each bore three shell holes, half her controls were shot away, her landing gear was smashed, a huge hole was punched in one wing and 200 holes were put into her fuselage.

NEW-TYPE NAZI PLANE REPORTED IN ACTION

LONDON, Oct. 8—(AP) A new type of German fighter-bomber, the Messerschmitt 210, said to be able to carry 4,000 pounds of bombs is now operating over Britain, it was reported authoritatively tonight.

The plane, which is the latest version of the original Messerschmitt 110, crack fighter plane, is a twin-engined, low-wing monoplane with a fat fuselage and rounded wingtips.

The News Chronicle said that at least two had been shot down in recent weeks over this country.

NAZI TROOPS JITTERY ALONG FRENCH COAST

OCT 9 1942

LONDON, Oct. 8—(AP) The Germans switched on their powerful searchlights on the occupied French coast south of Calais tonight, and probed the skies and the English channel.

The reason was not immediately apparent since there had been no report of air raids or sea engagements. The Germans, however, have been jittery along the coast since the Allied raid on Dieppe.

The lights appeared to be installed on high ground at a point where the channel is but 20 miles wide.

British See Sign Of Nazi Preparation For Winter

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—The German intimation that infantry would be withdrawn from Stalingrad was regarded tonight among London military observers as indication that Hitler already was preparing for winter along the Russian front.

These observers saw the possibility that the Nazis were preparing for eventual withdrawal from the Volga city.

London, *Friday*, Oct. 9—The *Daily Mail* said today that photographic reconnaissance showed that American Flying Fortresses in their last raid Saturday had completely destroyed the airplane factory at Meaulte, near Albert, in northern France.

The German air force has been using the factory as an airplane maintenance and repair base.

Ruling On Soldier Marriages

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—The diocesan chancellors of the Church of England recommended to its clergy today that no marriage ceremonies be performed for United States or Canadian soldiers who do not have the formal permission of their commanding officers, as required by army regulations.

U. S. Sergeant Arrested After London Stabbings

Two Policemen and Girl Hurt in Leicester Square Fight

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP). — United States military headquarters announced today that Staff Sergeant Lafayette M. Shaw, Thirty years old, of Greenville, S. C., was held by London police following an early morning fight in Leicester Square, center of London's night life district, in which a young woman and a policeman were stabbed.

The police report to American headquarters said that Shaw stabbed Miss Jeanne Hinds with a hunting knife and slashed a policeman who intervened. Another policeman who, with the help of American military police, subdued Shaw was cut slightly while a third policeman running to the scene fell and broke his shoulder, the police report said. Miss Hinds's condition was described as serious. Shaw will be tried by an American court martial.

United States Army Private Samuel F. Willis, twenty-nine, of Lawton, Okla., was convicted by general court martial today on charges of assault upon two English girls on the same day, was dishonorably discharged from the Army and sentenced to one year of hard labor.

One girl testified Willis picked her up on Aug. 29 in an Army car, parked in a public place and was attempting to kiss her when an English military policewoman intervened.

The second girl testified that Willis picked her up later the same

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day, parked in the country, made advances, and when she refused, drove her home. Willis denied that he attempted anything against the girls' wishes. The case is subject to review by higher military authority.

ULSTER TO CURB NEW IMMIGRANTS

OCT 9 1942

London, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The British Government today announced restrictions on immigration to Northern Ireland, where outbursts of Irish nationalist political activity have increased since the arrival of American troops.

The Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, told the House of Commons that all persons not resident there before January, 1940, would be required to obtain entry permits from the Ulster Government. He added that other measures taken under the defense regulations in the interest of national security would permit the deportation of undesirables from Ulster. Permits will be issued only for six months.

Mr. Morrison said there had been considerable immigration to Ulster from Eire as well as from places in Britain during the last two years.

BOMB ROCKS BELFAST

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8—(AP) For the third night in succession a bomb outrage occurred in the neighborhood of the Cullingtree road police barracks in Belfast tonight.

A bomb was thrown and a policeman was seriously wounded in an exchange of shots, apparently with Irish Republican Army agents.

Strabolgi Urges High Strategy

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 8—Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, called today for a supreme Allied War Council and said that if all Allied efforts were directed to building up overwhelming air forces there would be a speedy and victorious end to the war.

"From recent speeches of Nazi leaders," he said in an address, "it is clear . . . that Hitler and his confederates would like a patched-up peace, leaving them in possession of their ill-gotten gains. They are angling for this before they lose the initiative."

He said the Allies had sufficient weapons "to be able to force the pace . . . . but lack supreme Allied direction of the war.

"For victory in a reasonable time, we must harmonize the strategy of the principal Allies—including Russia and China. We cannot afford to wait any longer for a supreme Allied War Council.

"The only answer to Hitler's boasting or to peace maneuvers is to attack at the earliest possible moment with all available strength of the United Nations."

AMERICAN WOMEN SEIZED IN FRANCE

Vichy Embassy Makes Public Names of Those Assembled in Paris for Internment

OCT 9 1942

LIST IS ONLY TENTATIVE

Does Not Include All Taken Into Custody—Some May Have Since Been Released

VICHY, France, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States Embassy made public today an incomplete and thus far unrevised list of American women, some with dual nationality and others only with American connections, who were reported assembled in Paris for internment at Vittel Mineral Springs Park and adjacent hotels by the Germans.

The embassy emphasized that the list did not include all those taken into German custody and that some of the names were of persons who might later have been released. The list included:

A

Germaine Alazard, Martha Alert, Fernande Albertson and her daughter, Jeanne; Mrs. Marie Madeleine Aldis, Marcelle Anderson, Mrs. Siranoosh Sarkis Azadian.

B

Violet Bache, May Baker, Jacqueline Mercedes Banfield, Ruth D. Barth, Mrs. Evelyn E. (Harry) Barlow, Miss or Mrs. Battye, Helen Hoyt Baxter, Fern Lombard (Mrs. Charles E.) Bedaux, Marie Jeannette Berube (Sister Claire Philimene of the Order of Filles du Saint Esprit), Mrs. Marguerite Beruwers, Sarah Biesel-Millicort (Mrs. David P. Biesel), Elsa Blanchard, Mrs. Dorothy Bliss, Odile Bouligny, Fanny Bouvet, Mrs. Reine Brown, Mrs. Maria Romagny Buffoli, Miss Margaret Benedict Bull.

C

Mildred Florence Caissotti, Marguerite A. Caldman, Mme. Jacques Calve, Renée Camby, Elizabeth Carmalt, Francine Cave, Marguerite Chah-Mouradian, Olivia Johnson Chambers, Mrs. Carin Mason Chatenay, Eudora M. Clover (known to have been released later), Edith Roberts Groome Collin, Louise Martinet Condlon, Mrs. Mabel Corey, Marie Louise Crapp, Nelly Crawford, M. A. Crotters.

D

Rosalia Davenport, Geraldine Davis, Elena de Basevi, Edith de Cairos, Gladys Kriebel Delmas, Marie Delplancq, Claire Deutch, Madeleine Land Dittenofer, Gurneltlyn Donabrue, Henriette Douglas, Miss Katherine Dudley, Mrs. Eva Lombard Duez, Rosario Durand.

E

Savine Earl, Katherine J. Eisenmann, Louise Elliott.

F

Lucy Fabry, Yvonne E. Felten, and her daughter, Yvonne M. Felten; Marie Louise Ferando, Marie Suzanne Feuillerat, Attilite Ficke, Mrs. Bessie Frolow.

G

Mrs. Mabel Gardner, Mrs. Jacqueline Gelin, Rose Gherei, Helene Goltheiss, Margaret Trout Gregg, Marguerite Grenet, a Sister of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

H

Mrs. Gertrude Hamilton, Elizabeth C. Hanley, Mura Hansen, Jeanne Bernadette Harrington, Germaine Mirloret (Mrs. J. L.) Harrington, Lillian Fisk Harrison, Agnes Jenny Harwarth, Jean Hauhuth, Marguerite (Mrs. George) Haviland, Miss Ida B. Heintzen, M. Claire Hennessy, E. L. Howard.

I

Andree d'Estrees Irwin.

J

Mrs. Florence Marguerite Jones, Godlia Juliette Jordan.

K

Kor Kevorkian, Rose Koeffler, T. A. Kolman, Clementine Kozlowska (Sister Mary Gregory of a Catholic religious order), Jeanne Kaulis.

L

Julia Marie (Mrs. L. A. Andrien) Lamoureux, Anna Law, Mrs. Francoise Leinkowlte, Marie Madeleine Lewis, Mrs. Aurore Livingston, Marcelle Bargot (Mrs. Charles E.) Lloyd, Helene Lorenc, Helen Irene Lulle, Mrs. Edith Lyme.

M

Jean Mabilly, Mrs. Eugene T. MacCarthy, Anita MacDonald, Alice Mackay, Louise Maignan, Marie Manks, Lea Macovitz, Urusula Wolcott Marini, Palmyre Maaskoff, Gertrude McBrady, Lydia (Mrs. Joseph C.) Meles, Miss Jane Helen Merritt, Mrs. Mildred Whitney Metcalfe, Margaret Miller, Marise Marcelle Moch, Maria Monte, Maria Humphrey Moore, Anna Johanna Mueller, Princess Murat, the former Helen Isabel MacMille; Mrs. Noel Murphy.

N

Virginia Nash, Devye Nelson, Doris Nelson, Marguerite Nelson.

O

Irene (Mrs. James Francis) O'Brien, Mary (Mrs. Frank J. O'Neill, Nadine Oxnard.

P

Miss Antoinette Paige, Madeleine Jeanne Parisi, Mrs. Sharye Parker, Marguerite Passera, Henrietta Prats, Mrs. Flora Walton Prince.

R

Mrs. Jeanne Rager, Mary Ranney, Mrs. Louise Ratte, Miss Aime Devereaux Reynolds, Lina Matson Ricannet, Elsie Robinson, Miss Viola Rodgers, Mrs. Jeanne Rodriguez, Raymonde Roland, Edith Rollmer, Elaine Rozers.

S

Mrs. Zita Wallace Salmont, Lilly See, Frances Serrell, Luliette Shepherd, Alice May Sieling, Hortense and Juliette Simendinger, Mrs. Lucie Isabelle Snowhill, Paulette Snowhill, Elsie Southwick, Lilly Guichard Southwick, Anna Spoden, Gerarde and Madeleine Steenkiste, Camilla Steinbrugge, A. Stepanow, Mathilde Stephens, May Barnes Statfords.

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Henriette Tres, Helena Theodore, Eleanor Bell Thomas.

U

Josephine Angela, Duchess of Uzes.

V

Mrs. Louis Vanroten.

W

Miss Sarah Watson, Berthe White, Mrs. Myra Wilson, Lucille D. Wischenegradsky.

Vichy, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States Embassy said today that the name of Mary F. Dixon, born in Baltimore, was on an incomplete list it had received of Americans interned by the Germans at Vittel, in occupied France. The Embassy said that the list was unrevised and that some persons which it named might later have been released.

Stalin's Letter in Tokio

Nazis Say Reds Circulated Copies of Second-Front View to Papers

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 8 (AP).—A Transocean (German news agency) dispatch from Tokio said today that the Russian Embassy there had circulated to all Tokio newspapers copies of Premier Josef V. Stalin's letter "to a United States correspondent" stressing the importance to Russia of a second front.

[The letter, addressed to Henry C. Cassidy, chief of The Associated Press Moscow bureau, called on the Allies to meet their obligations to Russia "fully and on time." Russia is at peace with Japan although at war with the rest of the Axis.

[At one point in the letter Stalin wrote: "I think that the Soviet capacity of resisting the German brigands is in strength not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself domination."]

Possible Russ Purpose

The Russian purpose in circulating the letter in Tokyo may have been to call Japanese attention to Stalin's reply to the correspondent's question, "What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?"

Stalin replied: "I think that the Soviet capacity for resisting the German brigands is in strength not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination."

Russia maintains a strong army in Eastern Siberia, facing Japan's veteran, well-equipped Kwantung army across the Manchurian-Siberian frontier.

Chinese Report Hainan Leased To Foe by Wang

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Say Nanking Puppet Regime Pledged Its Man Power to Japan in Secret Pact

CHUNGKING, Oct. 8 (AP).—A Chinese army spokesman reported today that Japan and the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime at Nanking have signed a secret treaty whose provisions include a long-term lease for the Japanese for the Island of Hainan.

He said that the treaty was signed in Nanking toward the end of September by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Japanese Minister without portfolio, who was on a good-will mission to Nanking, and Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking regime.

(Hainan, an island of 14,000 square miles, is off southeastern China and French Indo-China. Japanese forces landed there in February, 1939. The United States, Great Britain and France all asked Tokio for explanations of the action and were told the occupation would last only as ong as military necessity demanded. The Japanese then established themselves solidly and created a base utilized in their southwest Pacific campaigns.)

The spokesman said Wang also placed the man-power and resources of puppet-ruled China at Japan's disposal, and agreed to recognize North China and Mongolia as autonomous.

"The enemy's plans are to divide China into a number of regions," the spokesman declared.

He said that in return for the concessions Japan gave Wang only crumbs, the output of some arsenals in Manchukuo "plus a little equipment the enemy seized from us."

The Japanese already were building a powerful naval base on the southern coast of Hainan when the treaty regarding the island was signed, the spokesman asserted. One provision of the treaty, he said, was to form a pool of Chinese manpower available to the Japanese.

"The enemy, in anticipation of a long war, has felt badly the need for man-power resources," he asserted. He said some puppet Chinese troops already had been sent to French Indo-China.

In the four and one-half months from May 15 to Sept. 30, an army spokesman said, the Japanese lost 22,450 men killed in the battles of Chekiang and Kiangsi Province, and failed in their effort to "link up a network of communications for military operations."

Using 170,000 men, he said, they closed a gap of 360 miles between the terminals of the Hangchow-Nanchang Railway, but the Chinese recovered all but 100 miles, forcing the enemy into a retreat which did not stop until it reached the Lanchi-Kinhwa sector of western Chekiang, where the Japanese still are holding out.

The campaign, he said, also cost the Japanese 1,050 prisoners and considerable war material, including sixty-four launches sunk.

WILLKIE ENDS VISIT IN CHINESE CAPITAL

Chungking, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Wendell Willkie departed from Chungking by plane yesterday, it was disclosed today, ending a five-day visit in the provisional Chinese capital.

The next stop of Mr. Willkie's world tour, which has taken him through the Middle East and across Russia, was not immediately disclosed.

The secrecy surrounding his departure was in keeping with the censorship which cloaked his progress from the time he entered China until he reached Chungking last Friday.

Japanese Advance Is Claimed

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A German broadcast, quoting what the announcer said was a Tokyo dispatch, reported today that Japanese troops had made an advance against stiff American resistance on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands.

There was nothing from any other source to confirm this report and no broadcast from Tokyo itself has been heard to make any similar claim.

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U. S. Fighters Help RAF Blast Germans Behind Egypt Lines

Airports, Convoy, Troops Reported Damaged in 12 Trips During Day

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—United States fighter pilots escorted RAF fighter-bombers on a raid behind the German lines yesterday, part of an exceptionally heavy air blasting of the enemy, it was disclosed today.

On 12 trips over enemy territory during the day, the RAF was said to have caused heavy damage to German airports, convoys and troop concentrations.

Long-range British fighters struck deep behind the lines, bombing and machine-gunning troops and trucks, and firing German boats moving east along the coast on the way

back.

Long-range bombers of the RAF attacked targets on the North African coast between Derna and Sidi Barrani, including the Axis seaplane base at Bomba, where they damaged a number of enemy aircraft, a British communique reported.

There was no activity on the land front beyond the usual night patrol skirmishes, the communique added.

Bengal Premier Urges U. S. To Arbitrate India Dispute

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 8.—Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Moslem premier of Bengal, declared today it was the supreme duty of the United States to arbitrate existing differences between Britain and India.

"I am convinced," Huq said in a statement issued to American newspapermen, "that if America were to take the lead and intervene between the British government and the Indian people, the solution of India's problems would be the easiest thing possible."

The statement, issued after a series of conferences between representatives of minority groups, urged that India's divergent religious sects make a new attempt at settling their squabbles before presenting a unified demand for a national government to Britain.

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Jungles Slow New Guinea Push

Difficulty in Moving Supplies Forward All but Halts Australian Troops.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—Allied troops, having driven the Japanese back across the summit of New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains, found themselves facing today the same supply difficulties which the invaders encountered in their unsuccessful push toward Port Moresby.

A communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that almost insuperable complications in maintenance of supply lines were progressively slowing down the Allies and raised the question of how far they might pursue the retreating Japanese.

The bulletin declared the Allies had suffered practically no losses in driving the Japanese from their advance positions near Ioribaiwa, thirty-two miles air line from Port Moresby, and pushing forward during the last ten days to win control of the pass through the highest part of the mountains.

[A Berlin broadcast, heard here by CBS admitted today that the Australians had advanced as far north as Kagi, but it sought to cover up the Jap retreat by claiming that "the battles continue to be favorable for the Japanese" and mentioning fierce hand to hand fighting in which the Australians were said to have been pushed back to their original position south of Kagi."]

Difficulties Described.

The supply problem was emphasized by Francis Forde, Australian Army Minister, who returned from a visit to the front with high praise for the Allied troops.

"Arm chair strategists should see the Owen Stanley country through which our troops are advancing and should see the long, wearying mountain roads over which supplies must be hauled," Mr. Forde said. "The men themselves plow through mud sometimes knee-deep, pick their way through a tangled mass of jungle creepers and vines, and scale precipitous mountain tracks which even mules cannot climb—all the while carrying equipment."

Today's communique, which was devoted wholly to the situation in the Owen Stanley sector, did not indicate whether the Allied forces actually had moved through the pass to the north eastern slope of the mountains. It left no doubt, however, that the threat to Port Moresby had been smashed for the present.

"The enemy, as we expected, has discovered his supply problems, aggravated by constant air attacks, were imposible of immediate solution," the communique added.

Japs Shanghaled Natives.

Reports from New Guinea said native carriers forced into service by the Japanese, but now on the Allied side, told how enemy forces struggled vainly to keep supplies flowing through the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Natives of Rabaul, New Britain, more than 300 miles from New Guinea, said they were rounded up and jailed, then thrown into ships and taken to Buna much in the manner of slaves in olden days. During the passage and after landing, they said, they were given little food and no medical attention. They were forced at bayonet point to work day and night over slippery, precipitous trails. Many of the natives died and, survivors said, the Japanese moved forward along the tracks, pushing the bodies aside.

This eyewitness account of a mass raid by United States heavy bombers on an important mission against an Axis sea transport center was written in a four-motor Consolidated Liberator by Edward Kennedy, veteran chief of the Associated Press correspondents covering the war on the Mediterranean front.

By EDWARD KENNEDY.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OVER GREECE, Oct. 3 (Delayed).—Mass formations of giant American bombers are attacking ships in Navarino Bay, one of the enemy's main bases for supplying Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in Africa.

It is a daylight raid and one of the biggest and most spectacular so far made in this theater of war.

We unloose a terrific shower of heavy bombs on our target. The enemy replies with a storm of anti-aircraft shells which burst about us.

Pursuit planes attack us and our gunners meet them with concentrated fire which sends four of them crashing down into the sea in smoke and flames.

(An official account of this air smash last Saturday, the second in 48 hours by heavy bombers of the United States Near East Air Forces Command, said two large supply ships were hit squarely and exploded and that of five Axis fighters which attacked the American formation, four—three Messerschmitt 109's and a Macchi 202—were sent blazing into the sea from the B-24's guns. The Greek port of Pylos is on Navarino Bay.

(It is at the mouth of the Ionian Sea, on the west coast of the Peloponnesus in Southern Greece, about 130 airline miles southwest of Athens.)

We got some scars, but all our planes are safe and all our men are alive as we set off for home, leaving death and destruction behind us in Navarino Bay this sunny Saturday afternoon.

We are in four-motored Consolidated B-24's of the heavy bombardment group which forms an important part of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's air force in the Near East.

Seven war correspondents under Maj. Robert H. Parham of Norman, Okla., are on this raid, each in a different plane. It is the first time reporters have participated in a mass American Air Force mission.

It started this morning when we went to the operations room, which looks like a country schoolhouse. In place of the blackboard is a big map and before it stands Maj. John R. ("Killer") Kane of Shreveport, La., who will lead our planes.

Few schoolboys ever listened as eagerly as we do while he tells his airmen and us what the target will be and traces the route on the map. We are told at what heights we will fly and how we will come in for the kill. A time signal is given. Everyone sets his watch to the split second. Then we go to the planes.

Great Armada of Planes.

Once we are all off the ground we get into formation and soon are winging over the sea or to our goal. This is a great armada of monster planes that looks like a naval fleet which suddenly has sprouted wings.

For a long time the sky is clear and the sun shines brightly on the sparkling blue water beneath us. Then we run into heavy cloud banks, which are rare in this region. So much to the good; they screen us.

For hours we fly. Then, as we near our goal, we ascend to the designated altitude. We all look a little like Mickey Mouses in the black snouts which are oxygen masks. It is cold up here and I see that a fly which has come with us has died for lack or air.

It will not be long now. Our co-pilot, Lt. David S. Watt of Lancaster, Pa., signals me. Then we see land, land which embraces the almost land-locked bay of Navarino at the southwest tip of Greece.

We see ships in this bay: Wrecked ships of previous raids, dummy ships of concrete set in the water to deceive us. We also see two real ships moored almost side by side—big ships laden with supplies for Rommel. Those are the ships we want. We go in.

Ugly Packages of Death.

But our commander, Maj. Kane, is not satisfied with our formation so we go out again, swerve around in a big circle and in again. This time it is just what he wants.

The kill is on.

Around those two ships is a geometric line and our job is to make all our bombs fall inside a square formed by that line. We have so many bombs to drop and such big ones that if we all do this the ships cannot escape.

Our bombardier, Lt. George J. Lyons of Conimicut, R. I., lets them go. In quick succession, these big ugly packages of death which we have been carrying leave the plane.

I am in the very last of many planes going over the target. This means I have the best grandstand seat of all the correspondents. It also means that our plane is the likeliest to get attacked and the likeliest to get into the way of ack-ack.

Below I can see the bombs splashing into the water all around the ships. In the middle of one ship is a great black blotch which may be smoke or a gaping hole. Then I see a red tongue which looks like fire. From this height and at this speed it is difficult to see exactly what is happening below. I only know that it must be hell for any one down there.

I see black bursts of ack-ack shells. I am just thinking how glad I am they are not near when a jolt almost knocks me off my feet, then another succeeds in doing so. I see two bursts as sheels explode just beneath us.

Our pilot, First Lt. John R. Muehlberg of Montclair, N. J., swerves and dives to get out of the ack-ack fire. The mountain peaks in the distance dance all around us and I am not sure whether I am standing on my head or my feet. I only know that Lt. Muehlberg is a pilot I would bet on any day.

Plane Called "Jersey Jerk."

Somehow we are in a closely knit formation again, so close we can almost reach out and touch our companion planes.

All our planes bear the unofficial names given them by their crews—something like the names of race horses. In our V-shaped final element of this raid is "Snow White." Our plane is the "Jersey Jerk."

They come at us—enemy pursuit planes. There are at least four of them. One charges in while the others cautiously hang outside. He comes at us, the final plane.

Our tail gunner is Sergt. Norman F. Brandt of Manitowoc, Wis., and Norman is ready for him. He puts up a fire which beats him off. The glass above Norman's head cracks as a bullet, presumably, glances off it. That was the only scar we got. I owe my life to Norman.

But on leaving us the attacking plane goes for "The Witch," which is just ahead of us to the left. Then other enemy fighters come in. One is an Italian Macchi, the other is a German Messerschmitt, and they are after "The Witch."

At this second I cannot see the attacking planes, but I can see "The Witch's" side being drilled with holes—27 holes as later proved by count.

Fire at Attackers.

We all fire at the attackers. Big bullets, half an inch thick, are flying all around. The output of 15 guns from our planes is concentrated on them.

The Witch is taking the brunt of the attack. A big window on its side is open. There stands the gunner, exposed from the waist up, firing at them. A bullet crashes into the Witch's side and goes right through the gunner's knee. He does not flinch. He sticks to his gun and keeps firing.

He is Sergt. Norman Frost of Miami, Fla.

Two other men in the Witch are slightly wounded. They are Technical Sergts. Joseph E. Farmer of St. Charles, Va., and Marvin L. Breeding of Dallas, Tex.

In their compartment is Henry Gorrell of the United Press, whom I have known and competed with since the days of the Spanish civil war. For the first time I feel sorry for Henry. But no need to. He is splattered with Frost's blood, but he is not hit. He puts a tourniquet on Frost's leg. The other two wounded sergeants help and only when the job is finished do they reveal that they are injured (although not dangerously), too.

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Gun

We are flying close together and every gun we can train on the attackers is in action. Blood has been drawn on our side and all our sergeant gunners are angry, swearing as they shoot.

One of the attacking planes goes down in smoke, the pilot descending to the sea by parachute. The other goes down in flames. The pilot bails out, but his parachute does not open. The pair which attacked a formation such as this are death or glory boys and they got the former.

We now sweep across the southern stretch of Greece and out to sea. All our bombs have fallen in the harbor. None has fallen on the soil of Greece; we do not want to kill Greeks.

The navigator of the Witch is Second Lt. Peter L. Vlahakes of Newark, N. J., who is getting his first glimpse of the land of his ancestors, and we are bombing only 50 miles from the town his father left 30 years ago to go to America.

For me, this is a special day. A year and a half ago I was bombed from the Olympus line to Thermopylae, then to Piraeus, bombed again at sea, dive-bombed in Suda Bay and machine-gunned as I slept under olive trees in Crete. I finally arrived in Egypt with a brave but defeated army so "bomb happy" I could hardly write the story.

I felt then we would return to Greece one day. But I never thought it would be like this—to be taken there by our own American planes, to be with Americans like these and to be on the giving instead of the taking end of a bombing.

Memories Recalled.

What a contrast from those dark days.

I never realized then what was in store for me—to look on Greece again and for every bomb that fell near me to see a much bigger one fall on the malefactors who despoiled this country and are today starving its people.

I remembered the people of a little village near the River Lethe who were so kind to us on last year's Easter Sunday and how they ran into the woods, leaving the paschal lambs uneaten because our presence brought German bombers on them.

They returned late that Easter Sunday to find their homes in ruins. People like them are below us as we fly over Greece and I know that they are for us.

But our task is done and we have only to get home. To do so, we must fly over danger zones and it is broad daylight. We must fly within range of enemy fighter bases. They do not attack us, but they tackle the forward elements which have gone on some time before us.

We attacked Navarino Bay in two big formations with just enough time between the two to give the enemy a chance to say, "Thank goodness, that's over," before coming down on him again.

It was the first formation that was attacked going home and the result was the same as when we were attacked. One German and one Italian fighter plane shot down and no losses of planes on our side. In these two planes, neither pilot even bailed out. They went right down into the sea.

Moonless Night Helps.

Then nature, as though jealous of what man has done in her air this day, puts on a show of her own. Equinoctial storms, almost two weeks late this year, are on us. This means that the south wind, which blows up to now, clashes with the stronger north wind from Europe. One of the results are waterspouts rising in the sea as the sun casts its last fading glow.

Now the sun sinks and a moonless night throws its protecting cloak around us as it did on the memorable twilight when I left Greece the last time.

But the weather is not so kind. These new winds, strange to the Americans who have been flying here only in past months, come up and blow us north. We do not realize that we are being shoved off our course.

It is hours later now and we are

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over land but we can not see it. All we can see are stars. The storm has raised dust from the land and blown in mist from the sea. We are trying to land under blackout conditions and can see no signal lights.

For one hour we circle about, then we see the lights we are looking for and Muehlberg and Watt put the plane down on the darkest field I ever saw.

We go to dinner.

To the airmen it was just a day's work.

There is so much heroism, there are so many heroes on this trip I cannot mention them all. I can only say there was no American soldier who faltered or who hesitated to give all he had. And there was no American soldier who did not give credit to those who built these marvelous planes.

Maryland Man Pilot.

So many guns were fired at the attacking planes that it is impossible to say which gunner in our formation felled them.

In the first formation three sergeants were credited with shooting down a Messerschmitt. They are: Richard J. Haggerty, 20, of Shamokin, Pa.; Clarence M. King, Nixon, Tex., and John B. Zealor, 21, of Roxbury, Conn. Their plane, Li'l De-Icer, was piloted by Lt. Victor Raphel, Cumberland, Md.

In our plane, other members of the crew were Lt. James Reid, Montgomery, Ala.; Sergts. George Dannenhauer, Tucson, Aliz.; Al Couturier, North Attleboro, Mass.; Milton F. Matthews of Maryland, and Corpl. F. J. Delmonico of Brooklyn.

On "The Witch" were Lt. Glade Jorgensen, American Fork, Utah, the pilot; Lt. Henry M. Sparger, Mount Airy, N. C.; Lt. Robert T. Goldberg, Blooming Prairie, Minn.; Sergts. Donald S. Allen, New York City, and Joseph Byrne, La Crosse, Wis.

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Marine Trapped in Tank Survives Attack by 65 Japs

Fighter Beaten, Stabbed Left for Dead in Solomon Islands Battle.

Editors Note: The following account of action in the Solomon islands, distributed by the Associated Press, was written by a Marine corps correspondent in the combat zone.

By SGT. RICHARD T. WRIGHT

A U.S. OUTPOST SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 12—(Delayed)—Private First Class Eugene Oliver Moore, U.S.M.C., is living on borrowed time.

Sixty-five Japs trapped him in his tank on Gavutu island, ripped open the hatch, threw hand grenades into it, and set it on fire.

Smoke and fumes forced Moore out of the tank after the other crew members had been killed. The Japs grabbed him, knocked him down, kicked him, jabbed him with a pitchfork, knifed him, then picked him up and bounced him off the side of the tank.

"I guess they thought I was dead," Moore recalls. "I had quite a bit of blood on me, and was unconscious."

Taken to Navy Hospital

Private More, whose home is at San Francisco, Calif., at first was believed to have been killed in action. Rescued by his comrades and skillfully cared for by Navy doctors, he is very much alive today, after being evacuated from the Solomons to this base with other Marine wounded.

He told his remarkable story from his cot in the mobile base hospital which the Navy has stationed here. One of the first to visit it was Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, who paid a visit to the hospital during a stop over on his tour of Pacific naval outposts.

(While the fight at the tank was in progress another Marine, Private Kenneth Koon, was shooting at the Japs with his rifle from a position nearby. He was reported to have killed 31. This figure, if finally officially substantiated by the Marine corps, will exceed in one respect the famous exploit of Alvin C. York, World war hero, on the western front. York was credited with killing 20 Germans. York, however, in addition to the men he killed, captured 132. His achievement earned him several high decorations).

"We were advancing up the beach in front of the infantry," Moore told the writer. "They were moving very slow as a result of sniper fire, when we stopped to fire a shot with the cannon. It was my job to handle the radio and load the cannon.

Fire at Pill Box

"We were firing at a pill box a couple of hundred yards away, when I heard our tank commander yell and fire his 45 up through the turret. I looked out one of the peep sights and saw what looked like an army of Japs.

"We all draw 45's cocked them, and posted ourselves to keep the Japs from coming down the turret. One Jap rammed a pitchfork down the turret, and another started swinging a long knife. The tank commander shot him in the hand and they both withdrew.

"They were making a lot of noise and after looking out again I found that someone was firing at them. I got up next to the sergeant who was guarding the turret, and one of the Japs stuck his head down inside the turret. I knew one of them would sooner or later, and was ready for him. I shot him right between the eyes.

"About this time the tank commander ordered the driver to move up the beach. The tank jamped ahead a few feet, and we realized that they had put a brace between the wheels. I poked a submachine gun outside the tank and started firing, but they cleared away.

Grenade Explodes in Tank

"Suddenly there was a terrific explosion and I saw the tank commander go down — then I felt a burning pain in my neck and realized they must have thrown a grenade down the turret. A few moments later they set fire to the tank. The smoke and fumes were terrific, and the driver and I figured it was better to get outside the tank and get shot rather than burn to death. So the driver poked his head outside the front hatch. They shot him.

"I figured it was better to go out feet first. So I piled out the tank and one of them helped me along. I remember one of them climbed on my back and started walloping my head. They were banging me all around the place and I was bleeding and everyone of them was trying either to kick me, punch me or knife me and about that time I passed out. When I came to, they had me in the naval shack which served as a hospital.

"I had a hole in my crash helmet so large that I couldn't get it back on my head. I suppose it saved my life.

"Incidentally, they stole twenty dollars from me and it made me plenty mad."

Sniper Picks Off 31 Japs

While Moore's tank was under siege, Private Kenneth Koon, of Summitville, Ind., was [illegible] distance away sniping at the attackers. Private Koon, also among the wounded here, was an eyewitness to the entire action, and is credited with picking off more than 30 of the Japs. This is his story:

"Somehow I had gotten ahead of my platoon and was forced to take cover by snipers. Up ahead was a bomb shelter and beyond it a Jap pill box. I saw a Marine corps tank come lumbering up from the beach, heading for the pill box, and at the same time a howling herd of Japs came pouring out of the bomb shelter.

"They threw a brace in the wheels and stopped the tank and then swarmed all over it. During this time I was banging away with my rifle and several times, I am convinced, I got two Japs with one shot. They were so intent upon getting the guys in the tank that they didn't notice their men going down.

"I could see one Jap on top of the tank with a pitchfork, jamming it down the turret and trying to get at the Marines inside. Several others were brandishing long knives, but they didn't seem to be getting to first base. Finally one of them threw a hand grenade into the tank. I figured the Marines were down after that, since there was a pretty big explosion, but I kept firing and they kept dropping.

Set Tank Afire

"They still couldn't get inside, since the men were evidently alive, so they got some gasoline, threw it on the tank, and set fire to it. The tank started burning, and throwing up big clouds of smoke, and I was wondering whether the guys inside were dead or supermen.

"I saw one of them come out, and they promptly shot him. Another Marine, (this was Moore, I later learned), came out the front hatch, and in all my life, I have never seen one man take such a beating.

"They kicked him in the face and stomach, they pulled his hair, smashed him with their fists, jabbed him with a pitchfork, knifed him, and one of them got him by the arms and another by the legs, and bounced him off the tank. They finally moved away from the tank and let him lay where he was.

"After I was brought back to the naval shack that night, my lieutenant informed me that he personally counted 31 dead Japs around the tank.

Hit By Sniper

"After the Japs left the tank they took off toward the pill box," Private Koon went on, "I headed for the bomb shelter. I took two steps and one of the snipers nailed me in the leg.

"I finally made the bomb shelter. If there had been anyone inside I wouldn't be here today. I lay there for six hours until some Marines found me. We lay there all that night with bullets whipping through the shack and let me tell you, brother, it was hell. My pal over there was wounded while crawling up on the roof to get a shot at the snipers.

"Jap snipers with rifles and machine guns were strapped in the trees and hiding in empty oil drums and caves, and they caused more trouble than anything else.

"We were the first wave to hit Gavutu, and went zig-zagging up the beach to form a skirmish line. A buddy of mine was running beside me, and just before we hit the deck they got him in the chest.

"From that point on I was so mad I couldn't see straight."

Seven in Fortress Crew Saved After Week on Raft

OCT 9 1942

Shark Rips Belly of Rubber Float, Just Misses Air Compartment.

By CHARLES McMURTRY

WITH THE PACIFIC FLEET, Sept. 27—(Delayed)—(AP) They called it a close brush with death—those seven days on a rubber raft in shark-infested waters. Today they learned it was even closer than they realized.

Their flying Fortress forced down in the Coral sea by a blown engine cylinder head and depleted fuel, nine United States fliers crowded onto the four-man raft. Two died of exposure. The rest subsisted on a bite of chocolate a day, shot two tiger sharks, fought off a third and waved frantically as high flying planes passed them by.

Today as they told of their harrowing experiences, they learned for the first time that a shark had ripped the bottom of their raft from end to end, narrowly missing piercing the air compartment. The Associated Press had been told about that in a ship-to-ship telephone interview three days ago with an officer of the destroyer which rescued them Sept. 19.

Makes Crash Landing

"Van Haur (First Lieut. James P. vanHaur, 24, pilot, Missoula, Mont.) made a honey of a crash landing," co-pilot Orvid W. (Bud) Anderson, 26, of Bremerton, Wash., said in describing how their Fortress bomber "The Spider" was forced down in darkness.

"All nine men were forced to crowd on one four-man raft. We were unable to inflate the two-man raft and another four-man float went down with the plane. We sat shoulder to shoulder around the edge. x x x

"The only food was chocolate. It was rationed one-ninth of a bar daily and accepted in the best of spirits. No one asked for more at any time.

"The first day we saw a PBY plane and fired four flares but it did not see us. x x x

Attacked By Shark

"We were attacked by a tiger shark but fought him off with a paddle. The shark returned and I shot him between the eyes when he was close to the boat.

"Another followed the raft all of the fourth day and night, licking at the paddles. The fifth morning the shark got up courage and attacked. I shot him in the belly. x x x

"Gagnon (Sgt. Joe Gagnon, 23, bombardier, Tupper Lake, N. Y.) ruined the aluminum paddle beating off another shark.

"De Amour (Corp. Lucien de Amour), gunner, of Beverly, Mass.) complained for three days of a head bump which he had received when the plane landed. He thought he was still on the plane and wanted to go down and check the guns. Darden (First Lieut. Sidney L. Darden, 26, navigator, Waco, Tex.) tried to keep him quiet to prevent upsetting the boat. The boat overturned three times, twice in one night in rough weather.

Jumps From Raft

"De Amour broke loose the last night and jumped over the side, pulling into the ocean with him Sergeant Anderson (Richard Paul Anderson, 23, radioman, Brookline, Mass.) who was custodian of the chocolate. (Anderson clambered back on.)

"Then Hosegood (Corp. James Hosegood, 33, asistant gunner, Riverside, Ill.), who seemed as well as any of us, suddenly took sick and died the same night.

Gagnon rigged up a hook and line, using tinfoil for bait, and caught a small flying fish. We cut it into seven pieces and ate it raw, head, tails and fins.

"We saw planes all the next morning and thought we were close to something. We felt so good we all started bawling from relief when a scouting plane dipped low to show it had sighted us. The last drop of water was gone and the chocolate also was gone."

The other two survivors are Sgt. Constantine Rusesky, 23, engineer, Shenandoah, Pa., and Private Virgil L. Murray, 25, side-gunner, St. Regis, Mont.

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7 Army Fliers Survive on Raft After 7 Days During Which 2 Died

Escaped From Flying Fortress After Crash-Landing on Sea in South Pacific. They Shot Sharks, Ate a Flying Fish

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE PACIFIC FLEET, Sept. 27 (Delayed)—Seven Army fliers, rescued from the South Pacific after drifting on a four-man raft for seven days, saw two other members of their B-17 bomber

crew die of exposure.

"If we had to lose a bomber we were damn well glad to get rid of that one," the survivors said today. "We called it 'Spider,' because it was hung together with thread. It was one of the first Flying Fortresses."

The men existed on a sip of water, rationed morning and night, and a bite of chocolate daily. Twice they saw airplanes, but were unable to attract attention either with flares or their frantically waved shirts. They fought off three sharks and shot two of them.

They were surprised to learn later from a news correspondent that a shark had ripped the bottom of their rubber raft end to end, but fortunately had not pierced the air compartment. The fliers knew the bottom was torn, but had no idea of the extent of the damage.

Survivors of Ordeal

Survivors of the bomber's crew are First Lieutenants James P. Van Haur, 24, pilot, Missoula, Mont.; Arvid W. Anderson, 26, co-pilot, Bremerton Wash., and Sidney L. Darden, 26, navigator, Waco, Texas; Sergeants Joe Gagnon, 23, bombardier, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; Richard Paul Anderson, 23, radioman, Brookline, Mass., and Constantine Rusesky, 23, engineer, Shenandoah, Pa., and Private Virgil L. Murray, 25, side-gunner, St. Regis, Mont.

Corporal Lucien de Amour, gunner, of Beverly, Mass., crazed by his suffering, leaped from the raft the sixth night and perished. Corporal James Hosegood, 33, assistant gunner (no address), died of exposure and illness three hours later.

The old Flying Fortress left its Southwest Pacific base Sept. 11 with two other bombers and at the turning point in its mission the cylinder head of the port engine blew out.

"With only three engines we fell behind the formation," Lieutenant Anderson said. "With Darden navigating we got over the island base about 9 P. M. We could see the shore line but no lights because of the heavy overcast. We circled and kept calling for search lights without success. We were afraid to try a landing because you haven't got a praying chance in those dangerous mountains. At 11 P. M. we had only twenty minutes' gasoline supply remaining and knew we would be forced down.

"Van Haur made a honey of a crash landing. Most planes break in two, but ours held together, probably because it dropped flat.

"All nine were forced to crowd on one four-man raft. We were unable to inflate the two-man raft and another four-man float went down with the plane. We sat shoulder to shoulder around the edge. Our cramped knees touched. There was no room to move or lie down.

"There were only five quarts of water, rationed a swallow in the morning and a swallow at night.

"The only food was chocolate. It was rationed one-ninth of a bar daily and accepted in the best of spirits. No one asked for more at any time.

"We were attacked by a tiger shark but fought him off with a paddle. The shark returned and I shot him between the eyes when he was close to the boat.

"Another followed the raft all of the fourth day and night, licking at the paddles. His fin made a phosphorescent wake. The fifth morning the shark got up courage and attacked. I shot him in the belly.

"Gagnon ruined the aluminum paddle beating off another shark.

"De Amour complained for three days of a head bump which he had received when the plane landed. He thought he was still on the plane and wanted to go down and check the guns. Darden tried to keep him quiet to prevent upsetting the boat. The boat overturned three times, twice one night in rough water.

Jumps Into the Sea

"De Amour broke loose the last night and jumped over the side, pulling into the ocean with him Sergeant Anderson, who was custodian of the chocolate.

"Then Hosegood, who seemed as well as any of us, suddenly took sick and died the same night.

"Gagnon rigged up a hook and line, using tinfoil for bait, and caught a small flying fish. We cut it into seven pieces and ate it raw—head, tail and fins.

"We saw planes all the next morning and thought we were close to something. We felt so good we all started bawling from relief when a scouting plane dipped low to show it had sighted us. The last drop of water was gone and the chocolate also was gone."

Japanese Camoufleurs on Kiska Toil Vainly To Hide Installations From U. S. Bombers

OCT 9 1942

By The Associated Press.

AN ALASKAN BASE, Oct. 8—Japanese camouflage shows up as pretty bad in recent pictures taken of Kiska Island by United States airmen, who are now in almost daily raids and are pushing their plane-a-day record hard.

The pictures were taken during raids, and they give a good idea of what is to be seen when the weather is clear enough for a photographer to see anything at all over that Japanese-occupied island in the Aleutians.

The pictures demonstrate that the Japanese certainly have not abandoned Kiska. In fact, they are apparently bending every effort to make the base stronger and to get as much as possible of it underground.

Kiska's landscape is such that even a small trench or a misplaced board shows up in an aerial photograph like a sore thumb. This is a territory where a man's trail through the tall gras lasts for days. A wrecked plane that catches fire hopelessly shows its fate for weeks afterward.

Nevertheless, the Japanese have made desperate camouflage efforts. They made a beach look like a runway—and it had United States airmen fooled for a little while. They set dummy planes in rows that fooled nobody. They must have thought that on Kiska gardens were planted in straight rows, for otherwise they wouldn't have bothered to make a little building look from the air like a nice, straight-rowed vegetable garden.

But, most of all, the Japanese have attempted to get underground —sinking buildings into pits and then putting grass roofs over them; putting dirt roofs on their structures; filling in parts of the island and cutting out others.

However, the Americans found in recent pictures that the Japanese had been so busy on such projects they had not taken time even to pull Zeros or wrecked seaplanes off the beach, to repair damaged barges or do much of anything else.

JAPAN FACES CERTAIN RUIN, GREW SAYS

Former Ambassador Declares Winning War Wouldn't Help

Tells Victory Rally Militarism Will Break Social Order

OCT—9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 8—Japan faces sure ruin even if she should win the war, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told a victory-loan rally tonight.

"When I say that Japan is ruined," the former envoy to Tokyo explained, "I offer no glib assurance of your triumph and ours in the cause of democracy and human progress. I mean only that, even if Japan were to win the war—which it surely will not—the Japanese people would face the ruin of their business and their social system.

"If they were to win, they would be still as they are today, enslaved by their own leaders. The faltering steps which they have made toward constitutionalism, toward humanitarianism, would be undone. Pawns under a senseless but mighty militarism, the nation would turn toward a new age of darkness blacker than any that they have known before."

Small Solace

He added that all this is small solace to us, however, for if ruin faces Japan our problem is how to escape being ruined with her.

"It would be small comfort to us," Grew said, "to see Japan eaten up by a monstrous militarism if the same militarism devoured us . either Japan destroys us all, including the Japanese people themselves, or we destroy the militarism of Japan and win for all the Pacific peoples the just and free society which we believe to be the rightful condition of all nations."

Desire For Conquest

Grew said that "there is no limit to the Japanese desire for conquest."

The Japanese, he said, "may not intend to take New Orleans or San Francisco or Vancouver or Toronto —in this war. They do intend and expect, in dead seriousness, to conquer Asia, to drive us out, to force us to make a peace which will weaken us, and cause us to grow weaker with time.

"And then later, in five years, or ten years, or fifty years, they would use the billion men of enslaved Asia, and all the resources of the East, to strike again."

Growing Strength

Grew spoke of the growing strength of the enemy at another point in his address.

"Today Japan is stronger than ever," he said. "We now face not only Japan but Japan and Japan's conquests. These conquests are greater than we have permitted ourselves to realize. . . . They include populations aggregating three times the population of the Japanese empire. . . . A huge aggregate of human beings, the majority of whom are docile and capable of tremendous toil.

"True, we are counter-attacking. But Japan is on the inner circle and she is busily developing the resources and the man power that she has seized.

Fleet No Jest

"No one—any longer—can prattle now of defeating Japan in three months. We hear no longer about the tinder cities of Tokyo and Osaka. We do no jest about the Japanese fleet, nor about their air force. We know that we face a destructive, united enemy, and that we must bring to bear against that enemy force as united as and greater than that which he has marshaled.

"There is no easy way to victory. We must work, we must fight, we must sacrifice, we must conserve. We must give up our easy living, deny ourselves luxuries, devote our wealth to the common wealth."

Grew warned against expecting internal trouble in Japan.

Revolution Impossible

"Germany and Italy possess groups of unknown size and power which await only the time and opportunity to revolt. In Japan there are no such groups.

"They are fanatical. They believe in their war, in the Government which wages it, and in the incorruptible certainty of their national cause.

"The leaders of Japan are not suicidally minded incompetents. History will show that they have made a miscalculation, but they have miscalculated less than most of us suppose. In this they find strength."

OCT 9 1942

A.F.L. FAVORS AID TO RUSSIA IN WAR, BACKS MUSICIANS

Union Suggests Time for Second Front Be Chosen by Military Experts.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor made clear today that it favored all aid to Russia short of direct association with the Soviet trade unions and that the time for a second front must be entrusted exclusively to military experts.

President William Green expressed the general views in response to the appeals of two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union congress, silver-haired Jack Tanner, outspoken Russian sympathizer and president of the richest union in the world, the Amalgamated Engineering union, and Bryan Roberts, who gave the delegates a dramatic picture of bombed Britain.

Vote Support of Musicians

The convention also voted "unqualified support" of the American Federation of Musicians in its conflict with record and broadcasting companies and the anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice.

Without referring specifically to the A.F.L. executive council's decision to maintain only an indirect relationship with Soviet unions, through the British, Green nevertheless underlined that action, declaring that the officers and members of the federation were "discriminating, analytical men," and that totalitarianism and dictatorship were synonymous terms.

Against Totalitarianism

"Totalitarianism is repugnant to our democratic ideals and convictions, no matter in what form it is presented," Green said. "Let it be totalitarianism practiced and preached by Hitler in Germany, or the Fascism preached by 'Charlie McCarthy' Benito Mussolini in Italy, or the totalitarianism preached by any other dictator in any other country; we are against it all." The delegates applauded his statement.

Green declared the heroism of the Russian people has "challenged our admiration" and it was the A.F.L. policy to give to the Soviet union "full and complete measure of support. Our workers in the factories in America are producing materials to be shipped to Soviet Russia for the purpose of supplying their heroic soldiers with the implements and equipment of war."

On the subject of a second front, the A.F.L. chief said "we react favorably" to the suggestion for undertaking that offensive "as quickly as possible."

Tanner, who dwelt at length upon the "second front" subject and sought to explain that Soviet trade unions serve a purpose different from those of America and Britain, did not receive universal applause. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the teamsters union, a dominant member of the A.F.L. Executive council and fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union congress last month, listened attentively to Tanner but remained stolid when the speech ended.

CANADIAN NAVY AID IN ALEUTIANS

OCT 9 1942

Warship Force Cooperated With U. S. Vessels In Andreanof Islands

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 8—Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced tonight that a Canadian naval force of five warships cooperated with the United States force which effected the recent landing in the Aleutian Islands.

MacDonald said he could give no further details because of security reasons.

The United States Navy announced in Washington October 3 that positions in the Andreanof group of islands in the Aleutians had been occupied, without opposition, by American armed troops with naval support. The date and the extent of the operation was not announced, although it was said it happened "recently."

Airmen Taking Part

It was known previously that Canadian airmen have been taking part in operations against the Japanese in the Aleutian area. It was also made known previously that Canadian warships have been working with American naval units in the Aleutian area.

In reporting that a Canadian naval force had its share in the operation, MacDonald added that it was but another instance of how Canadian forces are cooperating

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with other forces of the United Nations.

"Reason To Be Proud"

"We have reason to be proud," he said, "of the work which our navy has been doing in the Atlantic ever since the first day of war. It has been both defensive and offensive, defending our coasts and our convoys and taking offensive action against the enemy whenever our ships could contact him.

"Now we have taken our part in an offensive action in the Pacific, have had our share in seizing the intiative from the Japanese and cooperating in a move which will put the United Nations in better positions to attack them."

AMERICANS HIT 37 AXIS SHIPS

USAAF In Egypt Credited With Destroying Or Damaging Number Since June

War Department Advised That Near Misses Probably Would Raise Total

seventy-seven missions between June and the close of September.

Medium bombers, North American B-25 two-engine craft of the type used to raid Tokyo, carried out thirteen missions in scourging Axis supply lines in Africa.

Axis Losses Described

Freight vessels included in the shipping toll ranged in size from 2,500 to 10,000 tons, Maxwell said. In addition, attacks on Tobruk, Bengasi and other ports resulted in the destruction of small Axis boats and lighters, along with warehouses, ammunition dumps and oil-storage tanks.

The Liberator bombers ranged as far as Navarino Bay in Greece and Suda Bay in Crete. Their raids included an attack on June 15 on Italian fleet detachments.

Losses Match Foe's

American combat losses virtually matched the foe's, Maxwell said. American bombers destroyed six enemy planes, probably destroyed seven more and damaged eight, aside from "probably a very considerable number" destroyed on the ground.

Definite American combat losses sustained from the fire of enemy planes were two heavy bombers and two fighters, but a third heavy bomber and four medium craft were listed as missing and probably lost. Altogether, including losses by anti-aircraft fire, American combat losses were put at five B-24 and six B-25 bombers and eight P-40 fighters.

Canada's Press Freedom Defended

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 8—Norman McClary, secretary of state, in a statement prepared at the request of the Chicago *Sun*, replied today to Col. Robert R. McCorick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, who had rereffed to Canada as a place "where freedom of the press does not exist."

"The press in Canada is at least as free as the press of any other democratic country in wartime," said McClary, a member of the Dominion Cabinet, whose post corresponds to that of Home Secretary in the British Government.

"In press matters we maintain the principle of voluntary censorship in which we endeavor to aid the newspapers, and the press cooperates fully.

"Proceedings are rarely taken and only against a paper in a case where it is believed it can be established that information of value to the enemy has been publishel or any subversive campaign has been carried on prejudicially affecting the prosecution of the war.

"These dangers are guarded against in any democratic country in wartime."

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—The growing destructive power of American air forces in Egypt was credited officially today with sinking or badly damaging thirty-seven Axis warships and other vessels since early June while harassing the ports and supply lines of the Nazi desert army.

Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell advised the War Department that damage from near misses of American bombs and other unobserved destruction probably raised this total of the havoc wrought on the enemy.

In a report summarized by Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson, the American army commander in the Middle East said the airmen had loosed 3,161,000 pounds—about 1,580 tons—of bombs in the last 110 days. Of these 969,000 pounds were dropped during September alone.

Operated Independently

The American air fighters operated with Britain's Royal Air Force in support of British forces battling General Erwin Rommel's desert army, but the report indicated they operated independently in many of their far-ranging attacks in the eastern Mediterranean on enemy shipping and supply ports. Under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, chief of American Air Forces on the Egyptian front, four-engine B-24 Liberator bombers carried out

NAVY PLANE FUND IS VOTED IN HOUSE

OCT 9 1942

Six-Billion-Dollar Appropriation Bill Covers Variety of War Projects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—(AP) A $6,236,956,621 appropriation measure, boosting this nation's cost-of-war bill to $220,000,000,000, was passed swiftly by the House today to finance a naval aviation expansion program and a variety of other war-born projects.

The new appropriations encountered no opposition on the floor, winning final approval by a voice vote. Members of the House Appropriations committee informed the House that the United States soon would be spending at the rate of $6,000,000,000 monthly for arms.

Nearly 90 per cent of the new omnibus deficiency bill was earmarked for the Navy, with $2,862,000,000—the measure's largest single allocation—set apart for 14,611 naval planes to give Uncle Sam's growing fleet of aircraft carriers its sting.

Fleet Expansion Approved

In addition to the direct appropriations to a dozen different government agencies, the measure formally granted the Navy department authority to enter into contract obligations for the previously-authorized, 1,900,000-ton fleet expansion estimated to cost $9,510,000,000.

On top of $5,595,388,308 for the Navy, the measure bundled up $500,000,000 for war housing, $33,800,000 for the Office of War Information, $19,000,000 for a guayule rubber project, $25,000,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation, and $10,303,680 for the War Manpower commission.

6 Billion a Month

Both Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the Appropriations committee and Rep. Taber (R-NY), ranking minority member agreed that the country's spending rate for war—$5,384,000,000 in September—would reach $6,000,000,000 a month by the first of the year.

While Taber expressed the hope that it would go "still higher," Cannon, in response to a question from the floor, said that he believed the $6,000,000,000 monthly rate was approaching the maximum.

Scope of the appropriations ranged all the way from providing shortwave air lanes to carry America's message of victory to the Axis countries to building homes for war workers, from developing guayule plants for rubber to improving the gulf intercoast waterway.

Measure Goes to Senate

The measure now goes to the Senate, where quick action is also expected.

During the House discussion, Rep. Cannon (D., Mo.) declared that American-built planes were superior to those of the enemy. He said that General George C. Marshal, Army chief of staff, had sent a United States pilot "on a special mission" to the Solomons and New Guinea for the express purpose of determining the relative merits of American fighter planes and the Japanese Zero.

The pilot reported back, Cannon said, that he had been unable to find a single American flier who would "trade" his American ship for a Zero in battle.

In sending the bill to the floor, the Appropriations committee made public a transcript of testimony—carefully edited to prevent military secrets from reaching enemy ears—in which top-ranking government officials discussed new problems arising from the war.

High on the priority list of congressional discussion, the possibility that legislation will be sought soon to control the nation's manpower and meet the needs of industry, agriculture and the armed forces was laid before the committee by top-ranking war officials.

Service Law Needed

Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower commission, told the committee that "some kind of national service legislation is imperative," adding, however, that it may never be necessary to "use compulsion."

From War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson came the opinion that "appropriate legislation is going to have to be passed in the nature of a national selective service so that men can be directed into spots where they are needed."

The transcript disclosed that the same problem was worrying the Office of War Information. Elmer Davis, OWI chief, said that the nation is becoming as confused over the manpower issue as it was over the rubber situation three months ago, and that clarification of the War Manpower commission's policy was necessary to remove "confusion from the public mind."

Davis, in discussing the OWI's part in the war program, praised the nation's newspapers for their "whole-hearted cooperation" in the work, and expresses belief that it would be "impossible as well as undesirable to attempt forcible censorship."

"It is the job of the OWI," Davis declared, "not only to tell the American people how the war is going, but where it is going and where it came from—its nature and origins, how our government is conducting it, and what, besides national survival, our government hopes to get out of victory."

Warns on Nazi Propaganda

He cautioned that Hitler had used propaganda to "soften up" France before its downfall, that the Nazi leader "is using that same weapon on us, too; he has been using it for years past; and we would be fools not to use it on him and his allies as well."

He drew a distinction, however, between propaganda based on truth and falsehood, saying the OWI would stick to the truth.

Other highlights from the transcript:

1. Disclosure that the War Communications board has approved "in principle" a broad plan for government development and control of all the nation's shortwave facilities as part of the Office of War Information's strategy to reach audiences in enemy territory.

2. A statement by James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission chairman, that the FCC is investigating reports that radio announcers have been tipping off enemy submarines through tricky song dedications and the juggling of prices in advertising.

3. Testimony by Army engineers that construction of the Florida cross state barge canal, is not likely to be started until the war is over because of the demand on material, equipment and manpower.

4. A report by Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal that the Navy is putting "every possible effort we can upon aircraft carriers," and his statement that contract renegotiations by the Navy department already had resulted in recovery of between "three or four hundred million dollars."

5. Assurance by Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, until recently chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, that the Navy now "has considerably more pilots than required for our general needs."

No Steps Taken Yet

Although no steps have been taken yet to slow down the growth of the Army and Navy, he said in response to questions at a press conference that there is an "outside limit" on their size.

Of immediate importance, he said, is "the time element." He indicated that he meant by this that agreement must be reached on the speed with which the armed forces should be built up, so that they might not outrun the ability of the country's war plants to supply them with weapons and equipment.

"However, once the army has been built up and armed, it will be a comparatively simple matter to keep it furnished with an adequate flow of replacement supplies and equipment," he added.

"There is constant discussion between the chiefs of staff, the manpower organization, and ourselves on the time schedule under which the growing army can be equipped," Nelson said. "The time is coming rapidly when the whole matter must be decided. I think the decision will be soon.

"Until we reach this limit, it is a question of constant adjustment. Women are coming into war industries and other new sources of manpower are being tapped but sometime we will reach the bottom of the barrel."

Asked whether he and the military leaders agreed on how soon the bottom of the barrel would be reached, Nelson replied:

"I'm sure there will be a meeting of the minds on the outside limit, and then we'll try to reach it."

Asked specifically whether the nation's arms producers could equip and supply a 10,000,000-man Army by the end of 1943, Nelson replied, with a smile, "I'd rather not discuss that."

Nelson indicated he approved

U. S. Must Decide Size Of Army, Says Nelson

OCT 9 1942

Decision Needed to Determine Gigantic Problem of Distribution of Manpower Among Factory, Field and Fighting Front.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. (AP)—A warning from WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson that the United States must soon decide how big a fighting force it can efficiently maintain brought the nation face to face tonight with the gigantic problem of how best to distribute its manpower among factory, field and fighting front.

the idea of a national service act to mobilize all manpower for distribution among the armed services, the farms and industrial plants, but believed this should be resorted to only if "the present voluntary machinery doesn't work."

Meanwhile maldistribution of manpower already was beginning to hamper war production. Output of both copper and molybdenum, which Nelson termed "two very, very vital things," has been retarded by the defection of workers from mines and smelters, he said. "Every pound of copper production that we lose is one pound less for shell casings," he added.

In an effort to channel workers into such production, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt issued an order late today providing that gold miners released by a government decree shutting down their mines must not be hired by any other employer west of the Mississippi without government approval.

McNutt directed the U. S. Employment service to refer gold mine workers to essential non-ferrous metal mining, milling, smelting and refining activities.

Still another development bearing on the manpower situation was an announcement from the census bureau that some 500,000 unemployed persons had gone back to work during September, bringing the total of unemployed down to 1,700,000, lowest level since 1929.

However, the back-to-work movement was more than equalled by the dual effects of the back-to-school and military service movements, and employment also declined during the month, dropping 2,100,000 to a total of 52,400,000 persons.

Agricultural employment declined by 1,000,000 persons between August and September to 10,200,000. Most of this decline, as well as that in non-agricultural employment was among men since the return of girls to school was offset by the employment of older women, the Census bureau said.

The bureau's figures on unemployed do not include, of course, millions of married women and others who ordinarily do not seek jobs. Thus the nation's reserve of potential workers is much greater than the total of the "unemployed."

'LOYAL ALIEN' STATUS ASKED FOR ITALIANS

Order Leaves Petition At White House Seeking Non-Citizen Change

Those In America, Not In Favor Of Mussolini, Spokesman Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—Representatives of the Order of the Sons of Italy left at the White House today a petition urging that the status of non-citizen Italians be changed from "enemy aliens" to "loyal aliens."

The petition, bearing 40,000 signatures, was presented to Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, by leaders of the order who were received later by Vice-President Wallace.

Not In Favor Of Mussolini

Spokesmen said approval of the proposal would impress upon the world that the United States was not fighting the Italian people, but the present Italian regime headed by Benito Mussolini.

"Italians in America," said S. M. Lo Presti, of Cleveland, assistant supreme president of the order, "want to convince their adopted country of their loyalty. They are not in favor of Mussolini and his association with Adolf Hitler."

He said the order listed among its members the parents of men in the armed services of the United States, some of whom had died in action against the Axis powers.

Mayor William Spagnola, of Youngstown, Ohio, said the purpose of the order was to assure the United States of full cooperation in the war effort by Italian-Americans.

Several Gold-Star Mothers

Legislation to achieve the purposes of the order has been introduced by Representative Eliot (Dem., Mass.), who accompanied the delegation to the White House.

Vice-President Wallace and Senator Green (Dem., R. I.) saw the delegates, among them several gold-star mothers, at the Capitol.

Eliot suggested that parents of men in the service could be taken out of the enemy alien classification by administrative action. This, he said, would expedite approval of their full citizenship.

The broader intent of the petition, Eliot said, probably would require legislation such as he has introduced. It would not immediately lift restrictions against all the aliens but would make them eligible to appear before boards to prove their loyalty.

Thirty-Three Newspapermen Support President's Secrecy

Boston Writers Take Issue With Stand Of Washington Correspondents On Inspection Tour

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associaited Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—Thirty-three Boston newspapermen, the White House disclosed today, have taken issue with the same number of Washington correspondents who objected to delaying publication of all news on President Roosevelt's recent tour of the country until it was completed.

The following letter to the Chief Executive was released to the press by the White House:

"Boston, Mass.,
October 4, 1942.

"The President of the United States,
the White House,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"Although the thirty-three Boston newspapermen named below are not assigned to the nation's capital, we wish to take issue with the thirty-three Washington correspondents who took exception to the delayed publication of news concerning your recent trans-continental tour.

OCT 9 1942

Attitude Criticized

"It seems to us that these gentlemen would contribute more to the national unity by taking a constructive, rather than a nonconstructive, attitude on this matter.

If, as they say, newspaper readers are to have future doubts as to the completeness and authenticity of news emanating from the Government as a result of this type of censorship, then they would do better to spend their time dispelling these doubts and explaining the necessity for the censorship to these people rather than looking for reasons to carp.

"These are no usual times. The nation is at war and it should not be too much for these gentlemen to realize that 'business as usual' is out, even for the press.

"It has been remarked that there is no news story in the world worth printing if it will jeopardize the life of a single American soldier, and it seems to us that the press can do no less than to adopt the same attitude toward our Commander in Chief.

Safety Factor Cited

"Mr. Byron Price adequately replied to these correspondents on their first point of objection when he said that it was not possible to publish news that the President had made part of his trip without revealing by inference some part of his plans for the remainder of the trip.

"Concerning the second point raised—the decision to take on the trip only representatives of the three major press associations—the Office of Defense Transportation's order last Friday making general restrictions in wartime travel provides an adequate explanation.

Support Pledged

"We pledge you, Mr. President, our all-out support for whatever measures are necessary for victory.

"The foregoing has been indorsed by signature or by telephone by the following persons:

John Barry, Louis M. Lyons, James H. Powers, Mary Mahoney, Sam Cutler, Sumner Barovitz, Nathan Levenson, Lawrence Eager, Donald Willard, John Alden, William L. Tisdel, William J. Meek, James J. Neary, J. Malcolm Barter, Reginald Coggeshall, George M. Collins and Warren Dyar, all of the Boston *Globe;* F. Lauriston Bullard, Catherine Coyne, George Neary, Carl Porter, John O'Connor, Donald Ross, Talmadge E. Fletcher, Eugene J. Moriarty, Gordon Sanders, J. Addison Jackson, Edward T. Devin, Webster Tuttle, William D. Cotter and Raymond M. Russell, all of the Boston *Herald,* and John B. Knox and Bernard Freeman of the Associated Press.

DAVIS HAILS PRESS FOR ITS AID IN WAR

Tells House Group He Is Getting 'Whole-Hearted Cooperation' in Spreading the Truth

CENSORSHIP WORK UPHELD

Voluntary System Going Well and Is Only Plan That Will Work, Says OWI Head

OCT 9 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (A. P.)—The country's newspapers won today a tribute from Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, for their "whole-hearted cooperation" in the work of spreading the truth about United States war aims and accomplishments.

Mr. Davis's opinion was expressed earlier this week before the House Appropriations Committee when he asked for $26,990,000 to finance the O. W. I.'s use of propaganda-psychology to help win the war. His testimony was made public today.

"Are you finding that you are getting the whole-hearted cooperation of the newspapers of the country?" inquired Representative Ludlow of Indiana.

"Yes, indeed," Mr. Davis responded. "It is almost embarrassing, because they make us look as good as we would like to be, but I am afraid occasionally better than we really are."

Mr. Ludlow then inquired whether Mr. Davis had observed any trend developing which might "ultimately impinge on the freedom of speech?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Davis.

"Of course," he added, "that is primarily Byrdn Price's field. (Mr. Price is Director of Censorship.) Voluntary censorship of the press seems to me to work very well. I think it is the only kind that would ever work in this country.

"I think it would be impossible as well as undesirable to attempt forcible censorship. I think that the way Byron Price is running it is just as good as you can get it. It may not be perfect, but it works pretty well."

"It is the job of O. W. I.," Mr. Davis told the committee, "not only to tell the American people how the war is going, but where it is going and where it came from—its nature and origins, how our government is conducting it, and what, besides national survival, our government hopes to get out of victory."

He reported that the task meant "first of all, giving the people the news—and not merely the news that is immediate enough to get into the newspapers or on the radio, but the background information that will help them understand what the news is about—through radio, movies, magazines, pamphlets, posters, speeches, discussion groups and any other means that will promote the public understanding."

"We believe," said Mr. Davis, "that the better American people understand the war, the harder they will work and fight to win it."

First Seaman's Medal Awarded

OCT 9 1942

Quartermaster Decorated by Roosevelt for Rescue Work on Torpedoed Ship.

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The first medal awarded for heroism in the merchant marine during the war was pinned by President Roosevelt today on the coat lapel of Edwin F. Cheney Jr., a slender, 25-year-old seaman from Yeadon, Pa.

"This is really an historical occasion," President Roosevelt remarked. "There are going to be more of them. It recognizes a form of valor that is just as essential as valor on a fighting ship."

Mr. Cheney was quartermaster, at the wheel of the Atlantic Refining Company tanker, John D. Gill, when it was torpedoed on March 12. He released a life raft from the sinking, burning vessel and maneuvered it through burning oil to clear water by swimming under water and coming up only to breathe.

The Citation.

His citation for the medal said: "Although he had incurred severe burns about the face and arms in this action, he then guided four of his shipmates to the raft and swam to and rescued two others who were injured and unable to help themselves. His extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety in thus rescuing his shipmates will be an enduring inspiration to seamen of the United States Merchant Marine everywhere."

The seaman, who is married and the father of a five-day-old son, Bob, obviously was embarrassed at the White House ceremony, but the President promptly put him at ease. On a second torpedoed tanker after his heroic exploit, he was ready to go back to sea when he received word that a special committee had selected him, of all American merchant seamen, to receive the first Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal.

Trouble Opening Medal.

President Roosevelt fumbled with the medal's clasp, protesting: "They are all this way. They are terrible."

He turned the medal over to Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, and told him to try to open it. Admiral Land also failed and finally Vice-Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield, retired, co-ordinator of ship defense installations for the Maritime Commission, did the job.

The medal is a sixteen-pointed star appearing on a compass card, the star surmounted with an eagle and crossed anchors and suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon. The gold medal is accompanied by a gold rosette bearing the same basic design.

Remarking that Mr. Cheney would not want the medal flapping around, President Roosevelt informed him that he could wear the rosette all the time.

Mr. Cheney was born in Scotia, N. Y.

Argentine Beef Costs U. S. More Than Britain

Washington, Oct. 8 (AP)—Through lack of a coordinated purchasing system for army and civilian needs, the United States pays more for Argentine beef than Great Britain pays, the House Appropriations Committee revealed today.

The committee got its information from L. A. Wheeler, director of the office of foreign agricultural relations of the Department of Agriculture, during hearings on a sup-

30.24-1921B

30.24-1921B

plemental defense appropriation bill.

Asked by Representative Cannon (Dem., Mo.) if experience did not indicate that army buyers of Argentine beef were not "very good bargainers" because they paid more than the British, Wheeler replied that American buyers for the civilian market were largely responsible for the situation.

Bought At Fixed Price

Whereas the British bought their entire contract at a fixed price for a year, Wheeler explained, Americans who made purchases for the civilian market last year paid a higher price than the British and "this in turn caused our army to pay a higher price than the British contract."

Wheeler added that no canned beef for civilian consumption is coming into the United States this year, the product being used only for the army.

STEINHARDT GIVES REPORT

Envoy to Turkey Calls at White House—Returns to Post Soon

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Turkey, reported to President Roosevelt today. He plans to return to his post in three or four weeks.

On leaving the White House Mr. Steinhardt expressed surprise that attention had recently been given in this country to the German-Turkish trade agreement under which Turkey plans to send 45,000 tons of chrome to the Krupp armament company in an exchange for German arms.

Deliveries of chrome are due to begin on Jan. 15 if Germany in the meantime has delivered the arms to Turkey. He said that the agreement was fourteen months old.

Unemployed Down To 1,700,000

Washington, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Census Bureau announced today that some 500,000 unemployed persons went back to work during September, bringing the total of unemployed down to 1,700,000, lowest level since 1929.

However, the back-to-work movement was more than equaled by the dual effects of the back-to-school and military service movements, and employment also declined during the month, dropping 2,100,000 to a total of 52,400,000 persons.

Agricultural employment declined by 1,000,000 persons between August and September to 10,200,000.

J. C. Capt, census director, estimated that the principal labor reserve is composed of about 30,000,000 persons between the ages of 18 and 65. He estimated that approximately 8,000,000 of these would be needed as either workers or fighters if the war program reached the same proportionate level it did during World War I. Of those available, about 27,600,000 are women.

OCT 9 1942

Confirmed in Syria Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the appointment of George Wadsworth, of New York, to act as diplomatic agent and Consul General of the United States "near the government of the Republic of Lebanon, at Beirut, and near the government of the Republic of Syria, at Damascus."

Japs Quit 2 Of Aleutians

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—Blasted by American sea and air power, the Japanese appeared today to have fled from two of the three western Aleutian islands they occupied four months ago and were undergoing heavy bombardment on their remaining foothold.

Probably realizing they had blundered into what a naval spokesman termed a "rat trap," enemy forces have disappeared from the westernmost island of Attu and near-by Agattu with losses thus far totaling thirty-eight ships sunk or damaged and forty planes destroyed.

Concentrate On Kiska

The navy reported yesterday that no signs of Japanese activity on either island had been detected for several weeks. The enemy's lone remaining base, the island of Kiska, thus drew the concentrated fire of United States bombing planes.

Presumably operating from their new Andreanof Islands base, army Liberator bombers with fighter escorts dumped explosives and incendiaries on the Japanese Kiska encampment Monday, scoring hits on seaplane hangars.

All Jap Fighters Downed

Six enemy seaplane fighters which counter-attacked were shot down, and all the American aircraft, escaping what the navy termed "only light anti-aircraft opposition," returned to their base.

The enemy's occupation of Kiska was regarded in naval circles as increasingly jeopardized, not only because the new American base is only 125 nautical miles distant but because of the approach of bitter winter weather. Less than ten days ago the Japanese radio reported that snow and biting winds were causing hardship to their unsheltered forces in the islands.

Nipponese invasion of the islands, recently described as a Japanese "rat trap" by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations, opened with the bombing of Dutch Harbor, on June 3, a day before the Battle of Midway.

NEW CHINA ENVOY PLEADS FOR UNITY

OCT 9 1942

Appeals for Closer Cooperation, More Emphasis on Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(AP) China's new ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao-Ming, appealed today for closer cooperation among the United Nations, and more emphasis on offensive war.

At his first press conference since presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt, the new envoy emphasized his country's importance as a base for offensive operations against Japan.

"Until now we Chinese have been fighting a defensive war," he said, "but if and when enough American aid arrives in China, we can start on the offensive."

Asked if bases were available in China now for bombing operations against Japan proper, the ambassador replied:

"We have the bases. We are waiting for the planes."

As for submarine operations against Japanese supply lines, he said "bases always can be found" on the long coast of China, despite Japanese occupation of most of the coastal area.

Wei emphasized that, in his opinion, Japan's phenomenal successes in the western Pacific area have been due "not so much to Japan's own strength, as to the lack of effective cooperation among the democracies."

There is, he stressed repeatedly, strength enough and to spare in the United Nations ranks, but it must be coordinated in offensive action if the war is to be won.

Asked if he endorsed Wendell Willkie's statement in Chungking calling for a United Nations offensive on all fronts, he replied:

"If we want to win the war, we can not remain on the defensive."

Prior to his appointment as successor to Dr. Hu Shih, Wei Tao-Ming was Chinese ambassador to France.

FCC INVESTIGATES RADIO TIP REPORT

Washington, Oct. 8 (A. P.).—The Federal Communications Commission is investigating reports that radio announcers have been tipping off enemy submarines through tricky song dedications and the juggling of prices in advertising.

This disclosure was made by James L. Fly, chairman of the commission, during hearings on a supplemental defense appropriation bill reported to the House today.

Stressing the necessity of investigating the personnel of international broadcast and foreign language stations in the United States, Mr. Fly told the committee some "startling reports have been circulating since the outbreak of the war."

One of these reports, he said, was that an announcer was tipping off submarines on the movement of convoys from America by dedicating songs to the crews of certain vessels.

Another announcer was reported to have used an open code for the same kind of fifth-column work by juggling prices in radio advertisements and by deliberate but systematic grammatical errors.

These much-needed investigations, Mr. Fly said, have not been undertaken "with any degree of thoroughness," the Federal Bureau of Investigation having been unable to assume additional tasks.

7 Die in Crash in Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 8 (AP)—A plane and crew of seven from the Royal Air Force base at Greenwood, N. S., crashed into the Bay of Fundy two miles north of Port George today and sank immediately. The names of the crew were withheld pending notification of the next of kin.

WELLES SAYS AID TO RUSSIA WILL WIN WAR

Mentions Both Sending Of Arms And Opening Of Second Front

OCT 9 1942

Warns Argentina, Chile On Letting Neighbors "Be Stabbed In Back"

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 8—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, declared tonight that the surest way to defeat Germany was to aid Russia and pledge "the fullest measure of every means of help."

Paying high tribute to the Soviets' "epic and successful resistance" in an address before the National Foreign Trade convention, Welles mentioned both the sending of arms and the opening of a second front as possible means of aid.

A message from President Roosevelt was read in which the Executive said that in a truly free world all men must have the right to produce, equality of access to materials and to capital and a free choice of what they will produce.

Assured In Either Case

Mr. Welles, on the subject of aid to Russia, said:

"Whether that assistance be through the furnishing of arms, equipment or supplies, or whether that assistance be by means of the diversion of German armies forced upon Hitler through the creation of a new theater of operations, the fullest measure of every means of help will be given.

"The surest way to insure the defeat of Hitler is to give this help, and to give it unstintingly at the earliest possible moment."

Permit Stab In Back

Welles said he was "not one of those few who believe that we are losing this war" and that Americans have a right to be proud of their country's record since Pearl Harbor. They are heartened, he added, by the fact that most of the American republics have either joined in the war on our side or severed all relations with the Axis.

Argentina and Chile, however, still are permitting their neighbors to be "stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries" operating from their territory, said the acting secretary, but it is inconceivable that they will permit this much longer.

Contributes To Drive

Welles warned that "the unity which the free people have achieved to win their war must continue on to win their peace. For since this is in truth a people's war, it must be followed by a people's peace."

Planning now for that peace not only does not detract from our war effort but actually contributes to the drive toward victory, he said. For:

"The setting up now of efficient machinery to deal with such problems as relief and rehabilitation, for example, which will accompany victory, cannot fail to strengthen the resolve of all liberty-loving peoples, including those in areas now occupied by the enemy, to bring the conflict to the speediest possible conclusion; it cannot fail to make them realize that the sort of world for which we are striving is worth the sacrifices of war; is worth the cost of victory."

The task of post-war relief will be enormous, he continued, for much of the world will be "impoverished beyond anything known in modern times."

Must Be Self-Supporting

Eventually, however, the devastated areas must be made self-supporting, with the aid of "enormous shipments from abroad, both of capital goods and of the raw materials of industry," shipments for which "no immediate means of payment will be visible."

That means large financing, much of it long-term, he said, requiring cooperative action by the United Nations, until payment can be made both for interest on loans annd for current purchases of raw materials and other imports.

"I need not tell this audience," said Welles, "that international payments on that scale can be made only in goods and services. There is no other way. . . . Those who expect to export must take the world's goods and services in payment. I hope the United States is ready now to act on that lesson."

Cause Loss Of Ships

Without naming Argentina and Chile, who still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis powers, Welles observed that two American republics "are still permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and the subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors."

As a result of reports on ship movements sent out by those agents, he said, ships and nationals of Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Panama, the Dominican republic and the United States have been lost through enemy attacks in Western Hemisphere waters.

"But I cannot believe," he added, "that these two republics will continue long to permit their brothers and neighbors of the Americas, engaged as they are in a life and death struggle to preserve the liberties and the integrity of the new

world, to be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries operating in the territory, and under the free institutions, of these two republics of the Western Hemisphere."

Roosevelt's Message

In his message, the President said:

"We have been forced into desperate struggle for the preservation of a free world—a struggle which demands every ounce of the effort of everyone of us on many fighting fronts in production and in getting the materials and the men where they are most needed.

"In that effort we do not, thank God, stand alone. The United Nations and freedom-loving men everywhere are going forward with us, shoulder to shoulder to victory.

"In a truly free world all men and all peoples must have certain rights. They must have the right to produce to the fullest extent commensurate with their ability the things which they are best able to produce. This means equality of access to materials and to capital. They must have the free choice of what they will produce governed solely by sound economic principles and a due regard for the welfare of others.

No Nation Must Be Enslaved

"Each country must have the right to exchange its own products for things which it needs and wants and which other countries can produce to better advantage. In a free world no nation must be enslaved by any race, nation or group which calls itself a master people and demands by force or aggression the fruits of another's labor as is the announced intention of the Axis powers.

"Not only must the forces of tyranny and conquest be overthrown and rendered impotent, but during the war and upon our victory we must build a world in which the rights of man—all the rights of man—shall be assured. This is a tremendous task.

"The splendid work which the National Foreign Trade Council has done and is doing will help to establish a free world worthy of the sacrifice of our property, our labor and our lives and of the property, labor and lives of our valiant friends."

The National Foreign Trade Council's Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award for "outstanding contribution toward the advancement of our foreign trade" was presented to Under Secretary Welles.

Halifax Says Axis Resources Cut Time Advantage Of Allies

British Ambassador Tells Carnegie Institute That Situation Has Changed Greatly Since 1939

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, Oct. 8—Lord Halifax declared tonight that expanding Axis control of strategic raw materials was "a warning to reconsider our rooted conviction that time is necessarily on our side."

"We have grown so accustomed to the idea that we could command the resources of the world that a very few people realize how adversely the position has changed since 1939, and especially since the entry of Japan into the war," the British Ambassador said in an address at Founders Day exercises at Carnegie Institute.

"In 1939," he declared, "the Axis powers had no rubber, apart from their accumulated stocks and the synthetic product; today they have ninety-one per cent. of the world's supply. They had twenty-five per cent. of the bauxite; they now have sixty-six per cent. They had seven per cent. of the world's iron or ore; they now have forty-four per cent.

73 Per Cent. Of Tin

"They had nine per cent. of the tin ore; they now have seventy-three per cent. They had ten per cent. of manganese ore; they now have thirty-five per cent. They had eight per cent. of the lead ore; they now have twenty-one per cnt. Thy had six per cent. of the world's flax; they now have thirty-six per cent.

"These are bad figures. To some extent they are offset by our control of most of the materials which the enemy has not got, and by the lead we still retain in such commodities as nickel.

Rude Awakening

"Time may be on our side, if we face these ugly facts and apply ourselves more seriously than we have yet done to organize our own sources of supply.

"It will certainly not be on our side if we think we can settle down to a nice long, comfortable war, with a sure victory four or five years ahead. If we do that, one of these days we shall have a rude awakening."

Reviewing British experience in designing and producing war materials, Lord Halifax said the British had held their own against the Axis in aircraft design, but "the story of the tank has not been so satisfactory."

He added, however, that the British had "no reason to feel despondent" about the quality of new tanks now coming out of the factories.

Warns Of Propaganda

He warned that the Germans, confronted with increasing power of the United Nations, would "spare no effort of propaganda of false suggestion and of lying rumor that might destroy the confidence of the United Nations in one another."

"I have not the smallest doubt that most of the criticism you hear in this country of Britain, and any criticism there may be in Britain of the United States, is inspired, directly or indirectly, by our enemies," he said.

The Founders Day ceremonies at Carnegie Institute commemorated the gift of the institute by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburgh and marked the opening of three art exhibitions, replacing the international exhibit which has been discontinued for the duration.

Halifax Is Introduced As 'Lord Beaverbrook'

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, ended a three-day visit here with a trip to the famed St. Louis zoo. Several hundred persons stood and applauded as Lord Halifax and his party, including Lady Halifax, arrived at the chimpanzee arena.

A confused trainer said earnestly into a public address system, "We're extremely grateful for the privilege of working for such distinguished guests as Lord Beaverbrook and—"

A roar of laughter from the audience called forth a hurried correction.

FREE WORLD GIVES EQUALITY TO ALL, ROOSEVELT SAYS

OCT 9 1942

Foreign Trade Council Hears Message from President on War Aims.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—(AP) In a truly free world, President Roosevelt said tonight, all men and all peoples must have the right to produce, equality of access to materials and to capital and a free choice of what they will produce.

In a message prepared for the National Foreign Trade council President Roosevelt said:

"We have been forced into a desperate struggle for the preservation of a free world—a struggle which demands every ounce of the effort of every one of us on many fighting fronts in production and in getting the materials and the men where they are most needed.

Do Not Stand Alone

"In that effort we do not, thank God, stand alone. The United Nations and freedom loving men everywhere are going forward with us, shoulder-to-shoulder to victory.

"In a truly free world all men and all peoples must have certain rights. They must have the right to produce to the fullest extent commensurate with their ability the things which they are best able to produce. This means equality of access to materials and to capital. They must have the free choice of what they will produce governed solely by sound economic principles and a due regard for the welfare of others," Mr. Roosevelt continued.

Every Nation Has Right

"Each country must have the right to exchange its own products for things which it needs and wants and which other countries can produce to better advantage. In a free world no nation must be enslaved by any race, nation or group which calls itself a master people and demands by force or aggression the fruits of another's labor as is the announced intention of the Axis powers.

"Not only must the forces of tyranny and conquest be overthrown and rendered impotent, but during the war and upon our victory we must build a world in which the rights of man—all the rights of man—shall be assured. This is a tremendous task.

"The splendid work which the National Foreign Trade council has done and is doing will help to establish a free world worthy of the sacrifice of our property, our labor and our lives and of the proptry, labor and lives of our valiant friends."

Stimson Tells Flying Cadets To Fight With Skill But Not Cruelty

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 8 (AP)—"You must go into battle to fight with the skill and courage of the Axis but not with their cruelty and brutality," War Secretary Henry L. Stimson told aviation cadets at Randolph Field today.

"When you go into battle you will be equipped with the finest equipment and material an enlightened government can provide you, but in addition to this you must be indomitably brave and as representatives of a free republic, you will have an indefinable something that your enemies don't have and never will possess," he said.

Stimson's visit here concluded a four-day inspection tour of military flying training activities in the South and Southwest.

$500,000 Left on Deck In Rescues on Yorktown

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8—Four Marines left $500,000 in cash on the deck of the aircraft carrier Yorktown, sunk in the Battle of Midway last June, to aid sailors of the ship, officials said today.

Private First Class Peter Schultz, 22 years old, of Short Hills, N. J., has been recommended for a citation because he put his own life-jacket around a sailor, dropped him overboard, and then jumped and helped get him to a rescue boat.

The other Marines named as aiding the sailors were Sergeant P. E. Canton and Corporal Peter Kikos, both of Minneaoplis, and Private First Class Stanley Kozloski of Turners Falls, Mass.

The four Marines had received the $500,000 and some record books from a chief petty officer when a torpedo struck the Yorktown. The chief petty officer was lowered to a lifeboat, and the Marines were lowering the record books to him when a boatswain's mate shouted that five sailors were in trouble below deck and the Marines went to the rescue.

Son of Joe E. Brown Killed in Bomber Crash

Recently Made a Captain, He Dies in California

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP).—Captain Don E. Brown, twenty-five-year-old son of Joe E. Brown, actor, was killed today in the crash of an Army bomber near Palm Springs.

The Army ferrying command said Captain Brown was on a routine flight from the Long Beach air base to Utah when the crash occurred.

Captain Brown only recently was promoted to a captaincy, after having been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Forces July 11, 1941.

Learn of Son's Death at Field

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 8 (AP).—The parents, brother and an uncle of a Craig Field air cadet arrived here today to see him receive his wings tomorrow, and then learned of his death in a plane crash.

The twenty-two-year-old flyer, Christopher Billy Lambert, of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday when his training ship fell twelve miles northwest of here.

The field announced the crash today after Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lambert, of Trenton; Lieutenant John T. Lambert, of Camp Breckenridge, Ky., another son and an uncle of the youth arrived here. Efforts to reach them previously had been unsuccessful.

S. W. King Quits Hawaii Race

HONOLULU, Oct. 8 (AP).—Samuel W. King, Republican, Territorial Delegate to Congress, announced today he had withdrawn his candidacy for re-election to the post he has held eight years. Mr. King said he would become a candidate for a commission in the Navy, in which he holds the retired ranks of lieutenant commander. In last Saturdays territorial primary, Mr. King not only won the Republication nomination but received more votes than all other candidates of both parties combined.

Two Bolivian Editors Arrive For U. S. Tour

Miami, Fla., Oct. 8 (AP)—Two Bolivian newspapermen came to the United States today to begin a tour of the country as guests of the Government.

They are the first of about eighty-five Latin-American editors who were invited by Nelson Rockefeller,

Arturo Otero, director of *Ultima Hora*, and Frederico Gutierrez Granier, editor of *Tierra*, are the members of today's vanguard.

VICTIMS OF U-BOAT MOCK QUESTIONERS

British Ship Captain Says Nazis Got "Silly Answers" And Many Of Them

OCT 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Oct. 8—Submarine crewmen got only "silly answers" when they questioned survivors of a small British merchantman torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea early last month.

"I finally had to caution them to go easy," chuckled Capt. James L. Holmes, of San Juan, Trinidad. "I didn't want them to get the sub crew too irked."

One Torpedo Effective

A single torpedo, striking about 4.45 P. M., sank the ship in six to ten minutes. M. Davis, a West Indian member of the engine-room crew, apparently was blown overboard and drowned, but the other twenty-three men aboard were saved.

"The spotless, freshly painted submarine came up alongside the lifeboats," Holmes said. "The crewmen, all of them sunburned, asked a lot of questions.

"They didn't ask me, but I made it a point to be bailing out the lifeboat while they were alongside. Yes, I know a number of masters have been made prisoner.

Nazis Take Pictures

"They asked the usual questions about the ship and cargo, but all they got was a lot of silly answers. Everybody in the crew was giving a different reply.

"Finally, they took pictures of us—for proof of the sinking, I guess—and submerged."

Those in Holmes' lifeboat were landed on the coast of South America after seven days. A search then was started for the other lifeboat, which was found and towed to port the next day.

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Ex-Bundsman Accused Of Favoring Germany

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—A former Cleveland unit leader of the German-American Bund was accused in Federal Court today of having asserted that if he were drafted and sent abroad, he would "run to the other side and fight against" the United States.

The leader was Josef Belohlavek, operator of a Cleveland dental laboratory, who received his mail for several years from James Patrick Foley, Irish-born Cleveland postman. Foley testified they usually chatted and once he asked Belohlavek:

"Joe, are you in the draft?

"He said he was, and I asked him what he would do if he were sent over," Foley said. "He answered that he would run to the other side and fight against them."

"Did he mean against the United States," inquired Howard F. Corcoran, assistant United States Attorney, in charge of prosecution. Foley replied Belohlavek did.

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Field Group To Succor Nazis' Child Victims

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Marshall Field, chairman of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, said today that the committee planned to bring to this country children of persons deported from Unoccupied France to other Nazi-controlled areas.

He said that the committee would try to find homes in the United States for as many children as could be brought here.

CAMPBELL SEES UNITY

Cooperation Also Being Achieved by Allies, Briton Says

Sir Gerald Campbell, special assistant to the British Ambassador, in an address before 600 members and guests of the Rotary Club of New York at a United Nations luncheon at the Hotel Commodore yesterday said that unity and cooperation were gradually being achieved by the United Nations.

The speaker was introduced by Ray O. Wyland, president of the club, who also introduced twenty-one trade and consular officials of the United Nations to the audience. He said that Sir Gerald's thirty-six years' experience in Anglo-American relations had enabled him to understand the American point of view and he compared him to Prime Minister Churchill in being able to talk straight to American hearts.

Dreiser Renews Fire on 'Titled Class' in Britain

Hopes Hitler Will 'Abolish' That Caste if It Deserts Russia, He Tells Writers

In a letter to The Associated Press, Theodore Dreiser the seventy-one-year-old American novelist, asserted yesterday that the United States will be defeated in the war if it "tags along behind the British policy of business as usual."

Mr. Dreiser's letter answered the Writers' War Board, which denounced him two weeks ago for an interview he gave in Toronto, in which he was quoted as saying that "aristocratic horse-riding snobs" control Great Britain and that he hoped that if Russia defeated the Germans she would invade England.

The Writers' War Board, an unofficial agency formed to co-ordinate the war work of writers, adopted a resolution asserting that Mr. Dreiser's remarks about England's war role were such that "our enemies would pay him well for his disservice to our country's cause."

"I did not say that I'd be delighted to see Hitler rule the English people as a whole," Mr. Dreiser's reply said. "I yield to no one in my love of our country or that of humanity. . . . What I said was that if, due to this titled and monied class (in England) Russia was defeated I hoped that Hitler would attack England and abolish that titled class."

Mr. Dreiser asserted that the writers' board "without troubling to investigate the facts concerning my remarks . . . proceeded to ally me with Hitler and against the Allies." Ordinarily, he said, he would have dismissed the board's denunciation "for its servility to British toryism," were it not for the "great danger of our relations with the only peoples who have thus far thwarted the Nazis in their effort to conquer the world."

Mr. Dreiser said that he believed that the war can be won by the United Nations only "by joining our forces quickly with the people of Russia, India and China."

Carrying his argument further, Mr. Dreiser asked what difference there is between "Hitler's firing squad in the conquered countries and Churchill's whipping post in India."

The Writers' War Board is headed by Rex Stout and includes Pearl S. Buck, Margaret Leech, William L. Shirer and Carl Carmer.

NEW YORK FLYER GETS NAVY CROSS

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Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8 (A. P.).—A Navy Cross for his action against the enemy was presented to a young naval reserve flyer, Lieut. Howard G. Benning of New York city, and letters of commendation for heroic acts and "cool and meticulous co-operation in action" were presented to two other officers and six enlisted men in ceremonies at the naval air station today.

Three of the enlisted men received their letters for their achievements in cutting away and inflating a rubber life raft after their large patrol bomber had been forced down at sea, "undoubtedly contributing greatly toward saving the lives of the thirteen men who abandoned the plane," the letter read.

Capt. G. T. Owen, U. S. N., awarded the Cross and read the letters, which were signed by Admiral K. E. Ingersoll, U. S. N., commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. Lieut. Benning was awarded the Navy Cross by Capt. Owen, acting for the President, for distinguished service in the line of his profession as patrol plane commander. It cited his calmness and judgment, his skill as a pilot and his discerning use of the instruments and weapons available to him.

The three whose heroic act in working at the risk of their own lives to cut away the life raft from the sinking plane brought them letters of commendation were Aviation Machinist Mate First Class J. D. Pyle of Norfolk, Aviation Radioman First Class L. S. Edalstein of Kingston, N. Y., and Aviation Machinist Mate Third Class C. E. Milliken of Berisford, S. D. Their commanding officer had earlier reported that it was only through their "superhuman efforts that the crew is alive today."

MRS. FAHNESTOCK DIES AS JAPANESE FREE HER

Husband of New Yorker Still Held by Manila Invaders

Word was received here yesterday of the death on June 13 of Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock in Manila, P. I., a few days after she had been released from the Japanese concentration camp at Santo Tomas, because of failing health.

Mrs. Fahnestock, whose husband is still in the custody of the Japanese, leaves four children, Mrs. E. C. T. Brinton of Bellbroughton, England; Pilot Officer Gibson Fahnestock 3d of the R. C. A. F.; Lieutenant Robert E. Fahnestock, U. S. N. R., who received the information of his mother's death here, and Herbert I. Fahnestock of the Pan American Airways.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, who had lived in New York and Washington and formerly had a home in France, were living in Manila at the time of the Japanese invasion. A decade ago Mr. Fahnestock, a grandson of the late Harris Clark Fahnestock, a New York banker, cruised around the world with his family in his yacht, the Shenandoah III.

LONDON, OCT. 8-(AP)-REUTERS PUBLISHED A REPORT FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY THAT NAZI POLICE HAVE ARRESTED 70 PERSONS, MOSTLY YOUNG MEN, IN THE NORWEGIAN PORT OF MOLDE, IN ANOTHER MOVE AIMED AT CRUSHING MOUNTING OUTBURSTS AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THE ROUNDUP, WHOSE VICTIMS WERE SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED MEMBERS OF A RECENTLY DISSOLVED SHOOTING CLUB, FOLLOWED REPORTS OF HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARRESTS AND THE SHOOTING OF 25 NORWEGIANS IN THE PAST TWO DAYS IN RETALIATION FOR ALLEGED SABOTAGE OF MILITARY WORKS PROJECTS AND FOOD FACTORIES.

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AT THE SAME TIME, INBEL, FREE BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE GERMANS HAD ISSUED AN ORDER FOR FORCED LABOR OF BELGIANS, DESIGNED TO DRAW ON THE OCCUPIED COUNTRY FOR LABOR TO COMBAT THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR PRODUCTION.

(REPORTS REACHING MOSCOW SAID THE GERMANS WERE TIGHTENING THEIR TERROR ON OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, NOTABLY NORWAY, DENMARK AND THE NETHERLANDS, APPARENTLY WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF REPLACING NATIVE NAZIS WITH GERMAN NAZIS AND ABSORBING THE CONQUERED PEOPLES INTO A GERMAN FEDERATION.)

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"THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT FOR BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE HAS ISSUED AN ORDER WHICH HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED IN BURSSELS STATING THAT BELGIANS MAY BE COMPELLED TO UNDERTAKE WORK OF ANY KIND IN BELGIUM OR IN REICH TERRITORY ACCORDING TO THEIR CAPABILITIES AND THEIR PHYSICAL CONDITION," THE BELGIAN AGENCY SAID.

"WITH REGARD TO WORK IN GERMAN TERRITORY, THIS WILL BE COMPUL-

SORY ONLY FOR MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 50 YEARS OF AGE AND FOR UNMARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 25 AND 35.

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"THE USE OF LABOR BOOKS IS INTRODUCED AND EVERY MALE BELGIAN BETWEEN 18 AND 50 MUST PROVE THAT HE IS EMPLOYED."

INBEL COMPARED THE ORDER TO THE MEASURE RECENTLY INVOKED BY THE VICHY REGIME TO DRAFT LABOR FOR GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRY AND SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT BELGIAN UNEMPLOYED WOULD BE TAKEN FOR WORK UNDER THE GERMANS IMMEDIATELY. ##

LONDON, OCT. 8 -- (AP) -- THE FREE BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT ONE [redacted] PERSON WAS KILLED AND SEVERAL WERE INJURED WHEN A BOMB EXPLODED WHILE MEMBERS OF THE NAZI-MINDED REXIST AND FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTIES WERE WATCHING A MOVIE IN A THEATER REQUISITIONED BY THE GERMANS IN BRUSSELS.

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SECOND 1522 BE 1947A

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, OCT 8-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.IRA C.EAKER'S BOMBARDIER ELEVEN BLASTED THE FOOTBALL HOPES OF BRIG.-GEN.FRANK O'D. HUNTER'S EAGLES, 6 TO 0 TODAY IN THE FIRST TOUCH FOOTBALL GAME EVER PLAYED IN ENGLAND.

A BEFUDDLED CROWD OF RAF AND ENGLISH SPECTATORS, ACCUSTOMED TO RUGBY, LOOKED ON.

BALDISH LIEUTENANT COLONELS, 20 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE, GRUNTED AND GROANED WITH SECOND LIEUTENANTS ALMOST YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE THEIR SONS ON THE TURF OF A FORMER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE WAAFS PLACED BLANKETS ON THE SIDE LINES TO GIVE THE GAME AN AMERICAN COLLEGE TOUCH.

THE BOMBARDIERS MADE SURE THEIR SUBSTITUTES WOULD NOT BE TOO EXHAUSTED WHEN THEY REACHED THE FIELD. THEY WERE CARRIED INTO THE GAME ON STRETCHERS.

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PLAY BY PLAY ACCOUNTS OVER A LOUD SPEAKER ONLY ADDED TO THE CONFUSION OF THE BRITISH SPECTATORS BUT THEY CHEERED DUTIFULLY.

MAJOR WILLIAM COWART, WHOSE MOTHER WOULDN'T LET HIM PLAY FOOTBALL WHEN HE ATTENDED V.P.I., HARVARD AND M.I.T., WAS THE HERO. A LONG BOMBARDIER FORWARD PASS BOUNCED OFF THE CHES OF A DEFENSIVE HALF-BACK AND FELL INTO COWART'S HANDS AND HE FELL ACROSS THE GOAL LINE.

THE FIGHTER PILOTS MADE A BRAVE BID FOR A TIE IN THE LAST MINUTE WHEN CAPT.WILLIAM A.SHERWIN, FORMERLY OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, PASSED 30 YARDS TO LIEUT.CIRO SCALINGS, FORMERLY OF M.I.T., WHO STEPPED OUT OF BOUNDS ON THE ONE-YARD LINE.

THE UNFAMILIAR ASSORTMENT OF FORWARDS, LATERALS, PUSHINGS AND SHOVINGS WERE SUMMED UP BY THE ANNOUNCER WHO SAID A LARGE GROUP OF ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS WHO WERE INVITED TO SEE THE GAME WERE APPARENTLY "OVERCOME WITH APATHY."

BZ1057PEW

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT 8-(AP)-THE PRIVATE AMERICAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION LA BIENVENUE, HEADED BY MRS.LAURA CORRIGAN, WIDOW OF A CLEVELAND STEEL MAGNATE, HAS SCRAPED TOGETHER AN AMAZING COLLECTION OF SUPPLIES AND SENT THEM TO AMERICAN WOMEN INTERNED AT VITTEL.

THE ITEMS, ALL COLLECTED IN THREE DAYS, INCLUDED ARTICLES WHICH NOBODY KNEW COULD STILL BE FOUND IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE--SUCH AS 150 CANS OF CORNED BEEF, 11 BOXES OF CLEANING TISSUE, 10 POUNDS OF COFFEE, 150 POUNDS OF CHOCOLATE AND EVEN 16 TUBES OF FACE CREAM.

THINGS TO EAT INCLUDED 1,536 BOULLION CUBES, 270 POUNDS OF BISCUITS AND HARD TACK, 200 CANS OF SARDINES AND MANY OTHER SUPPLIES WHICH THE INTERNEES MAY NOT HAVE SEEN SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

SB119AEW

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30.24-19217

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT 8-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL, WHO HAS BEEN IN PARIS SINCE YESTERDAY IN HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE FORMER CAPITAL IN SOME WEEKS, CONFERRED TODAY WITH 250 INDUSTRIAL LEADERS AND GAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF THEIR LABOR TO GERMANY.

OCT 9 1942 SB123AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 8-(AP)-THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS SANK FOUR FREIGHTERS TOTALING 11,500 TONS AND SENT A PATROL BOAT TO THE BOTTOM IN AN ATTACK TUESDAY NIGHT ON BRITISH CONVOYS NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST. TWO OTHER STEAMERS WERE REPORTED DAMAGED.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCAST) OCT. 8-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH TODAY REPORTING WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE FIRST LONG-DISTANCE WEDDING ON BOARD A GERMAN SUBMARINE. IT SAID:

"THE BRIDEGROOM WAS CHIEF ENGINEER ON A SUBMARINE OPERATING A FEW HUNDRED MILES OFF THE BERMUDAS. HIS BRIDE HAD GONE TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE IN DESSAU, A LITTLE TOWN IN CENTRAL GERMANY. BUT THINGS WERE NOT TO GO S O SMOOTHLY AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED, FOR THE HUMAN ELEMENT INTERFERRED WITH THE OTHERWISE PERFECT TRANSMISSION OF WIRELESS.

WHEN THE COMMANDER OF THE SUBMARINE ASKED HIS CHIEF ENGINEER THE USUAL QUESTION, 'ARE YOU WILLING TO ENTER INTO MATRIMONY' THE BRIDEGROOM REMAINED MUTE.

"THERE WAS A TENSE PAUSE AND THE BRIDE'S FACE IN FAR-AWAY GERMANY PALED.

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"BUT THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN A SUBMARINE COMMANDER IF HE HAD NOT BEEN EQUAL TO THE SITUATION. 'LIEUTENANT, ANSWER WITH YES,' HE STERNLY ADDRESSED HIS MUTE ENGINEER, WHEREUPON THE LATTER PROMPTLY REPLIED IN PERFECT MILITARY STYLE, 'YES, CAPTAIN.'

"THUS THE SPELL WAS BROKEN AND A SIGH OF RELIEF SWEPT THROUGH THE SUBMARINE AND THE LITTLE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE IN DISTANT DESSAY."

(FOR SOME REASON THE DISPATCH FAILED TO EXPLAIN THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S RELUCTANCE.)

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT.8-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MILAN NEDIC, PRESIDENT OF THE SERB COUNCIL SET UP BY THE AXIS AFTER THE INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA, HAS RESIGNED, ACCORDING TO A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TODAY TO THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED THE HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER MAGYAR NEMZED, WHICH

30.24-19217

SAID THAT THE RESIGNATION HAD BEEN HANDED TO GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND THAT NEDIC WISHED TO STEP DOWN BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH.

--DASH--

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CBS HEARD A BRITISH BROADCAST LINKING NEDIC'S ACTION TO A CRISIS IN THE BALKANS, MARKED ALSO BY THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE PUPPET CROATIAN GOVERNMENT, MARSHAL EUGENE KVATERNIK HAD GONE ON PROLONGED SICK LEAVE AND THAT THE CHIEF OF THE CROAT GENERAL STAFF HAD BEEN RETIRED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

BBC SAID THAT NEDIC'S RESIGNATION HAD NOT YET BEEN ACCEPTED, "AND THE NAZIS HOPE TO PERSUADE HIM TO CARRY ON FOR THE TIME BEING."

YUGOSLAVIA, BROKEN UP BY THE AXIS WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SERB COUNCIL AND THE PUPPET STATE OF CROATIA, IS, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF CONQUERED RUSSIAN TERRITORY, THE MOST ACTIVE ZONE OF ANTI-AXIS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 8--(AP)--A GENERAL AMNESTY EFFECTIVE OCT. 28 IN ITALY RELEASES ALL CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR TERMS OF FIVE TO TEN YEARS WHO HAVE SERVED HALF THEIR TERMS AND WHOSE BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN GOOD, THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED FROM ROME TONIGHT.

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THE MOVE APPARENTLY WAS TO HELP MEET THE LABOR SHORTAGE. THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS TO THE AMNESTY WERE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE COUNTRY OR PUBLIC ORDER. THE NUMBER AFFECTED BY THE ORDER WAS

NOT GIVEN.

RMXEXBXZ NOT GIVEN.

CHUNGKING, FRIDAY, OCT 9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR BIGGEST AIR ATTACK IN NORTH CHINA IN MONTHS YESTERDAY, BOMBING LOYANG, AN IMPORTANT TOWN ON THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY SOUTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER IN HONAN PROVINCE.

THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID 25 JAPANESE BOMBERS SUBJECTED THE TOWN AND SUBURBS TO AN INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING AT 10 A.M. AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

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SB122AEW

A123

MOSCOW, OCT. 8-(AP)-TASS REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH DATELINED STOCKHOLM THAT THE GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF FOR DENMARK, NAMED KANSTEIN, HAD GONE TO BERLIN AMID RUMORS THAT HE WOULD BE NAMED REICHS COMMISSIONER FOR DENMARK AND THE LITTLE KINGDOM WOULD BE REDUCED TO THE STATUS OF NORWAY AND HOLLAND UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION.

TASS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED IN STOCKHOLM THAT KANSTEIN'S JOURNEY WAS CONNECTED WITH DEMANDS WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE PRESENTED TO THE DANISH GOVERNMENT. (EARLIER REPORTS SAID THESE CALLED FOR CLOSER INCORPORATION OF DENMARK, HITHERTO AT LEAST NOMINALLY STILL RULED BY KING CHRISTIAN X, INTO THE HITLERIAN NEW ORDER.) OCT 9 1942

ANOTHER TASS DISPATCH, DATELINED GENEVA, SAID THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED THERE TO BE PREPARING FORCIBLY TO HITLERIZE DENMARK "IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE" AS A STEP TO ABSORBING HER IN A "FEDERATION OF GERMAN COUNTRIES."

THE METHOD, THIS DISPATCH SAID, WILL BE TO ABOLISH THE DANISH CONSTITUTION, DISSOLVE THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE COUNTRY AND LAUNCH "A REGIME OF POLITICAL TERROR IN ORDER TO BREAK THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE DANES TO DEMANDS FOR A 'NEW ORDER.'"

PARALLEL SITUATIONS IN NORWAY AND THE NETHERLANDS WERE DETAILED ALSO IN THIS DISPATCH.

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IN NORWAY, IT SAID, THE POLICY OF TERROR HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED PREPARATORY TO A PROCLAMATION OF A "FEDERATION" AND THE NAZI COMMISSIONER, JOSEF TERBOVEN, IS REPUTED TO HAVE RECEIVED "NEW, EXTREMELY IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE 'FINAL PACIFICATION' OF THE NORWEGIANS."

SIMILARLY IN HOLLAND, IT SAID, THE RECALL OF ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART HAS BEEN RUMORED AS A PRELIMINARY TO ANNEXATION BECAUSE THE COMMISSIONER FOR HOLLAND "DOES NOT SUFFICIENTLY PROMOTE THE ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN NAZIS" THERE AND BERLIN DOES NOT HAVE FULL FAITH IN THE DUTCH NAZI LEADER, ANTON MUSSERT.

RG1030AEW

MOSCOW, OCT 8-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE HOPING TO USE AMERICAN PRISONERS FOR FORCED LABOR, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DEDUCED TODAY FROM A LETTER FOUND ON THE BODY OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

THE OFFICER'S FIANCEE, ANNA LEBERT, HAD WRITTEN HIM:

"LAST WEEK WE GOT FIVE RUSSIAN GIRLS TO HARVEST THE CROP. IN OUR VILLAGE THERE ARE NOW POLES, FRENCH, RUSSIANS, UKRAINIANS AND SERBS.

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"TO THEM, OF COURSE, WILL BE ADDED ENGLISH AND AMERICANS."

PRAVDA ITALICIZED THE FINAL PARAGRAPH AND PUBLISHED ANOTHER ARTICLE REFERRING TO THE AMERICANS ARRESTED IN FRANCE AND TO REPORTS THE GERMANS "MAY SOON SEND THEIR AMERICAN CAPTIVES TOGETHER WITH CAPTIVE POLES, BRITISH, RUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS TO THE GERMAN SLAVE MARKET

30.24-19219

TO USE THEM AS SERFS FOR FASCIST FORCED LABOR ON THE ESTATES OF GERMAN LANDOWNERS."

RQ1256PEW

9 1942

A205

95

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A DNB DISPATCH INDICATING THAT NAZI STRATEGY IN THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD HAS CHANGED AND THAT THE ATTACKERS NO LONGER ARE TRYING TO STORM THE VOLGA INDUSTRIAL CITY BUT ARE TRYING TO RAZE IT WITH ARTILLERY FIRE.

"AFTER THE ARRIVAL AT THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE--THAT IS AFTER CAPTURING THE HEART OF THE CITY AND AFTER PENETRATING UP TO THE VOLGA --THE REMAINDER OF THE CITY NEED NOT BE STORMED BY INFANTRY AND SAPPERS BUT CAN BE LAID IN RUINS SYSTEMATICALLY BY HEAVY AND HEAVIEST ARTILLERY," THE BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING MILITARY QUARTERS.

RQ254PEW

A209

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD STALINGRAD XX X MILITARY QUARTERS.

REUTERS, IN LONDON, HEARD THE GERMAN RADIO SAY THAT "THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AT STALINGRAD ALREADY HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO SEND GERMAN INFANTRY AND ASSAULT ENGINEERS INTO THE BATTLE..THE FINISHING TOUCHES WILL NOW BE ENTRUSTED TO HEAVY ARTILLERY UNITS AND STUKAS."

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THE GERMAN PREVIOUSLY HAD CLAIMED TO HAVE REACHED THE VOLGA AND THE HEART OF STALINGRAD, THUS CREATING A SITUATION SUCH AS THE BROADCAST MENTIONS. THE RUSSIANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE HELD THE GERMANS AT STALINGRAD NOW FOR 45 DAYS, TAKING A SACRIFICIAL TOLL OF THE BESIEGERS, AND APPARENTLY STRENGTHENED THEIR CLUTCH ON THE CITY IN RECENT DAYS BY THREATENING THE NAZI FLANK TO THE NORTH.

THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD ALREADY HAS BEEN HAILED IN SOME ALLIED QUARTERS AS ESSENTIALLY A VICTORY FOR THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE OF THE DELAY IT HAS CAUSED IN HITLER'S TIMETABLE OF AGGRESSION AND IT MAY BE THAT THE NAZIS NOW FEEL THAT THE COST IS NOT WORTH IT--EVEN IN THE FACE OF HITLER'S OWN PROMISE SEPT. 30 THAT STALINGRAD WOULD BE TAKEN.

"AFTER THE ACTUAL OBJECTIVE MAY BE CONSIDERED ARRIVED AT," THE DNB BROADCAST WENT ON, "IT IS OF NO IMPORTANCE WHEN THE MOMENT ARRIVES THAT THE LAST RESISTANCE HAS BEEN OVERCOME IN THE GREAT FACTORIES.

"THE INITIATIVE IN THE FINAL PHASE OF THE FIGHT FOR STALINGRAD IS COMPLETELY IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS."

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RQ312PEW

A102

CHUNGKING-SECOND ADD WILLKIE XXX LAST FRIDAY.

MEANWHILE, WILLKIE'S STATEMENT CALLING FOR AN ALL-OUT ALLIED OFFENSIVE AND AN END TO THE EMPIRE OF NATIONS OVER OTHER NATIONS FOUND UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IN THE CHINESE PRESS.

EVERY NEWSPAPER HERE DISPLAYED THE STATEMENT PROMINENTLY AND ENDORSED IT ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

"A SAVIOR FOR POST WAR HUAMNITY HAS DESCENDED UPON US," DECLARED THE NEW PEOPLES DAILY.

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TA KUNG PAO SAID "WILLKIE'S STATEMENT BOUNDS AND REBOUNDS WITH SINCERITY AND WISDOM; IT IS THE GREATEST STATEMENT HE HAS MADE DURING HIS PRESENT TRIP."

THE NEWSPAPERS, HOWEVER, MADE NO COMMENT ON WILLKIE'S APPEAL FOR CHINA TO PUT HER ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL HOUSE IN ORDER BY CURBING INFLATION. ONLY A MODIFIED VERSION OF HIS STATEMENT ON THIS SUBJECT WAS PRINTED.

EZ914AEW

BAGHDAD, OCT 8-(AP)-A NEW IRAQ CABINET WAS FORMED TODAY WITH GENERAL NURI PASHA ES SAID AS PRIME MINISTER AND ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER, SUCCEEDING JAMAL AL MADFAI, WHO RESIGNED OCT. 5

(NURI PASHA HAD HELD BOTH THE PREMIERSHIP AND THE DEFENSE PORTFOLIO PREVIOUSLY. HIS CABINET, WHICH RESIGNED MARCH 31, 1940, WAS SUCCEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF RASHID ALI AL GAILANI, WHO WAS OUSTED AND EXILED WHEN THE BRITISH ENTERED IRAQ BECAUSE OF AXIS MACHINATIONS THERE.)

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET ARE FOREIGN MINISTER ABDUL ILLA HAFIDH AND INTERIOR MINISTER TAHSIN AL ASKARI.

SB112AEW

SYDNEY, N.S., OCT. 8-(AP)-EIGHT MEN WHO SAILED THE "NORTHWEST PASSAGE" IN A HISTORIC WEST-TO-EAST VOYAGE OVER THE TOP OF AMERICA ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN THE LITTLE SHIP ST. ROCH AFTER LEAVING VANCOUVER MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO.

THE 80-TON ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE PATROL SHIP, WHICH SPENT MOST OF HER 28 MONTHS BUCKING ICE FLOES ATOP THE CONTINENT HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH [redacted] A WARRING WORLD ONLY BY RADIO DURING THAT TIME.

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ONE MAN OF THE CREW SUCCUMBED TO THE RIGORS [redacted] OF THE TRIP. [redacted] HE HAD BEEN REPLACED WITH ANOTHER CREWMAN PICKED UP AT ONE OF THE R.C.M.P. POSTS IN THE LONELY NORTHLAND.

SERGT. HENRY LARSEN, A HUSKY SCANDINAVIAN-BORN MOUNTED POLICEMAN, WAS COMMANDER THE SHIP WHICH WAS IN GOOD SHAPE DESPITE THE LONG ROUGH TRIP.

THE STORY OF THE VOYAGE OFFICIALLY WAS SHROUDED FOR THE MOMENT BECAUSE THE CREWMEN DECLINED TO GIVE ANY DETAILS.

THE ROUTE OF THE ST. ROCH, ONCE SHE HAD ROUNDED POINT BARROW AT THE EXTREME NORTHWEST TIP OF AMERICA, WAS NOT DISCLOSED. BUT THE SHIP NEGOTIATED MANY [redacted] DANGEROUS PASSAGES WHERE NONE HAD BEFORE HER.

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LOADED WITH PROVISIONS ABOUT THE TIME FRANCE WAS COLLAPSING TO THE GERMAN ARMY MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO, THE ST. ROCHE WAS REPLENISHED FROM TIME TO TIME AT OUTPOSTS SHE TOUCHED. HER CREWMEN ALSO FISHED AND SHOT SEALS FOR FOOD.

NIGHT LEAD EGYPT

OCT 9 1942

CAIRO, OCT. 8-(AP)-HEAVY AUSTRALIAN BOMBERS ATTACKED SUDA BAY IN CRETE LAST NIGHT WHILE MEDIUM BRITISH BOMBERS RAIDED BATTERED TOBRUK DESPITE HEAVY CLOUDS THAT SCREENED THE TARGET.

U.S. FIGHTER PILOTS ESCORTED OTHER RAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS

30.24-19221

ON RAIDS BEHIND THE INACTIVE DESERT LINES IN THE ALAMEIN SECTOR.

TWO FIRES WERE SEEN ON SUDA BAY AS THE AUSSIES TURNED HOME.

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "HAVE AT LENGTH ACHIEVED UNITY, WHICH GAINS IN STRENGTH THROUGH ADVERSITY, AND, LET US ADMIT IT, THROUGH FEAR OF AN ENEMY WHICH STILL HAS CONFIDENCE IN ITS VICTORY."

ADDRESSING THE NEW YORK BOTANY CLUB, HE SAID HE "WAS OVERJOYED" AT AMERICAN PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON THE NEED FOR COLLABORATION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS.

OCT 9 1942

SB117AEW

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, OCT 8-(AP)-THE 24 "SHIPWRECKED" BRAZILIAN SEAMEN WHOSE ARRIVAL WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY FOUGHT BACK WITH SMALL GUNS FROM THEIR LIFEBOAT WHEN A SUBMARINE TRAINED ITS GUNS ON THEM AFTER SINKING THEIR SHIP, IT BECAME KNOWN TODAY.

FOUR OF THEIR SHIPMATES DIED OF WOUNDS BEFORE REACHING [illegible].

OCT 9 1942

SB116AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT 8-(AP)-THE BANKS OF BRAZIL REOPENED TODAY AFTER A SEVEN-DAY MORATORIUM DURING WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PUT INTO EFFECT A SERIES OF DECREES INTENDED TO PLACE THE REPUBLIC ON A SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING.

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL X X X AMERICAN NATIONS.

THE DECREE, APPROVED BY THE CABINET, SAID OBLIGATIONS EMANATING FROM PAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY ARGENTINA

30.24-19221

ANY

MADE IT ADVISABLE TO TAKE MEASURES TO PREVENT USE OF THE

WHICH WOULD BE A

COUNTRY'S COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE

MILITARY INTERESTS OF VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN THE

WAR.

OCT 9 1942

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN AS TO WHEN THE DECREE WOULD BECOME

EFFECTIVE, NOR HOW CENSORSHIP WOULD OPERATE TO CONTROL

OUTGOING AND INCOMING MESSAGES.

SAM MCEVOYS 4N 2035 CDC 912

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 8-(AP)-A CONVENTION OF THE RADICAL PARTY, CHILE'S LARGEST POLITICAL GROUP, APPROVED RESOLUTIONS TODAY CALLING FOR A BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND FOR THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER ERNESTO BARROS.

OCT 9 1942

THE RESOLUTION ON BARROS SAID THAT HIS ATTITUDE "MAKES APPEAR IN COMPLICITY WITH NAZI FASCISM IN THE OPINION OF AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

CHILE AND ARGENTINA ARE THE ONLY AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHICH MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BEGUN TO ATTACK AND MUST ADVANCE IN THE PACIFIC, "ISLAND BY ISLAND, UNTIL THE NEXT STOP IS JAPAN ITSELF," ADMIRAL THOMAS C. HART, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE ASIATIC FLEET AND PRESENT MEMBER OF THE NAVY'S TOP ADVISORY COMMITTEE, DECLARED TONIGHT.

HART SAID NOW THAT AMERICA HAS SUCCESSFULLY TURNED ASIDE TWO

MAJOR JAPANESE ASSAULTS, THE [illegible]N MUST "STOP TALKING AND GET ON WITH THE WAR" WITH WHATEVER WEAPONS WERE NECESSARY.

THE ADMIRAL SPOKE FROM WASHINGTON ON THE "MARCH OF TIME" RADIO PROGRAM ON WHICH ALSO APPEARED WALDO FRANK, AUTHOR AND LECTURER JUST RETURNED FROM ARGENTINA.

CITING THE INITIAL WIDESPREAD JAPANESE ATTACK ON HAWAII, MANILA AND MALAYA, HART SAID THE SECOND MAJOR TRY AT A KNOCKOUT BLOW WAS FOILED BY THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY IN JUNE.

"FEW PEOPLE REALIZE THIS WAS EVEN A MORE VENTURESOME ATTACK THAN PEARL HARBOR--THE ENEMY HAD A FULL SCALE AMPHIBIOUS INVASION FORCE OF SUBMARINES, SHIPS, PLANES AND TROOPS.

OCT 9 1942

"AGAIN THE JAPS FAILED, THIS TIME AT GREATCOST TO THEMSELVES, AND THEY WERE BEATEN BACK," HART SAID. "NOW WE HAVE BEGUN TO ATTACK. WE MUST ADVANCE IN THE PACIFIC, ISLAND BY ISLAND, UNTIL THE NEXT STOP IS JAPAN ITSELF."

ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, HART NOTED RECENT CRITICISM AND ASSERTED CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION HAD SHOWN "AMERICAN PLANES ARE MORE THAN HOLDING THEIR OWN IN ALL FIELDS OF COMBAT."

OCT 9 1942

HART SAID JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAD PAID AMERICAN NAVAL AVIATION THE COMPLIMENT OF IMITATION AFTER OBSERVING AIR FORCES OF ALL NATIONS.

"MOST OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY JAP AVIATION IN THIS WAR HAS BEEN DONE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY DIVE-BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES--BOTH TYPES DEVELOPED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY," HE SAID.

ASKED IF HE THOUGHT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OBSOLETE, HART OBSERVED "THE CARRIER IS HELPING US WIN VICTORIES," SUCH AS THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY BATTLES. "IF IT TAKES OBSOLETE WEAPONS TO WIN VICTORIES, I SAY WITH ALL MY HEART GIVE US MORE OF THEM. THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO STOP AND ARGUE OVER THEORIES SO LET'S STOP TALKING AND GET ON WITH THE WAR."

FRANK DECLARED THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA WERE SOLIDLY BEHIND THE UNITED NATIONS IN THEIR WAR ON FASCISM BUT "THEIR GOVERNMENT IS AGAINST US." HE SAID THE CASTILLO REGIME OPPOSES THE DEMOCRACIES BECAUSE IT THINKS THEY WILL LOSE BUT MORE "BECAUSE IT KNOWS IN ITS HEART THAT IF WE WIN, ALL IT STANDS FOR IS SUNK FOREVER."

SB1214AEW

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.)

- - -

LOUIS P.LOCHNER LOOKS AT THE NORTHWEST

- - -

FLYING FORTRESSES
AND TANKS IMPRESS
NOTED NEWS WRITER

OCT 9 1942

- - -

PEOPLE HIGHLY WAR CONSCIOUS (850)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FOR MANY YEARS, LOUIS P.LOCHNER WAS CHIEF CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD. HE RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY RECENTLY WITH OTHER AMERICANS RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS AND NOW IS ON A LECTURE TOUR. HERE FOLLOW HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE NORTHWEST.)

- - -

OCT 9 1942

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) PORTLAND, ORE., OCT.8-(WIDE WORLD)-ANY RED-BLOODED AMERICAN'S HEART MUST BEAT FASTER WITH JOY WHEN HE COMES TO THE NORTHWEST AND SEES HOW THIS SECTION OF OUR COUNTRY IS TEEMING WITH

3024-19223

PRODUCTION CALCULATED TO FINISH OFF HITLER AND THE JAPS.

I HAVE CRAWLED AROUND IN OUR FLYING FORTRESSES AND FOUND THEM ME-
CHAN OCT 9 1942
CAL MARVELS THE LIKE OF WHICH THE NAZIS EVEN IN THEIR MOST BOAST-
FUL MOODS COULD NOT SHOW ME. WITH AN ATTITUDE ALMOST OF REVERENCE,
I THOUGHT OF THE BOMB SIGHTS IN THESE GIGANTIC SHIPS OF THE AIR,
KNOWING THAT THERE IS NOTHING EVEN TO APPROACH THEM ANYWHERE IN THE WORL

NEXT I WALKED FOR BLOCKS AND BLOCKS THROUGH BUT ONE OF THE BOEING
PLANTS IN WHICH THESE FORTRESSES OF THE AIR ARE CONSTRUCTED (IN
QUITE A DIFFERENT CITY, OF COURSE, FROM THE ONE ON WHOSE OUTSKIRTS
I HAD SEEN THESE SHIPS TAKE OFF AND LAND WITH THE FREQUENCY ALMOST OF
STREET CARS).

I THEN REALIZED FOR THE FIRST TIME WHAT SERIAL PRODUCTION
OF THESE GIANTS WILL MEAN TO HITLER AND HIROHITO.

INCIDENTALLY, FORTY PERCENT OF THE WORKERS IN THIS PLANT WERE
WOMEN. THEY DID MANY A JOB WHICH HITHERTO WE THOUGHT MEN ALONE COULD
DO. THEY WERE SMILING AND HAPPY, AND SEEMED FILLED WITH THE IDEA
THAT, THE FASTER THEY PRODUCED, THE SOONER THEIR HUSBANDS AND SWEET-
HEARTS WOULD BE HOME AGAIN. OCT 9 1942

AND THEN, AGAIN "SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST," I WAS
SHOWN OUR LATEST GENERAL LEE TANKS. THERE WAS AN ASSEMBLY LINE LIKE
THAT OF ANY MAJOR AUTOMOBILE PLANT. (REST UNAVAILABLE)

KX CX MI DT NR PX

NOTE TO EDITORS:

IN CONNECTION WITH EDWARD KENNEDY'S STORY FILED YESTERDAY
UNDER DATELINE "WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OVER GREECE" FOR

30.24-19223

USE AT 5 P.M., E.W.T., YESTERDAY, THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING MEN
WHO WERE AMONG THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE RAID ON NAVARINO BAY HAVE
BEEN PASSED BY CENSOR FOR LOCAL PUBLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES:

LIEUT. D.A. STORY OF CORSICANA, TEX.; LIEUT. DAVID K.
WESTHEIMER OF HOUSTON, TEX.; SERGEANT H. J. HOCHMAN OF ROSENBERG, TEX.

LIEUT. J. W. WALLACE, MOLINE, ILL.

LIEUT. RUSSELL J. GARDENIER OF FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

LIEUT. LAWRENCE C. KENNEDY, FAIRFAX, MO.

SERGEANT ALBERT H. BARNES, DETROIT, MICH. OCT 9 1942.

LIEUT. KENT E. LEADER OF WINCHESTER, IDAHO; SERGEANT JOHN TIMOR
OF MOUNT HARRIS, COLO.; SERGEANT FRANK L. SPLINDLER OF POPLAR,
MONT.

LIEUT. S.J. MATHEIS OF NUTLEY, N.J.; SERGEANT ARMANDO P.
RISSO OF ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

SERGEANT LAWRENCE R. NYE OF HERSHEY, PA.; SERGEANT JOHN
PLAVCHAK, JUNIOR, OF CLAIRTON, PA. SERGT. F.W. SOLBERG OF MITFORD,
MASS.

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST OCT 9 1942

LONDON, OCT. 8--EFFORTS TO FORECAST THE NEEDS OF A WHOLL
SHATTERED AND DISORGANIZED POSTWAR EUROPE ARE INTENSIFYING IN
LONDON AMONG REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS OF SMALL NATIONS ENSLAVED BY ADOLF
HITLER.

HERE WE HAVE THE SYMBOLIC GOVERNMENTS OF BELGIUM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,
THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA. THESE
ORPHANS OF THE HUN BLOODBATH REPRESENT AN ODD MIXTURE OF COUNTRIES

WHOSE PREWAR INTERESTS, BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC, MADE THEM HIGHLY INDIVIDUALISTIC.

NOW, HOWEVER, AS THEY DRIFT ABOUT ON AN OCEAN SO VAST THEY CANNOT SEE ITS SHORES, ONE THING CLEAR TO THEM IS THAT POSTWAR EUROPE MUST BE ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE. THERE MUST BE UNSELFISH COORDINATION OF EFFORT.

OCT 9 1942

BEYOND THAT I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS ONE OF THESE GOVERNMENTS WHOSE DREAMS ARE BASED ON ANYTHING MORE THAN WISHES. THEY DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE COUNTRIES THEY ARE TRYING TO REPRESENT HERE WILL SURVIVE IN THEIR PRESENT FORM. THEY HAVE SMALL NOTION WHETHER, IF THEY DO SURVIVE, THEY WILL RESTORE THE SAME KIND OF GOVERNMENTS THEY HAD BEFORE THE WAR.

THE BEST THESE REPRESENTATIVES CAN DO IS TO ACT AS TRUSTEES WHO WILL SERVE UNTIL THE ENEMY IS EVICTED. THEN THEY WILL TURN THEIR AFFAIRS OVER TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME, HAVING KEPT THE WORLD CONSCIOUS OF THEIR COUNTRIES DURING THE LONG BLACKOUT OF WAR.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FIGURES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS EFFORT AT COORDINATION NATURALLY IS AMBASSADOR ANTHONY BIDDLE, AMERICA'S ENVOY TO ALL THESE GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE. I WAS GLAD TO ENCOUNTER HIM HERE BECAUSE I HAVE A HIGH REGARD FOR HIS WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPE.

THE LAST TIME I SAW MR.BIDDLE WAS IN THE FALL OF 1938, JUST AFTER MUNICH, WHEN I WAS A GUEST IN HIS AMBASSADORIAL HOME IN WARSAW. AT THAT TIME WE TALKED OF MANY THINGS RELATING TO THE VOLCANIC CONDITION OF EUROPE AND IT WAS INTERESTING TO NOTE WHEN WE RESUMED OUR CONVERSATION HERE THAT SOME OF THE THREADS RAN CONTINUOUSLY THROUGH THE FOUR YEARS.

OCT 9 1942

AMBASSADOR TONY, AS HIS MANY FRIENDS CALL HIM, IS ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PERSONALITIES AMONG THE LONDON DIPLOMATIC CORPS. HE IS A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE RICH MAN--AT LEAST HE IS REPUTED TO HAVE GREAT WEALTH--WHO HAS PREFERRED TO DEVOTE HIS ENERGIES TO WORLD PROBLEMS RATHER THAN SPEND HIS TIME AT PLAY. I SHOULD SAY HE'S ABOUT 45 YEARS OLD AND HE CERTAINLY HAS PACKED AWAY A LOT OF INFORMATION IN HIS LIFETIME.

BUT TO GET BACK TO OUR MUTTONS-THE REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS HERE IN LONDON, HAVING NO IDEA WHAT THEY MAY FIND AT HOME AFTER THE WAR, MUST BE PREPARED FOR A POLITICAL TURN WHICH MAY BE EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT. THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE ARE LIKELY TO BE GRASPING AT STRAWS TO SAVE THEMSELVES AND WILL SEIZE ANY ISM THAT LOOKS GOOD TO THEM OR SEEMS TO BE THE LEAST OF EVILS.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE GOVERNMENTS ARE TAKING FULL NOTE OF THE GREAT SWING THE SOCIAL PENDULUM IS MAKING. THEY FIGURE THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD'S TRIALS HAVE MADE IT MORE SOCIAL MINDED, MORE "PEOPLE CONSCIOUS," MORE ANXIOUS TO SERVE AND CREATE GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYBODY.

OCT 9 1942

OR YOU CAN PUT IT THIS WAY: WEALTH ISN'T DURABLE IF OTHER PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY.

I UNDERSTAND THAT WITH THIS HANDWRITING ON THE WALL TO GUIDE THEM, THE GOVERNMENTS ARE FOCUSING ATTENTION ON GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERYBODY. AS SIGNS NOW READ, THIS IDEAL, WHICH IS ONE OF THE POINTS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, MAY BECOME THE GREAT BOND AMONG CONTINENTAL PEOPLES.

OUT OF THIS ULTIMATELY MIGHT GROW A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

HOWEVER, THE CHIEF THING THAT APPEALS TO MOST OF THE REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS RIGHT NOW IS REGIONAL FEDERATION. THIS MEANS THE GROUPING TOGETHER OF STATES WITH COMMON INTERESTS, SUCH AS A MEDITERRANEAN BLOC AND A BALTIC BLOC. ONCE THESE REGIONAL FEDERATIONS WERE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY, THEY MIGHT PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FOUNDATION FOR A GREATER ORGANIZATION OF ALL THE STATES OF EUROPE.

HOWEVER, AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT IN THESE ARTICLES, WHAT HAPPENS IN EUROPE AFTER THE WAR DEPENDS IN A MAJOR DEGREE ON THE UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA. ONLY THE

3624-19225

30,24-19225

CLOSEST COOPERATION WITHIN THIS TRIPLE ALLIANCE CAN PULL THE CONTINENT TOGETHER AND PREVENT IT BEING BROKEN UP AGAIN INTO ZONES OF INFLUENCE WITH POWER POLITICS ONCE MORE BEING PLAYED.

OCT 9 1942 Z7AEW

STALINGRAD STANDS OFF ATTACKERS, BUT GERMANS STRIKE FOR ASTRAKHAN; 100 BIG U. S. BOMBERS BATTER LILLE

GERMANS LAUNCH ASTRAKHAN DRIVE TOWARD CASPIAN

OCT 10 1942

Advance Across Arid Kalmyck Region Below Stalingrad.

VOLGA CITY HOLDS FIRM

Two Attacks Smashed, Infantry Continues to Press Defenders.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 10.—(AP) Stalingrad's defenders were reported officially today to have smashed two German attempts to break through to the Volga east of the city, but dispatches said a new threat had developed in a Nazi advance across the arid Kalmyck region toward Astrakhan on the Caspian sea.

The midnight Russian communique did not mention the Kalmyck area south of Stalingrad after the government newspaper Izvestia told for the first time of a German penetration there. Nazi seizure of Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga would spare the Germans further costly losses in frontal attacks on Stalingrad and at the same time control that vital Russian communications artery.

There was no immediate evidence here to bear out the German radio report that the Nazis were counting on their artillery and dive-bombers instead of their infantry henceforth in the battle to reduce Stalingrad.

Nazi Infantry Attacks

Nazi infantry still is attacking the city, but if it is withdrawn it would be a tacit admission that the Germans again had miscalculated the strength of Soviet resistance as they did in the battle for Moscow last year.

As far as an artillery duel at Stalingrad is concerned the Russians probably would welcome it for Soviet artillery still is referred to here as "the god of war," and always has given a good account of itself.

Both tank-supported German efforts to crash through Stalingrad toward the Volga were crushed on the city's outskirts, the communique said. One German infantry company was wiped out, it added.

One Red army unit fighting in the same general area, a workers' settlement in the northwestern outskirts, was reported to have killed 300 Germans in breaking out of a German ring which had been closed on it for several days.

Russians Fortify Lines

Northwest of Stalingrad where a Soviet relief offensive has sought to ease the pressure on Stalingrad, the Russians "fortified their occupied positions and on separate sectors engaged in battles of local importance."

Thus, as Stalingrad entered its 47th day of siege, the general position was one of stalemate, the communique indicated.

But on a sector of the northwestern front, presumably near Leningrad, the Russians acknowledged that German infantry supported by 30 tanks had ousted the Red army from two populated places after losing ten of their tanks and suffering heavy casualties.

On the upper Don river in the Voronezh area the Russians also said one company of Hungarian infantry had crossed to the east bank of the river. Eighty Hungarians were killed an ten taken prisoner in that action, the communique said.

Attacks Beaten Off

In the mid-Caucasian area of Mozdok the Russians said their troops still were beating off German attacks. The Nazis lost 300 men and ten ammunition trucks in the battle there yesterday, it was said.

Russian guerillas already are working behind German lines in this area on the Terek river, the communique said in telling how one detachment raided a Rumanian divisional headquarters, killing 100 of the enemy and destroying two trucks.

Germans Intensify Their Drive To Seal the Fate of Stalingrad

Push Into Suburb Where Prior Onslaught Was Repulsed and Resume Wide Flanking Drive Toward Caspian.

OCT 10 1942

Moscow, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Germans were reported intensifying their efforts today to rip through Stalingrad's defenses to the Volga, with fresh assault forces overrunning two streets in a northwestern industrial suburb where an earlier push had been repulsed.

Nazi artillery wheeled into line to support the vanguard of tanks and infantrymen. German planes carried the bombing of the beleaguered garrison into its forty-sixth day.

On the other hand, the Germans, with victory still denied them at Stalingrad, were reported to have resumed a wide flanking invasion further south, obviously calculated to cut through the Kalmyck territory, extending south of Stalingrad along the Volga to the Caspian Sea.

As for the Russians' own flanking attack northwest of Stalingrad, the official newspaper, Izvestia, said that this advance continued in some sectors, with German resistance overcome and counter-attacks repulsed.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, the British radio said today that in the sector northwest of Stalingrad, "strong Russian armored forces are still crossing the Don."]

Nazis Gain In City.

It was in the city itself that the Germans scored the most notably.

The army newspaper, the Red Star, said that numerically superior enemy forces launched a local offensive against the workers' settlement at Stalingrad on Wednesday and finally achieved a break-through that led to the occupation of the two streets. It added that the German aim was to break through to the river and cut the Russian Army in two, but praised the garrison troops with a statement that they were defending every yard of land valiantly.

Izvestia pictured the city as a beacon of smoke and flame and declared that some Russian units in the embattled factory settlement are called upon to meet five or six attacks every day.

[The German High Command today was silent on Stalingrad for the first time since the siege began and this was by many observers taken to indicate that the Germans were preparing a propaganda background for a withdrawal from Stalingrad, in view especially of the Berlin radio's announcement yesterday that the frontal attack on the city was to be dropped in favor of a bombardment. Late today, however, the British radio, picked up at New York by CBS, said that the German people were never told about yesterday's statement that the battle had entered a new phase; that the statement "was carried by the German radio in its foreign-language broadcasts, but not in its German service."]

OCT 10 1942

Report Gain on Nazi Flank.

Offensive operations were maintained by the Russian Army forces against the German flank northwest of Stalingrad and a fresh penetration of the Nazi fortifications was announced.

"One detachment broke into enemy trenches, killed about 100 Germans in hand-to-hand fighting and captured four machine guns, three mortars and an anti-tank gun," today's noonday communique said.

The Russians occupied an important hill, Izvestia said, and hurled back three enemy counter-attacks led by fifteen, eleven and eight tanks. In all, eleven German tanks were destroyed in the defense of this one elevation. The Russians clung to the height in the face of fire from the tanks, artillery and lighter weapons.

A dispatch to Izvestia from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, contained the first Russian admission that the Germans had entered the Kalmyck area, which lies west of the lower Volga and south of Stalingrad. This indicated developing activity on the German right flank, across the Steppes between the Don and the lower Volga, concurrent with the desperate see-saw struggle for Stalingrad.

Reds Report

E. J. Gilmore

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 9—The Germans, grinding slowly forward in an industrial district of Stalingrad, but with victory still denied them there, were reported today to have started anew on a wide flanking invasion farther south, obviously calculated to cut through the Kalmych territory to the Volga delta, on the Caspian Sea.

A dispatch to the Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, contained the first Russian admission that the Germans had entered the Kalmyck area, which lies west of the lower Volga and south of Stalingrad.

War Council Held

This indicated a developing activity on the German right flank across the steppes between the Don and the lower Volga, concurrent with the desperate see-saw struggle for Stalingrad.

Izvestia's dispatch said representatives of the Kalmyck people, Asiatic descendants of Mongolian nomads who long ago settled in southern Russia, had held a council of war at the village of Kanukovo, heard reports that the Germans were burning and killing in their territory and vowed resistance.

A speaker at the meeting said the Kalmycks would spare nothing in the defense of their land, the dispatch said, and the representatives adopted an appeal that all Kalmycks mobilize for resistance. They sent a message of allegiance to Premier Joseph Stalin.

Penetration Extended

Actually, according to German claims, the enemy entered the Kalmyck territory several weeks ago when Elista, the capital, 180 miles west of Astrakhan, was reported captured. The *Izvestia* dispatch suggested that this penetration now was being extended.

The route from Elista to Astrakhan traverses some of Russia's worst terrain for the support of an invading army. The region is arid, the great plains rumpled with sand dunes and overgrown with scrub vegetation. The pastoral nomads who inhabit it are almost constantly on the move in search of water and vegetation for their flocks.)

Relief Drive Gaining

As for the Russians' own flanking drive northwest of Stalingrad, *Izvestia* said that the advance continued in some sectors, with German resistance overcome and counter-attacks repulsed.

In the city itself the Germans, by

intensified efforts to hack their way through to the Volga, had overrun two streets in a northwestern industrial suburb.

Northwest of the city the Red army occupied an important hill, *Izvestia* said, and hurled back three enemy counter-attacks led by fifteen, eleven and eight tanks. In all, eleven German tanks were destroyed. The Russians clung to the height in the face of fire from the tanks, artillery and lighter weapons.

Activity In Caucasus

On the Caucasus front, second in importance only to the Stalingrad line, the German offensive persisted in the Mozdok sector, while southeast of Novorossisk the Germans were attempting to retake positions recently lost by their Rumanian allies.

Near Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, the Red army was reported holding firmly against German efforts to regain lost ground on the west bank of the Don, while on the Leningrad front the Germans were said to be bringing up siege guns in the Pulkovo sector.

Apparently the foe was preparing a fresh effort to storm heights where Russia's largest astronomical observatory once stood. The observatory, under fire for a year, has been demolished, and the site surrounded with shell craters.

Fresh assault forces had succeeded in conquest of two streets in northwestern Stalingrad where an earlier push had been repulsed. Its dispatch declared that the German aim was to break through to the river and cut the Red army in two, but praised the garrison troops with a statement that they were defending every yard of land valiantly.

The newspaper *Izvestia* pictured the city as a beacon of smoke and flame as it neared the close of the seventh week of siege. Incessant cannonading marked the struggle for a decision.

Some Red army units in the embattled factory settlement are called upon to meet five or six attacks daily, *Izvestia* said.

Communiques reported the repulse of other attacks in sectors of the central Caucasus, the central (Moscow), northwestern and Leningrad fronts.

A guerrilla detachment was credited with the derailment of sixteen German trains in the Orel region, south of Moscow, during September.

Soviet warships (apparently submarines) were officially credited with sinking two more Axis transports in the Baltic. The information bureau said the transports totaled 12,000 tons.

Foe Intensifies Assaults on Stalingrad

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—The Germans have carried their invasion into the Kalmyck region, which extends south of Stalingrad along the Volga to the Caspian Sea, it was reported today.

An Izvestia dispatch from Astrakhan, Caspian port city at the month of the Volga, disclosed for the first time that the enemy had entered the Kalmyck territory, an autonomous area along the west side of the river, south of Stalingrad.

This indicated developing action on the German right flank across the steppes between the Don and the lower Volga.

(Elista, in the western part of of the Kalmyck area, about 180 miles west of Astrakhan, was reported by the Germans to have been captured several weeks ago.)

Fresh Forces Overrun Streets.

Meanwhile, the Germans were reported intensifying their efforts to rip through Stalingrad's defense to the Volga, with fresh assault forces overrunning two streets in a northwestern industrial suburb where an earlier push had been repulsed.

Nazi artillery batteries wheeled into line to support the vanguard of tanks and infantrymen. German planes carried the bombing of the besieged garrison into its 46th day.

(There was no official comment on a Berlin intimation that the assault operations were to be dropped in favor of bombardment, but all Soviet reports indicated unabated fighting. For the first time since the siege of Stalingrad began 46 days ago the German high command today omitted any reference to the fighting for the Volga city.)

Break-Through by Nazis.

The army newspaper Red Star said numerically superior enemy forces launched a local offensive against the workers' settlement Wednesday and finally acieved a break-through that led to the occupation of two streets.

Its dispatch declared the German aim was to break through to the river and cut the Red Army in two, but praised the garrison troops with a statement that they were defending every yard of land valiantly.

Offensive operations were maintained by Red Army forces against the German flank northwest of Stalingrad and a fresh penetration of the Nazi fortifications was announced.

"One detachment broke into enemy trenches, killed about 100 Germans in hand-to-hand fighting and captured four machine-guns, three mortars and an anti-tank gun," the noon communique said.

The newspaper Izvestia pictured the city as a beacon of smoke and flame as it neared the close of the seventh week of siege, incessant cannonading marking the struggle for a decision.

Meet Five or Six Attacks Daily.

Some Red Army units in the embattled factory settlement are called on to meet five or six attacks daily, Izvestia said.

The noon communique told of one such phase, in which "Soviet troops repulsed four enemy attacks, destroyed two tanks and wiped out about a company of German infantry."

"In another sector," it said, "12 tanks and an enemy infantry battalion broke through into one street, but were forced to retreat to their original positions by Soviet troops, who knocked out nine tanks and wiped out about two companies of Germans."

Communiques reported the repulse of other attacks in sectors of the Central Caucasus, the central (Moscow), northwestern and Leningrad fronts.

A guerrilla detachment was credited with derailment of 16 German trains in the Orel region south of Moscow during September.

Germans Are Silent On Stalingrad After Hinting Drive's End

OCT 10 1942

Communique Is Restricted To Fighting on Caucasus, Don and Central Fronts

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The German high command was silent today on the 46-day-old battle of Stalingrad after Nazi propaganda organs had said last night that attempts to take the city by storm would be abandoned in favor of dive bomber and siege gun destruction.

For the first time since the siege began the Nazi war communique did not mention either the city of Stalingrad or fighting in its vicinity. Its paragraphs on the Russian campaign were devoted to fighting on the Don, Caucasus, central and northern fronts.

Today's official silence seemed to support the supposition that the Germans were preparing a propaganda background for a withdrawal from Stalingrad.

Rostov Retreat Recalled.

This silence followed a broadcast yesterday by DNB, official German news agency, that instead of costly assaults by infantry and tanks on Stalingrad "the finishing touches now will be intrusted to heavy artillery units and Stukas (dive bombers)."

"The fighting for Stalingrad has changed," DNB said, "the strategic objective at Stalingrad already has been achieved."

But the advertised change of tactics, broadcast just eight days after Hitler boasted flatly that the city would be taken, sounded a note similar to that which emanamated from Berlin last winter when the Germans were forced to retreat from Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus.

New Plans Are Hinted.

A hint as to Hitler's new plans was given today by Moscow dispatches telling of a German advance into the Kalmyck region below Stalingrad along the lower Volga.

This might indicate that the Germans planned to abandon the fight for Stalingrad and attempt to press on toward the Caspian port of Astrakhan without a costly crossing of the Volga. The river curves at Stalingrad and follows a southeastward course to Astrakhan.

Late dispatches from Moscow said, however, that fighting at Stalingrad still was intense.

In today's communique, the Germans reported capture of several more hills in the Caucasus, the repulse of Russian attacks on the Don sector, new advances on the central front west of Moscow and the smashing of five Soviet divisions in recent fighting on the northwestern front around Lake Ilmen.

"German troops advancing in the Caucasus area successfully stormed several more hills after bitter forest fighting," the communique said.

Five Red Divisions "Dispersed."

"Rumanian and Italian troops operating on the Don repulsed enemy attacks. On the central sector of the eastern front shock troops occupied a number of pillboxes and dugouts, complements of which were either annihilated or taken prisoners.

"Southeast of Lake Ilmen our in-

(See STALINGRAD, Page A-18.)

fantry, brilliantly supported by the Luftwaffe, during several days of stubborn fighting gained important terrain and dispersed or annihilated five Soviet divisions and two rifle brigades."

The high command said that in this region 3,288 Russians had been captured and 13 tanks, 108 guns, 400 machine-guns and a large quantity of other equipment destroyed or captured since September 27.

The communique added that more than three times as many Russians were killed as were captured in this period.

Military May Have Taken Over.

The very fact that "military quarters" in Berlin were quoted as indicating that the siege of Stalingrad might be lifted was a faint indication that the military had taken over the situation, despite Hitler's latest promise.

The broadcast, as heard by the Associated Press listening post, continued:

"It is pointed out that everywhere else on the eastern front where local adjustments of greater extent are taking place, the Germans are holding the initiative.

"The announcements of the German high command during the last few days speak of attacks making progress. According to military circles these attacks have become possible after having allowed the Soviets to attack until they were exhausted."

The Germans have claimed the capture of the heart of the city and penetrations to the Volga—claims nowhere substantiated by Russian or other accounts.

Reminiscent of Rostov Action.

During the bloody siege of Stalingrad, Hitler was reported to have dismissed his commander, Marshal Fedor von Bock, who overran the Ukraine, the Don and Kuban Basins and directed a siege army of a half million men to the very suburbs of Stalingrad. Swedish accounts told of the marshal being seen on Berlin streets in mufti, and German dispatches in recent weeks have conspicuously failed to mention Von Bock.

Under Hitler's insistence, the German Army last winter almost met catastrophe by prolonging its offensive against Moscow long after prudence had dictated a withdrawal to more easily defended winter lines. Hitler himself in a later speech admitted the near disaster, but he gave credit to "providence" for saving the situation.

He fired the commander in chief of the army, Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, after that fiasco.

'The Flying Woodpile'

OCT 10 1942

Moscow, Oct. 9 (AP).—Russian flyers are using a low-speed light bomber made of wood and fabric for accurate night attacks upon Axis positions around Stalingrad, the army newspaper *Red Star* said today.

The plane is an improved Model U-2, with a speed of only sixty to ninety miles an nour, *Red Star* said. It reported the Germans used to laugh at the type, which they called "the woodpile," but that mockery had turned to fear.

Red Star said the U-2 could take off anywhere because of its light construction of woodwork and linen raid silently with more precision than a dive-bomber and land on a field illuminated only by a flashlight.

The crews were declared able to bomb houses held by the Germans without hitting neighboring buildings in Russian hands.

Von Papen Returns

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 9 (AP).—An Istanbul dispatch reported today the arrival of Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, after 20 days' absence from the country. Von Papen has been in Hungary.

of reducing the great Volga stronghold, after forty-six days of head-on assault, would be left to artillery and bombers.

These London sources regarded this indication of the unbroken Russian stand as encouraging. They advised, however, against undue optimism, or the assumption that the German people were being conditioned to receive word of a possible withdrawal from the immediate vicinity of Stalingrad to a winter defensive line.

Latest reports from Moscow declared that the momentum of the Nazi attack on Stalingrad still was increasing, with no sign of letup, and that the enemy kept bringing fresh tank and infantry reinforcements into action.

RAILROAD YARDS, LILLE STEEL MILLS RIPPED BY BOMBS

Flying Fortresses, B-24 Liberators Carry Out Mass Attack.

OCT 10 1942

500 FIGHTERS ON GUARD

Nazis Move To Conserve Troops, London Feels

OCT 10 1942

By the Associated Press.

London, Oct. 9—The necessity of conserving valuable shock troops and engineering detachments which had been suffering severe casualties in the streets of Stalingrad was regarded by competent London sources today as the factor underlying a German assertion that immediate attempts to storm the city will cease.

Berlin broadcasts quoted German spokesmen as saying that the task

Pursuit Planes Return from Dogfights Without Loss.

OCT 10 1942

MANY NAZIS SHOT DOWN

Gunners on Bombers Beat Off German Focke-Wulf Squadrons.

30.24-19221

30.24-19221

OCT 10 1942

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U. S. BOMBER COMMAND IN ENGLAND, Oct. 9—(AP) More than 100 American Fortress and Liberator bombers with an escort of 500 Allied fighter planes made the greatest single daylight aerial attack of the war on Hitler's industrial and transport system today at Lille in occupied France.

The raiders directed by Maj-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the U. S. A. A. F. in the European theater, smashed factories and railroad yards against strong Nazi opposition and came home with only four of 600 planes missing.

Liberators Meet Test

In operation beside the battle-tested Fortresses were the American Liberators, triumphantly passing their first tests in this battle zone. Both are four-motored planes.

The raid was greater than anything thrown by the Nazis against England in the dark days of the battle of Britain, before the Luftwaffe called off their daylight attacks and concentrated on night raids.

In numbers of offensive planes involved, today's mass raid topped the climax day of Britain's defensive war, Sept. 15, 1940, when the Germans sent 500 machines over and lost upwards of 185 of them in a single day.

The official communique announced the great Allied fighter escort knocked down at least five German fighters today in widespread aerial dogfights but no attempt has been made so far to total up the number shot down by bombers.

The Liberators alone claimed an unofficial total of seven Focke-Wulf 190's destroyed.

Fliers in Parachutes Shot

American airmen in the raid told this correspondent that Nazi fighters, including Reichmarshal Goering's proud yellow-nose squadron, had machine-gunned the crew parachuting to earth from one crippled Fortress.

The greatest American aerial exploit of the war came two days after the warning from the United States Army by radio to the French people to move away from factories producing for Germany.

It also brought from the German radio the threat tonight of "reprisals" for raids "instigated by Roosevelt."

The raid moved the German high command to mention Flying Fortresses for the first time, although this was their fourteenth mission over western Europe. Presumably the Germans have not been telling their people of the activities of American bombers for reasons of their own.

Nazis Say 16 Shot Down

The Germans claimed 16 Allied aircraft were shot down including "some" Fortresses and tried to minimize the damage done as compared to the number of planes in operation.

With elaborate advance preparation and amid fine visibility conditions, squadron after squadron of Fortresses and Liberators soared to great heights from this and other newly laid fields and then crossed the channel to reduce the Lille railroad yards to wreckage and pound with tons of explosives the Lille steel and engineering works one of the most important locomotive building plants in France.

As the bombers battled their way out through Nazi fighters and flak screens a pall of smoke hung over Lille and great fires were observed.

Some of the fighter attacks were of diversionary character while the American bombers were dealing their explosives across the invasion coast, single R. A. F. bombers also spread their fire to the Rhineland.

Exceed Blitz Tonnage

Liberators, with a greater bomb load than those carried by the Fortresses, gave crushing weight to the attack, exceeding the tonnages dropped by the Nazis during the heaviest raids on Britain.

It was generally considered that 100 planes or possibly more constituted the normal German night blitz and most of them were single or two-engine craft in contrast to the four-motored Fortresses and Liberators.

With visibility good, the great bomber force struck at the Fives-Lille steel and locomotive works and many bursts were seen on the target, said the communique from the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, head of the U. S. A. A. F. in the European theater.

"Crews of attacking aircraft saw a huge column of flame and smoke arising from the target as they flew away," the communique said.

No Fighter Losses

"A large number of enemy aircraft were encountered. The bombers had many successful combats but the number of enemy fighters destroyed by them is not yet known.....Our fighters destroyed five enemy aircraft. None of our fighters is missing."

By contrast with this biggest American bombing exploit in Europe, the British Air and Home Security ministries announced that two German aircraft flew over the southwest English coast this morning, dropping bombs that did some damage and injured one person.

One of the four American bombers lost fell over the target. Major Jean Byerly of Estes Park, Colo., the squadron leader, said he saw "Nazi fighters swooping and firing at the crew of the falling ship as they parachuted down."

Other members of his crew told the same story.

Damaged Planes Protected

To protect two damaged Fortresses which were in danger of falling behind with scores of German fighters ready to pounce on them, Byerly throttled down his squadron to give the Fortresses cover, beating off the German fighters with the squadron's guns.

Hundreds of American and R. A. F. fighters battled the Nazi attackers in the biggest bombing show the Allies ever staged in daylight.

Col. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., led the Liberators.

Squadron after squadron of Fortresses led by Colonel Ronald Walker of Spokane, Wash., roared off this and nearby fields early this morning spiraling miles into the air and then heading out across the channel.

Hundreds of coastal watchers saw long trails of vapor form in the cold air.

Two former members of the Lafayette escadrille worked throughout then ight preparing the bombing briefs for the mighty air armada. Major Rufus Rand of Minneapolis worked out the Fortress group attack while Major Joseph Stehlin of Miami, Fla., served on the intelligence staff for the Liberators. Major Stehlin has already been decorated three times for flying with the Fighting French.

Planes Escorted By Huge Fleet of Allied Fighters

OCT 10 1942

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—More than 100 United States bombers attacked the industrial Lille region of Northern France today in the biggest American bomber and fighter force ever to take the air in the European war theater.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The biggest United States bomber and fighter force ever to take the air in the European war theater was joined by the RAF and many squadrons of Allied fighters today in a new air blow against targets in Northern France.

The Fortress bombers and escorting fighters—many of which were Spitfires and Hurricanes flown by United States pilots—roared out to what was believed to have been the largest daylight operation of its kind in the war.

The exact objectives were not disclosed immediately, but the raid apparently was aimed primarily at the Lille region, the big industrial area of Northern France.

This blow came only 48 hours after the United States Army command had warned French workers through a BBC broadcast to move away from the vicinity of French war factories which were helping the Germans.

100 Planes in One Force.

Observers on the coast—who saw sky-filling squadrons over a wide area—reported that one bomber force alone numbered more than 100 planes.

A bright sun shone and visibility was excellent over the Dover Straits as the United Nations planes shuttled to and fro throughout the morning.

The operation was first observed early when squadrons of Spitfires returned from the direction of Calais and Cape Gris Nez on the French side. Larger formations of fighters soon were fanning out toward the French and Belgian coasts.

Then the largest formation of United States bombers yet seen in Britain, with a big escort of Spitfires and Hurricanes, droned out over the Channel past Ramsgate. Still later glistening United States fighters, bound back from the direction of Dieppe, dived out of the sun toward Folkestone.

Canadian fighter squadrons were understood to have formed part of the fortress' convoy.

Planes Fly at 30,000 Feet.

The largest number of fighters and fighter-bombers seen aloft in months passed over one south coast town headed toward the continent. Considerable activity over the Occupied French coast between Boulogne and Calais was indicated by the vapor trails left by invisible craft flying at about 30,000 feet.

A great force of planes which swept back across the English coast just before noon cause considerable excitement, residents believing at first they were German craft. The white star of the United States Army Air Forces was distinguished on the fighters, however, as they roared in from 10,000 feet in steep dives.

The regular communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security made no mention of German aerial activity over Britain during the night, but later reports said there had been some action over the southeast coast.

Nazis Use Searchlights.

The Germans switched on their powerful searchlights on the Occupied French coast south of Calais last night, and probed the skies and the English Channel.

The reason was not immediately apparent since there had been no report of air raids or sea engagements. The Germans, however, have been jittery along the coast since the Allied raid on Dieppe.

The lights appeared to be installed on high ground at a point where the Channel is but 20 miles wide.

The Daily Mail said photographic reconnaissance showed American Flying Fortresses in their raid last Saturday had completely destroyed the Airframe factory at Meaulte, near Albert, in Northern France.

The German air force has been using the factory as an airplane maintenance and repair base.

A warning that London may undergo bombings which would make the terrible assaults of April 16 and May 10, 1941, seem "mere picnics" was given today by Sir Ernest Gowers, London regional commissioner at the presentation of awards in civil defense rescue service competition.

Dive Out Of The Sun

Apprehension spread among the inhabitants of Folkestone when a flight of returning United States fighters approached over the water, then dived with a terrific roar out of the sun.

The *Evening News* said some onlookers rushed for the air-raid shelters, fearful that German raiders were bearing down upon them, until the star of the United States Army Air Forces could be discerned on the planes.

(Spitfires had been the only fighters mentioned officially as in use by the United States Army Air Forces in England so that the bewilderment of the long-experienced residents of Folkstone may have meant the appearance of a type unfamiliar to them. Censorship did not permit clarification of this point.)

As the American fighters were seen coming in anti-aircraft batteries went into action against two Fock-Wulfe 190's which passed by high overhead and out of range after only a few shells had been fired.

The Fortresses recrossed the coast at about the same time, flying inland amid waves of planes, while Spitfires hovered over the Channel to protect the homeward flight.

More than one hundred United States bombers, many of them the big, four-engined Fortresses, made up the attacking force along with an escort of "more than two hundred Allied fighters," the *Evening News* estimated.

United States Army Air Forces headquarters, promising a more detailed announcement later, issued this terse communique:

"More than one hundred United States AAF bombers attacked targets in the Lille area this morning.

"Many squadrons of fighters took part in this operation."

A big part of the bombing force, an extraordinary number for a daylight raid, was made up of great, four-motored Flying Fortresses, and the Americans were joined in the assault by the RAF and many squadrons of Allied fighters.

American Fighters Used

United States flyers in American fighter planes participated in the raid.

(Until now, the only fighter plane the Americans had been mentioned officially as using in Britain was the British-made Spitfire.)

Single planes of the RAF bomber command, striking at Germany in broad open daylight, bombed objectives in the upper Rhineland this morning, the Air Ministry announced.

"This morning single aircraft of the bomber command, one of which is missing, bombed objectives in the upper Rhineland," said a communique.

Junkers-88 Destroyed

"Yesterday afternoon Beaufighters of the coastal command destroyed one Junkers-88 over the Bay of Biscay."

OCT 10 1942

Children To Take British Postal Jobs

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—War is coming very close to jeopardizing the Santa Claus legend in England.

Because of the man-power shortage the postoffice has asked for school children up to the age of 15 to help out with the rush of Christmas mail during the ten days before the holiday.

Where local school boards approve children will be excused to work in postoffices eight hours a day.

OCT 10 1942

Winant Gets Degree From Leeds University

Leeds, England, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant, receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Leeds University, warned today: "World revolt against civilization will begin again unless we destroy the roots of cynicism.

"It isn't enough to beat our enemies on the field of battle," he said. We must discover and correct those conditions which made their reactions possible."

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10—(AP) The foreign office announced today that the British and American governments had informed China that they intended to offer her a treaty in the near future for immediate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

Nazis Fetter 1,376 Prisoners, Threaten to Bind 3,000 More

OCT 10 1942

Italy Also Enters Bitter Controversy, Charging British Killed Captives

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Germans, announcing they already had shackled 1,376 British war prisoners, threatened today to manacle three times that number at noon tomorrow if the British carry out their announced determination to take countermeasures against German prisoners in Britain.

The new threat from Germany, and another by Italy, aggravated an already bitter wrangle over the treatment of captives and threatened to undermine all restraints against inhumane handling of war prisoners.

The issue between Britain and Germany is based on the Nazi contention—which the British repeatedly have denied—that the British handcuffed Germans captured during the battle of Dieppe August 19 and in a Commando raid on the Channel island of Sark last Sunday.

It already has reached the stage of reprisal, and the threat of counter-reprisal and counter-counter-reprisal.

The entry of Italy into the exchange of accusations came with a Rome broadcast today that Fascist forces had found a document during British attacks on Tobruk which, it alleged, "stated that all Italians in a certain sector were to be killed."

It contended that this supposed order was "for the integral suppression" of Italians without discrimination and that "our more than legitimate reprisals have thus been rendered inevitable."

There was no immediate indication of what measures the Italians contemplated or on what authority the Rome broadcast was based.

The Germans threatened Wednesday to fetter British prisoners captured at Dieppe, announced yesterday that they had carried out the threat, and said today that the shackles had been placed on 107 British officers and 1,269 non-commissioned officers and men.

Charges Denied by British.

In swift answer to yesterday's announcement, the British War Office declared that if the manacles wer not removed an equal number of Germans in British custody would be handcuffed with another threat—that if the British fulfill theirs, three times the number already placed in chains will have been bound by noon Saturday.

Notwithstanding Britain's specific denial of the Nazi charges that an order for the handcuffing of prisoners in the field had been issued, the Nazi communique said today:

"The British government replied to the statement made by the German high command on October 7, 1942, when counter-measures were announced in retaliation for the fettering of German prisoners of war on the Dieppe beach and the Channel islands of Sark, in an unsatisfactory manner by basing their declaration on statements made by German prisoners of war who had not been fettered, and by declaring that they do not approve nor will approve in the future of fettering prisoners of war on the battlefield.

May Be Part of War of Nerves.

"The British government, however, refrained from dealing with the fact that despite the previous and present hypocritical declarations made by the British War Office, German prisoners of war have been fettered in a brutal way.

"For this reason, on October 8, at 12 noon, 107 British officers and 1,269 British non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoner at Dieppe have been fettered after being informed of the reason why. Military clergymen, doctors, stretcher-bearers and the wounded and sick were not fettered.

"On the evening of October 8 the British War Office announced that on October 10 at 12 noon the same number of British prisoners of war would be fettered and chained.

"Should this happen, the German high command on October 10 at 12 noon will have fettered three times the number of British prisoners of war."

Some British sources expressed belief that the sudden, bitter issue was an Axis skirmish in the battle of nerves, aimed at diverting their peoples' attention from campaign frustrations.

Nazis Hold More Prisoners.

These sources said Germany apparently was trying to make a weapon out of the fact that she has far more British prisoners than Britain has Germans. They said Britain has some 23,000 Germans in her hands and the Germans have roughly 115,000 Britons.

The British, however, also have 262,000 Italians, captured mostly in the battles of Libya and East Africa.

The British, in response to Germany's original charges, had invited investigation of their treatment of prisoners by Switzerland, as provided by the Geneva Convention of 1929 regulating the care of war prisoners, but the Germans spurned this assurance with the declaration that it was up to Britain herself to "disprove" the Nazi charges.

There was one rumor that Swiss Legation officials in London had inspected German prisoners yesterday and found them well treated, but the Swiss denied having received instructions from their government to make such an inquiry.

A similar issue apparently was brewing between Germany and Russia. A Berlin broadcast yesterday accused the Russians of killing prisoners taken on the eastern front. It made no threats, however.

New Threats Voiced By Axis Spokesmen

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—Military and propaganda spokesmen in both Berlin and Rome applied new threats today to the unsavory nerve war which the Germans have begun over the treatment of prisoners of war, and the controversy widened to the point where it may affect the future well-being of hundreds of thousands of captives.

The Germans, trading on the fact that they hold some 115,000 British prisoners as compared to 23,000 Germans in British hands, announced that 1,376 Britons had been shackled, noted the British decision to fetter a like number of Germans by noon Saturday, and said if that was done three times that number of British would be placed in bonds.

Italians Broadcast Charges

The Italians broadcast charges, based on so-called captured British orders, that Commando forces which recently raided Tobruk had been instructed to kill all Italians in one sector. The Rome radio said the Italians would certainly take reprisals, but did not say what they would be.

The Italians, unlike the Germans, are in a poor position to start "reprisals." The British hold 262,000 Italian military prisoners and the Italians have only a fraction of that number in British captives.

British officials, repeatedly denying the German charges that the practice of fettering was begun by British order, have invited the Germans to investigate these accusations through Swiss neutral agents. This process is provided by Genoa convention of 1929 regulating care of war prisoners. However, the Germans have spurned this suggestion, saying it was up to Britain to "disprove" the Nazi charges.

Deny Inspections

Swiss legation officials here denied a rumor that they already had inspected Germans and found them well treated. They said they had received no such instruction from their Government.

The Germans were making considerable use of the affair for domestic propaganda purposes, leading observers here to suspect that it was partly inspired by an attempt to divert the German populace from Germany military frustration in Russia.

Radio broadcasts from Berlin quoted an editorial from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, embellished with crocodile tears, attempting to put the whole onus on Britain for "violations of international law."

BRITAIN ANNOUNCES LOSS OF CRUISER

4,290-Ton Coventry, Armed for Anti-Aircraft Work, Has Been Sunk.

OCT 10 1942

LONDON, Oct 9 (AP) —The 4,290-ton British anti-aircraft cruiser Coventry has been sunk, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Coventry had a complement of 400 men.

The communique said:

"The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H.M.S. Coventry (Capt. R. J. Dendy, R. N.) has been sunk. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

American Flyers Play Football For Befuddled English Crowd

OCT 10 1942

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 9.—Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's bombardier eleven blasted the football hopes of Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter's Eagles, 6 to 0, yesterday in the first touch football game ever played in England.

A befuddled crowd of RAF and English spectators, accustomed to rugby, looked on.

Baldish lieutenant colonels, 20 years out of college, grunted and groaned with second lieutenants, almost young enough to be their sons, on the turf of a former girls' school.

The WAAFS placed blankets on the side lines to give the game an American college touch.

The bombardiers made sure their substitutes would not be too exhausted when they reached the field. They were carried into the game on stretchers.

Play-by-play accounts over a loud speaker only added to the confusion of the British spectators but they cheered dutifully.

Maj. William Cowart, whose mother wouldn't let him play football when he attended V. P. I., Harvard and M. I. T., was the hero. A long bombardier forward pass bounced off the chest of a defensive halfback and fell into Cowart's hands and he fell across the goal line.

A. E. F. MEN CONVICTED

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Two United States Army privates — Herbert G. Jacobs, 23 years old, of Waynesburg, Ky., and Embra H. Farley, 27, of Dierks, Ark.—were convicted of voluntary manslaughter today by a general court-martial at Castle Wellan in the County Down.

The charges grew out of the death of Edward Clenaghan, 30, in a brawl outside his tavern, near Belfast, on the night of September 21. Both men were sentenced to ten years' hard labor and were dishonorably discharged.

2 Soldiers Sentenced In Slaying In Ireland

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 9 (AP)—Two United States Army privates, Herbert G. Jacobs, 23, of Waynesburg, Ky., and Embra H. Farley, 27, of Dierks, Ark., were convicted today by a general court-martial at Castle Wellan, in County Down, of voluntary manslaughter.

The charges grew out of the death of Edward Clenaghan, 30, in a brawl outside his tavern near Belfast on the night of September 21. Both convicted men were sentenced to ten years' hard labor and were dishonorably discharged.

Thousands of Canadians Reach Britain in Convoy

Troops Join Armored Division Led by Gen. Worthington

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 9 (AP).—Thousands of Canadian soldiers have arrived in Great Britain to join the armored division commanded by Major General F. F. Worthington, it was announced today.

Cheerful, bronzed Canadians, shouting that they had come "to finish the job," sounded their own welcome as the big troopships which had carried them without incident across the Atlantic moved slowly to their berths.

Although most of the new contingent were bereted troopers of the armored force, the reinforcements included hundreds of Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand airmen. The convoy also brought Canadian nursing sisters and fire fighters.

[The United Press quoted Canadian military headquarters as saying the convoy carried reinforcements to replace Canadian losses in the Aug. 19 Commando raid on Dieppe, in occupied France.]

British Repatriates Home From Far East

By the Associated Press.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 9.—Eleven hundred and eight repatriated Britons, including Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokio when Japan opened her war against Britain and the United States, arrived here today from Japan and China in two steamships.

WARNS LONDONERS OF BIGGER RAIDS

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—A warning that London may undergo bombings which would make the terrible assaults of April 16 and May 10, 1941, seem "mere picnics" was given today by Sir Ernest Gowers, London Regional Commissioner, at the presentation of awards in civil defense rescue service competition.

OCT 10 1942

NAZIS RETURN MORE FRENCH PRISONERS

Vichy, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The third trainload of French war prisoners released in exchange for French workmen arrived at Compiegne from Germany today as feeling mounted over reports of the successful conclusion of Paris negotiations for the transfer of French labor to the Reich.

A communique issued after a Cabinet meeting today said that Pierre Laval's latest meetings in Paris "dealt with the need for speeding up the recruitment of manpower for Germany." It added that in his report "the Chief of Government insisted on an urgent effort being made" toward this end.

There were no figures announced on the number of prisoners reaching Compiegne under the Laval-Hitler agreement for the release of one war prisoner for every three skilled workers sent to German factories.

Meanwhile today an authorized spokesman, elaborateing on the grave consequences promised by Laval if his call for French workers for Germany went unheeded, was quoted today as having said: "First of all, the return of prisoners would be compromised. One might fear, besides, that French unity might suffer from the situation thereby created."

30.34-19951

30.24-19229

HEROIC WAR DOG SLAIN IN FRANCE

Lyons, France, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Dick, a dog hero of the present war, has been poisoned and all Lyons has joined the hunt for his slayer.

Holder of several citations for heroism, Dick was credited with saving twenty-two Frenchmen and with rounding up and bringing in as prisoners five German Army dogs.

Bombs Damage Rail Cars And Trackage

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 9—AEF bombers destroyed a bridge to cut a Burmese railway last week end and attacked barracks, river craft and other military facilities of the Japanese in northern Burma and the adjoining Chinese province of Yunnan, a United States Army Air Forces communique said today.

Explosives loosed from a low level by India-based planes were reported to have completely shattered the bridge, south of Mogaung, on a line that terminates at Myitkyina.

Rail Cars Damaged

"In addition to destruction of the bridge," the communique said, "a number of railroad cars and 600 feet of track were damaged."

Japansee barracks southeast of Loiwing, Yunnan province city which once was the site of a Chinese aircraft factory, and the invaders' landing field at Loiwing were among other targets of the offensive. Seven direct hits were declared scored on the airfield runway.

"Two small river craft and a larger steamer (on the Irrawaddy) north of Katha (Burma) were attacked by machine-gun fire," the communique said. "The steamer was forced ashore."

Supply Plane Missing

Two attacks were made on a large suspension bridge across a Yunnan province gorge ten miles south of Tingka, but it was frankly reported that they "failed to destroy the objective."

A transport plane of the Indo-China ferry command, which flies supplies to China over the mountains of India and northern Burma, was listed as missing with its crew.

"Indications are that its loss was due to extremely bad weather, and not to enemy action," the bulletin said.

Vichy O. K.'s U. S. Consul

VICHY, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Vichy Foreign Office announced today it had approved the nomination of George D. Lamont as United States Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana.

Land Convoys In Africa Bombed

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 9 — South African Air Force fighters destroyed several enemy supply trucks in a low-level raid yesterday on Axis land convoys behind the El Alamein line, it was announced today.

This followed another attack Wednesday night by RAF medium bombers on the Axis supply base at Tobruk, but a British communique said aerial activity generally was light.

The loss of one plane was reported from operations which included an RAF machine-gun and bomb attack on enemy positions in the Hamman area, deep in enemy territory west of the center of the El Alamein line.

South African Flyers Hit Axis Desert Supply Line

Destroy Trucks in Low-Level Raid West of Alamein

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (AP).—South African Air Force fighters destroyed several enemy supply trucks in a low-level raid yesterday on Axis land convoys behind the Alamein line, it was announced today.

This followed another attack Wednesday night by Royal Air Force medium bombers on the Axis supply base at Tobruk, but a British communique said aerial activity generally was slight. The loss of one plane was reported from operations which included an R. A. F. machine-gun and bomb attack on enemy positions in the Hamman area, deep in enemy territory west of the center of the Alamein line.

Folgore Division Bombed

New York, Oct. 9—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Rome broadcast reporting that British flyers had attacked Italy's Folgore division of the Axis North African army.

The high command said rifle fire downed two of the planes.

Divisional Red Cross units were declared to have come under the aerial machine-gun fire, and the high command said three patients were killed and twelve injured.

Rome Reports British Raid

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 9 (AP).—British flyers were reported today to have attacked Italy's Folgore (lightning) Division of the Axis North African Army. The high command said rifle fire downed two of the planes. Divisional Red Cross units were declared to have come under the aerial machine-gun fire, and the high command said three patients were killed and twelve injured.

New Iraq Government Organized by General

By the Associated Press.

BAGHDAD, Oct. 9.—A new Iraq cabinet was formed yesterday with Gen. Nuri Pasha Es Said as Prime Minister and Acting Defense Minister, succeeding Jamal Al Madfai, who resigned October 5.

(Nuri Pasha had held both the premiership and the defense portfolio previously. His cabinet, which resigned March 31, 1940, was succeeded by the government of Rashid Ali Al Gailani, who was ousted and exiled when the British entered Iraq because of Axis machinations there.)

Other members of the new cabinet are Foreign Minister Abdul Illa Handh and Interior Minister Tahsin Al Askari.

Jap Shells Fall Near Willkie In China

OCT 10 1942

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters today that he assumed Wendell L. Willkie was carrying out extremely well just the things he had asked him to do before Willkie left on his tour of the Middle East, Russia and China.

Asked at a press conference whether he could say to what extent Willkie was representing him personally, the President said he could not because that would be merely political.

[By the Associated Press]

With the Chinese Army in North China, Oct. 9—Wendell Willkie, touring the Yellow river front, got a taste of real danger when four Japanese shells exploded yesterday near the railway on which he and his party were traveling by handcar.

Earlier Willkie missed by only a few hours a heavy Japanese air raid on Loyang, during which enemy planes machine-gunned a blue railway coach similar to the special car in which he made part of his trip to the front.

37 Planes in Raid

Thirty-five planes participated in the attack on Loyang, the most violent raid on a North China town in months. Six persons were killed by the raiders, who might conceivably have been under the impression that Willkie's special train was then in the station.

As it happened, Willkie was 130 miles away in the front-line trenches.

It was on the last stage of his trip to the front that the four enemy shells came screaming across the Yellow river in the general direction he was traveling. They landed some distance ahead of the handcars, but the party left the railway, walked for a half hour along a sunken road for the sake of safety and then motored the rest of the way to its destination.

"Really After Us"

Willkie took the shelling calmly.

"It looks as though the Japs were really after us," he remarked. "I'm complimented they pay me so much attention."

On his arrival at Chungking from Russia last Friday Willkie disclosed that at one point his plane had been delayed by a Japanese aircraft. He gave no details of that incident, but minimized the possible danger by saying:

"There is much more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets."

From the Chinese-held south bank of the Yellow river Willkie peered 800 yards across the stream today into the muzzle of a Japanese gun poking from a cave-like implacement high up on the north bluffs.

Sees Jap Soldiers

Through a strong telescope in a Chinese artillery observation post he also saw three Japanese soldiers moving about in front of the enemy position.

The Japanese apparently were unaware of Willkie's whereabouts and there was no activity aside from the earlier brief shelling.

In a well-hidden concrete gun position Willkie inspected a polished 6-inch piece and questioned the crew. In his chat with the Chinese he recalled that he was an artillery captain in the first World War.

Finding the gun of German make, he asserted "I'm glad we got this one to use against them." Later, he said a bit wistfully: "You know I'd like to have fired that 6-inch gun. I wish I'd had a shell."

Reviews Troops

In the afternoon Willkie reviewed 10,000 officers and men of a division in depth, after a luncheon at which he was toasted with wine recaptured from the Japanese by Chinese raiding parties.

At conclusion of his front-line tour he said:

"I was impressed with the organization, training and qualities of the individual soldiers I saw. I have not the slightest doubt that if they were provided with adequate equipment they would perform superbly."

Rides In Jeep

Willkie was accompanied on his frontline tour by Gardner Cowles and Joseph Barnes of the Office of War Information, his traveling companions; Col. David Barrett, United States military attache; Lieut. Col. J. M. McHugh, United States Marine Corps naval attache; Catholic Bishop Paul Yupin and Dr. Hollington, Vice-Minister of Information.

A number of American jeeps were in evidence at the front and Willkie went for a ride in one of them. It was not a new experience, however, for it was in one of these little puddle-jumpers that he made his tour of the central front in Russia.

Sham Battle Described

Capt. Chiang Wei-kuo, son of China's generalissimo and graduate of the American Air Corps Technical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, gave Willkie an English language description of a sham battle put on for the American just behind the front line.

ROOSEVELT SHUNS QUERY ON WILLKIE VISIT TO FRONTS

OCT 10 1942

Instructions Being Carried Out, President Says at Press Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(AP) President Roosevelt refused today to discuss where or to what extent Wendell L. Willkie represented the White House on his tour of battle areas, saying that would be used politically as it already had been treated last week.

Without specifying who had dealt with the matter in a political way, the chief executive told a press conference that everything was all right with the Willkie tour as far as he was concerned.

Willkie Doing Job Well

He added he was assuming that Willkie, his 1940 Republican opponent for the Presidency, was carrying out extremely well just what he had asked him to do and he thought that covered the whole thing.

On Aug 21 Mr. Roosevelt said, in announcing the Willkie trip, that Willkie would tell the countries he visited the truth about the American war effort and the unity behind it. Willkie, the chief executive added, would carry letters to officials of countries abroad, as well as to certain Americans. Mr. Roosevelt said at that time that the best thing to call Willkie was a special representative of the President.

Calls for Second Front

Willkie, while abroad, has been calling for a second front, and for offensives everywhere but last Wednesday, in Chungking, China, he disassociated these statements from any official connection. The day before President Roosevelt had been asked whether he had noticed the stories about Willkie's second front remarks in Russia and had replied he had only seen the headlines, but that the stories were not worthwhile because they were purely speculative.

The following day Willkie told reporters in China he had been commissioned by the President to do certain things and that in anything connected with those things he was the President's representative and acted accordingly. He added, however, that he had spoken as a private individual in all the public statements he had made on his tour of 13 countries.

At his press conference today Mr. Roosevelt was asked:

"Could you clear up the question to what extent and where Mr. Willkie is your representative?"

Replying in the negative, the President went on to say he believed that that would be used merely politically. He said it had been used politically last week, but did not say by whom. Why make that angle of it the preponderant angle, he then asked, saying there were bigger things than that.

He was urged to elucidate, but replied that the country was not interested in elucidations of things that are not strictly true.

TO ARMS! CALL TO ALL CHINA

Chiang Kai-Shek Asks Men And Women To Beat Japs In Sixth Year Of War

Press Speaks Out For Campaign By Allies To Drive Foe From Burma

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 9—Chiang Kai-shek called tonight for the full mobilization of every man and woman in China to beat the Japanese in this sixth year of war as the press spoke out for an Allied campaign to drive the enemy from Burma.

"The Chinese must carry out the full provisions of the national mobilization act in order that every man and woman in the country should offer their best abilities to the county," the generalissimo said.

Republic's Anniversary

He made the call on the eve of the thirty-first anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and set up the Chinese Republic.

He warned the people they "must be prepared to endure greater privations," and declared that China would not tolerate oppression or aggression from other nations and "therefore must refrain from such action and help defeat it throughout the world."

The Chinese hailed dispatches from New Delhi telling of new American air blows at the Japanese in Burma.

Eager To Attack Burma

United States bombers destroyed a railway bridge, cutting the line to Myitkyina, attacked Japanese barracks southeast of Loiwing in China's adjoining Yunan province, a landing field at Loiwing and boats on the Irrawaddy river.

The *Commercial Daily News* declared that "The Chinese are prepared and anxious to attack Burma as soon as Wavell (Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander in India) realizes its importance and starts the overdue job of reconquest."

Wants 10,000 Planes

Ta Kung Pao asked the United States to mass 10,000 planes in the Orient to destroy Japanese air and sea power, allowing China's millions to undertake a general offensive.

Chiang Kai-shek said the aim of China and her Allies "is freedom and security for humanity.

"We desire to see the proper iportance attacked to the interests of all races," he said. "China and her Allies must make sure there will be no recurrance of the present war."

that no country henceforth shall revert to its colonial status and that no inch of Chinese territory shall be governed by another nation. . . . We are willing to go on bleeding for ten more years if necessary if we know that we are making our sacrifices for something worthwhile.

Chinese Press Calls For Offensive On Burma

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 9—The United Nations were urged today to launch a campaign to drive the Japanese out of Burma as the Chinese press echoed and amplified Wendell L. Willkie's call for offensive action against the Axis.

The *Commercial Daily News* declared that "The Chinese are prepared and anxious to attack Burma as soon as Wavell (General Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander in chief in India) realizes its importance and starts the overdue job of reconquest."

Unified Command Urged

This paper, however, insisted that in any new Burma campaign "there must be a unified command, with all Allied troops getting equal treatment." There have been some Chinese complaints that Chinese troops bore more than their share of the unsuccessful defense of Burma last spring.

Burma was the chief avenue for Allied aid to China before the Japanese seized it.

The influential Ta Kung Pao urged that the United States "concentrate 10,000 planes in the Oriental theater to destroy Japan's air and naval forces and enable the Chinese armies to take the offensive in all of China."

Appeals For Guarantee

"A crippled Japan would mean a leg off Germany," it continued.

The *New People's Daily* appealed to the Allies to "guarantee jointly

Chiang Marks 10-10 With Special Message

Chungking, Oct. 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek demanded of his people "a livelier sense of the gravity of the present emergency" in a message tonight on the eve of China's "double ten" anniversary marking the thirty-first anniversary of the revolution which brought the Chinese Republic into being.

"We must be prepared to endure greater privations," the Generalissimo said in his annual message.

Hitler Congratulates Jap's Chinese Puppet

New York, Oct. 9—The Associated Press today recorded a Berlin broadcast quoting the following DNB dispatch "from the Fuehrer's headquarters":

"On the occasion of the Chinese national holiday, October 10, the Fuehrer has sent most cordial congratulations to Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government."

[The Axis evidently has appropriated China's holiday commemorating the anniversary of the republican revolution of 1911 for Japan's puppet Nanking Government. Allied governments are congratulating Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.]

U. S. Ready to Yield Extra Rights in China

OCT 10 1942

Will Join with Britain in Abolishing Claim to Special Privileges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(AP)—To an embattled China on the eve of its national anniversary, the United States tonight announced its willingness to abolish promptly by treaty the system of extraterritorial rights it has enjoyed in that country for nearly 100 years.

Great Britain, the State department added, "shares this government's views and is taking similar action."

The United States decision was communicated to Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-Ming by Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State.

Welles told the ambassador that the United States plans to present a draft treaty to the Chinese government for its consideration in the near future.

This treaty would provide "for the immediate relinquishment of this country's extraterritorail rights in China and for the settlement of related questions."

Japs Hold Treaty Areas

Abolition of the extraterritorial rights would have little immediate practical effect, in view of the fact that the most important areas in which these rights were enjoyed now are occupied by Japanese troops.

From the point of view of China's national aims, however, such voluntary relinquishment of century-old rights would be of immense importance, not to speak of the lift it could be expected to give to the Chinese fighting morale.

The first paragraph of the Kuomintang manifesto of 1924 proclaims China's determination to free itself from the system of extraterritoriality in the following words:

"All unequal treaties such as those providing for leased territories, extraterritorial privileges, foreign control of the customs tariff, and exercise of political authority on Chinese territories which impairs the sovereignty of the Chinese nation, should be abolished, and new treaties concluded on the basis of absolute equality and mutual respect for sovereign rights."

Achievement of "Absolute equality" among the nations through abolition of extraterritorial rights and related privileges has been one of the aims of nationalist China since the revolution overthrowing the Manchu dynasty in 1911. Tomorrow is the 31st anniversary of that revolution, which gave birth to the Chinese republic.

The principal extra territorial right exercised in China by the United States under various previous treaties has been the right to maintain a United States court for China. Under this right, Americans in China were subject, not to Chinese courts, but to American courts with jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases.

Other extraterritorial rights grant privieege of holding land in China under leases in perpetuity.

Under the proposed treaty, the United States would not be relinquishing any concessions or leased territories, since this country did not possess any such privileges in China.

Great Britain, on the other hand, had concessions in such cities as Tientsin, Yingkow, Hangchow and Shameen, and held as a leased territory Kowloon, on the Chinese mainland opposite Hong Kong.

Maintained Troops in China

Other rights possessed by foreign powers which have rankled in the Chinese national mind for many years included the right to maintain foreign troops on Chinese soil and foreign war vessels on China's inland waters.

China's ambassador in a statement to the press promptly hailed the United States move as the beginning of a "new era in China's relations with the western powers."

In its announcement tonight, the State department pointed out that President Roosevelt in 1934, and the State department on various occasions thereafter, "expressed the willingness of this government, when conditions should be favorable therefor, to negotiate with the Chinese government for the relinquishment of the extraterritorial and related rights and privileges hitherto possessed by the United States in China."

Message From Roosevelt

Tonight, Mr. Roosevelt, in a congratulatory message on the occasion of China's anniversary, assured that nation of this country's determination to "press forward until the cause of freedom shall be victorious."

Addressing his message to Chairman Lin Sen of the Chinese National government, Mr. Roosevelt said that during the past year the bonds of Chinese American friendship had been "welded even stronger in a common struggle against predatory enemies."

Chungking, Saturday, Oct. 10 (AP)—Wendell Willkie, personal representative of President Roosevelt on a tour of war fronts, left China yesterday, flying homeward.

The river has formed a general dividing line between the Chinese and their foe for the past four years in Honan province and presented a generally peaceful appearance at the time of the visit.

However, when Willkie and his party were riding a railway handcar, behind the front, four Japanese shells exploded uncomfortably near the railway. The group abandoned the hand-car, walked for a half-hour along a sunken road for safety's sake, and then motored the rest of the way to the destination.

"It looks as though the Japs were really after us," Willkie said.

On his arrival at Chungking from Russia last Friday, Willkie

Japanese Bomb China City, Hoping to Surprise Willkie

OCT 10 1942

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTH CHINA, Oct. 9.—(AP) The Japanese have failed again in what appears to have been a determined effort to get Wendell Willkie.

Thirty-five planes bombed the Honan province city of Loyang yesterday and machinegunned a railway coach on a siding there which evidently they believed was the one carrying President Roosevelt's personal representative on his tour of the north China battle zone.

But Willkie wasn't in it; it wasn't even Willkie's car, although it was painted the same blue as the special sleeper which had been used for part of the journey on the Lunghai line.

Visits Yellow River Front

Willkie did not learn of the attack until he had finished his tour of the Chinese front lines on the south bank of the Yellow river where he missed enemy shelling by only a half hour.

The fact that the raid was the first of large scale in that area for a number of months indicated that the Japanese were out to get China's distinguished visitor, who remarked: "I am complimented that they pay me so much attention."

6 Killed In Raid

At least six persons were killed in the Loyang attack. Willkie at the time was 130 miles distant, exploring front-line trenches and artillery emplacements along the Yellow river.

disclosed that his plane had been delayed by a Japanese aircraft. He gave no details and laughed off the incident with:

"There is much more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets."

Sees Jap Gun Emplacements

Willkie showed keen interest in the Chinese riverside positions. He squinted through a strong telescope into the very muzzle of a Japanese gun poked from a cave-like emplacement high on the north bluffs of the river, 800 yards across the stream. He could see three Japanese soldiers moving about in front of the enemy position.

In a well hidden concrete gun position Mr. Willkie inspected a polished Chinese six-inch piece and questioned the crew. In his chat with the Chinese he recalled that he was an artillery captain in the first world war.

Finding the gun of German make, he asserted, "I'm glad we got this one to use against them." Later, he said a bit wistfully: "You know I'd like to have fired that six-inch gun. I wish I'd had a shell."

In the afternoon Mr. Willkie reviewed 10,000 officers and men of a division in depth, after a luncheon at which he was toasted with wine recaptured from the Japanese by Chinese raiding parties.

At conclusion of his front-line tour he said: "I was impressed with the organization, training and qualities of the individual soldiers I saw. I have not the slightest

30.24—19231

30.24-19231

doubt that if they were provided with adequate equipment they would perform superbly."

The Japanese apparently were unaware of Willkie's presence and there was no activity apart from a brief shelling only a half hour earlier.

From the front lines Willkie was taken to a vantage point overlooking the valley, within range of Japanese artillery, where a rifle platoon put on a realistic battle exercise.

Artillery Captain Chiang Wei Kuo, English-speaking second son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, explained the exercises.

Captain Chiang, 27, has had army instruction at Maxwell field, Ala., where he was graduated from the American Air corps technical school, and also spent a brief time with the U. S. armored force at Fort Knox, Ky., before returning to China late in 1940.

Japan Faces Ruin By Militarism Even If Victor, Grew Says

Could Also Drag U. S. Down With Her, Former Ambassador Warns

OCT 10 1942

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9.—Japan faces sure ruin even if she should win the war, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told a Victory loan rally last night.

"When I say that Japan is ruined," explained the former envoy to Tokio, "I offer no glib assurance of your triumph and ours in the cause of democracy and human progress. I mean only that, even if Japan were to win the war—which it surely will not—the Japanese people would face the ruin of their business and their social system.

"If they were to win, they would be still as they are today, enslaved by their own leaders. The faltering steps which they have made toward constitutionalism, toward humanitarianism, would be undone. Pawns under a senseless but mighty militarism, the nation would turn toward a new age of darkness blacker than any that they have known before."

Could Ruin U. S. Also.

He added that all this is small solace to us, however, for if ruin faces Japan our problem is how to escape being ruined with her.

"It would be small comfort to us," Mr. Grew said, "to see Japan eaten up by a monstrous militarism if the same militarism devoured us. * * * Either Japan destroys us all, including the Japanese people themselves, or we destroy the militarism of Japan and win for all the Pacific peoples the just and free society which we believe to be the rightful condition of all nations."

Mr. Grew said "there is no limit to the Japanese desire for conquest."

The Japanese, he said, "may not intend to take New Orleans or San Francisco or Vancouver or Toronto—in this war. They do intend and expect, in dead seriousness, to conquer Asia, to drive us out, to force us to make a peace which will weaken us, and cause us to grow weaker with time. And then later, in 5 years, or 10 years, or 15 years, they would use the billion men of enslaved Asia, and all the resources of the East, to strike again."

No Internal Trouble in Japan.

Mr. Grew spoke of the growing strength of the enemy at another point in his address and warned against expecting internal trouble in Japan.

"Germany and Italy possess groups of unknown size and power which await only the time and opportunity to revolt. In Japan there are no such groups. * * *

"They are fanatical. They believe in their war, in the government which wages it, and in the incorruptible certainty of their national cause. * * *

"The leaders of Japan are not suicidally minded incompetents. History will show that they have made a miscalculation, but they have miscalculated less than most of us suppose. In this they find strength."

CHIANG SPURS CHINESE

Chungking, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek demanded of his people "a livelier sense of the gravity of the present emergency" in a message tonight on the event of China's "double ten" anniversary marking the thirty-first anniversary of the revolution which brought the Chinese Republic into being.

"We must be prepared to endure greater privations," the Generalissimo said in his annual message to the nation as it prepared to celebrate the anniversary which falls on the tenth day of the tenth month.

Germany Seeks Danish Aid

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 9—Germany, apparently dissatisfied with Danish apathy toward the Nazi cause, was reported today to have asked King Christian's Government to recruit at least 30,000 "volunteers" for service on the eastern front.

At the same time, it was disclosed that German occupation authorities, acting with an iron hand to quell opposition in Norway, had executed nine more Norwegians yesterday at Trondheim on charges of helping to transport explosives intended for sabotage purposes.

The executions brought to thirty-four the number of Norwegians put to death since a state of civil siege was decreed in the Trondheim area on Tuesday.

Sweeping Claims

The reported Nazi effort to obtain additional man power from Denmark was printed in Stockholm newspapers along with dispatches from London indicating that even more sweeping claims had been made upon the Danes.

These were said to include demands that Denmark declare war upon Russia, hand over to Germany the merchant ships still in Danish waters, an increase her contributions of skilled labor and material to the Reich.

There was no confirmation here of these reports, and newspapers urged their readers to accept them with reserve, but it appeared fairly certain that new demands of some sort had been made upon Denmark within the last few days.

OCT 10 1942

Argentine Neutrality Hit

Buenos Aires, Oct. 9 (AP) — Socialist Deputy Nicolas Repetto told the Chamber of Deputies that, because of her neutrality, Argentina is "at the point of breaking relations with the United States."

He explained this by saying, "We can be neutral, but we cannot under the pretext of that neutrality serve the interests of totalitarianism."

Repetto's remarks supported the opposition's demand that President Ramon S. Castillo's "state of siege," which bans public comment on international relations, be lifted.

Wire and Radio Control Decreed by Argentina

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9.—The Argentine government last night decreed strict control of all radio and telegraph communications in order to prevent transmission of information affecting the security of Argentina and other American nations.

ARGENTINE PROTESTS SPEECH BY WELLES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 9—(AP) Argentina protested to the United States tonight against the speech of Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells which characterized this country as a base of operations for Nazi agents.

Argentine Foreign office sources said his statements, made in a speech at Boston Thursday night were "crude."

It was announced that the government was asking the Argentine embassy in Washington to make a full report on the contents of Welles' speech in which he said Argentina and Chile were permitting their neighbors to be "stabbed in the back" by Axis emissaries.

Santiago, Oct. 9—Chile decided today to protest to President Roosevelt regarding the speech made in Boston last night by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, who said Argentina and Chile still were allowing their American neighbors to be "stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries" operating in those countries.

Ernesto Barros, Foreign Minister, conferred with President Juan Antonio Rios, who is scheduled to leave soon on a visit to Washington, and then declared that Welles' statement "offends the dignity of this country."

Without referring to Argentina and Chile by name, Welles expressed hope that those two countries would follow their neighbors' example of either going to war against the Axis or at least breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis—as recommended at the Pan-American conference last January in Rio de Janeiro.

3 SABOTEUR SUSPECTS SEIZED IN EL SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Oct. 9.—(AP) The Public Security ministry announced tonight that three Germans had been captured at Pasaquina, a village on the Honduras border, and were being held on suspicion that they were three expert saboteurs wanted by the United States FBI.

The ministry said frontier authorities believed the men to be Walter Kappe, alias Kappel, Joseph Schmidt, and Rheinhold Rudolph Barth.

The FBI announced in July that the three were associated with eight Nazi saboteurs tried by a military commission in Washington, six of whom were executed.

CAMACHO SEES VICTORY IN 1944

Naulta, Vera Cruz State, Mexico, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—President Manuel Avila Camacho predicted today that the war would end in victory for the United Nations early in 1944.

Meanwhile, he said in an interview with a correspondent of the Mexico City newspaper, Excelsior, Mexico would be able to give armed aid to any American country which finds itself "weaker than we."

'Must Halt Strikes'

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 9—Roane Waring, commander of the American Legion, told the American Federation of Labor convention today that the popular reaction to wartime strikes could wreck organized labor and that the Federation had not yet used its full power to halt them.

From Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King the delegates also heard a warning against the "subtle danger" that we might contribute to a Nazi victory by heeding the propaganda that the war must end in a compromise.

"At the best," Mackenzie King said, " a stalemate would mean an armistice with both sides remaining prepared for a renewal of the struggle."

Tribute To AFL

Waring said that the Legion regards the AFL as "the one great representative of organized labor which has the courage on one hand to stand up for and to defend the cause of the laboring man and woman and all that it stands for, while upon the other hand you are true, patriotic Americans and abide by the Americanism for which our forefathers fought and died."

He said it would be unfair to the AFL and untrue to the Legion if he did not refer to "and to the fullest of my ability protest against the practices of some units of organized labor in war production in striking in this time of emergency.

Challenge From U. S.

"The challenge from an outraged and waiting America comes to you, the leaders of organized labor, to stop the sabotaging of American production by these little groups of misguided and badly led men.... You have acted, you have protested, you have decreed against it, but you have not yet gone far enough.

"You have not yet used the might of your far-flung organization. America still waits, still challenges, but with that challenge now comes a more ominous note. Stop these unauthorized activities. Stop them, or else!

"That 'else' when exercised by a thoroughly determined and outraged people can mean no good to the legitimate and properly functioning labor movement. You face danger of having the good as well as the bad swept away into a rising tide of popular disapproval."

Mackenzie King envisioned the basic conditions of a sound society to come with victorious peace. He said that new lessons of cooperation in industry and international relations, being taught by the necessity of war, would play an important part in meeting the post-war problems.

As a "national minimum" for the postwar period he gave these requirements:

1. Useful employment for all who are willing to work.
2. Standards of nutrition and housing adequate to ensure the health of the whole population.
3. Special insurance against privations resulting from unemployment, accident, death of the family bread-winner, ill-health and old age.

The war, the Prime Minister declared, is primarily a struggle for freedom; and freedom he defined as "the absence of fear."

"Today our freedom as nations and individuals is menaced by the overpowering fear of Fascist domination," he asserted. "There is only one way to destroy fear; it is to destroy the powers that are striving to dominate and enslave all peoples on all continents."

Fear Of Unemployment

He said that next to the fear of war, the greatest fear of most men was the fear of unemployment.

"I believe the war is teaching us that the obstacles to full employment were not real obstacles," he said; "that a partnership of management, of workers and of the community can make useful work

available in time of peace no less than in time fo war for all who need or want work."

He said the tasks of reconstruction alone after the war would provide work for millions of men and women for many years.

"But," he added, "the work of repairing and restoring the ravages of war will not be enough. Fortunately, we are also learning that the only limit to our productive capacity is the limit of our resources, and our will and skill to use them to satisfy human need instead of human greed."

Green Tells Labor Wage Increases Will Be Rare for Duration

Expects AFL Convention To Support Roosevelt's Stabilization Program

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told wage earners of the United States last night pay increases for the duration of the war would be permitted only under exceptions which the Government approved and added "We may as well face the fact that few exceptions will be granted and only on conclusive proof."

Mr. Green, in a broadcast address, said "These exceptions are vitally important, for without them we would have wage freezing and wage freezing frequently means the freezing of gross injustice."

Mr. Green said he expected the AFL convention, over which he is presiding here this week and next, to vote "full support of the President of the United States in his newly announced program for stabilizing the cost of living." He called on all AFL members and their families to police price ceilings.

Mr. Green declared the heroism of the Russian people has "challenged our admiration" and it was the AFL policy to give to the Soviet Union "full and complete measure of support."

On the subject of a second front, the AFL chief said "we react favorably" to the suggestion for undertaking that offensive "as quickly as possible."

The convention, on recommendation of its resolutions committee, yesterday adopted a report of the executive council supporting the Musicians' Union headed by James C. Petrillo. A small scattering of "No" votes was barely audible.

The resolutions committee said more than half of the 138,000 members of the Musicians' Union were unemployed, chiefly because 95 per cent of all music heard in the United States and Canada was "canned music" and only 5 per cent was played by live musicians.

LEGION CHIEF URGES TOUGH TREATMENT

Roane Waring Tells AFL Convention Strikers Are Saboteurs

OCT 10 1942

Asserts Anyone Impeding The War Should Face Consequences

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 9—Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, today advocated tough treatment—even shooting—for anyone who interfered with the war effort, whether he was a striking employe or a provocative employer.

"It makes no difference what the grievances are," Waring told the American Federation of Labor convention in an appeal to stop all wartime strikes, "no matter how cruel and unfair they may be, there will always be a remedy at the proper time, but the man, or the group of men, who by strike action, slow up or impede war production and in any way by their action prolong this war one day, or even one minute, longer than needed, thereby causing the death of a single soldier, that man is a criminal, a saboteur, a traitor, and as such should face the consequences."

Same For Employers

Waring did not mention employers in his convention speech and a reporter asked him if he would accord the same treatment to those who provoked strikes. "Yes," he said. "Absolutely. Even more so. Sometimes the employe can't help it and the employer can."

The Legion chief, recently elected, told the delegates he was aware the AFL leaders had denounced strikes. "That is not far enough. More drastic and far more realistic steps must be taken to end this un-American action. The responsibility of controlling these individual reactionary minorities rests primarily with organized labor.

Challenge Faced

"The challenge from an outraged and waiting America comes to us, the American Legion, and the leaders of organized labor, to stop the sabotaging of American production by a little group of misguided and badly led men.

"We have acted, we have protested, we have decreed against it, but we have not yet gone far enough. We have not yet used the might of our far-flung organizations."

Waring did not amplify that point. He warned that if wartime strikes were not stopped the entire labor movement might be wrecked.

Australia Cuts Workers' Hours

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 9 (AP)—In a measure designed to relieve fatigue in industry and reduce absenteeism, Labor Minister Ward announced today that working hours in factories would be limited to a maximum of 56 weekly. The reduction is effective Nov. 1.

Soldier Lost Week In Jungle

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 9 (AP)—Private John Christopher O'Brien, of Superior, Wis., is recovering in a hospital after wandering for a week in the Australian jungle within twenty miles of his camp.

The American soldier lived on grass and tree roots boiled in his helmet until he was found by civilian miners.

He left camp to study the country from a hill and became lost. At night he lighted fires to try to attract attention of miltiary search parties.

He finally found a rough road and moved up and down it for several days until the miners found him.

Aleutians Present Wild, Beautiful Picture, No Trees Mark Mountainous Landscape

OCT 10 1942

Fertile Soil Grows Grasses, Berries—Caribou, Reindeer Roam Islands.

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

AN ALEUTIAN ARMY OUTPOST Oct. 9.—(Wide World)—The question, "What are we fighting for in the Aleutian islands?" has been asked many times, and the easiest answers have been negative—there are no people, no trees, practically no animals, few homes, no farms.

But an assumption that the Aleutians are barren, worthless rocks is unjustified and arouses immediate opposition among persons who have lived or traveled extensively in the islands.

In the first place, the soil is extremely fertile, sandy loam, which as a matter of regularity grows wild pea vines and various grasses—almost all nutritious to cattle or sheep—waist high on a tall man. Wild rye has heads six inches long, various valuable herbs grow wild, including arnica, digitalis and others. Natives have for centuries lived on the berries of the so-called ptarmigan bush and on the roots of various tubers when other food was unavailable. Caribou and reindeer grow fat on the grass and sport some of the finest horn growths to be found anywhere.

Victory Gardens Thrive

In the few placecs where soldiers or trappers have planted tiny victory gardens as experiments, radishes, lettuce and beets thrive. Some of the soil seems lacking in lime, but that is its only apparent deficiency.

Trees are lacking. There are several explanations why — but wherever trees have been planted, they thrive. On one windswept isle, troops have planted a single sapling, surrounded it with a tight fence and dubbed it the Aleutian national forest. One small juniper like tree grows naturally on some islands. It is a dwarf species only 18 to 24 inches tall—but a tree nonetheless.

Contrary to common opinion, the soil is not particularly rocky. True, volcanoes in places have thrown huge boulders for miles toward the beaches. True, too, that nearly every island is topped with some kind of fog-bound, forbidding peak. But around the peaks and between the boulders are wild meadows that would make a Missouri mule chortle with delight.

There are several examples of what this chain can do as a stock raising country. On at least two islands, large bands of sheep have been grazed successfully. One band of ten thousand has had no food other than the natural grass in years and is thriving. The thermometer never strikes a point low enough to bother a hardy breed, and there are no predators to decimate the lambs in spring. The sheepmen have just one chore—the annual shearing.

On another island, not actually in the Aleutians but close to them, a bull and a half a dozen heifers were put ashore some 50 years ago. Today, their descendants form a sizeable herd, although they have been left entirely to themselves except for occasional killing parties.

Fur Animals Abundant

As fur growing country, the islands are unsurpassed. Wet winds and foggy days produce superior pelts. The blue foxes, whose origin is a matter of doubt, have multiplied consistently, providing a steady living for a number of white and native trappers.

The average Aleutian stream, six feet wide in September, is a frothy, living thing, with hump-backed salmon fighting for swimming room or floating drearily down after spawning. Close on the heels of the salmon are myriads of trout getting fat on the salmon eggs.

Along the salt water beaches, sea food is plentiful. The spider crab frequently is six feet from toe to toe, and excellent eating. For codfish and halibut, it is only necessary to drop a hook over the stern of a boat and bait it with almost anything from a red rag to a chunk of bacon fat. Various other smaller fish are common.

In almost every bay, a half-dozen hair seals keep a constant curious watch on the world, and herds of fur seals—protected by the government—frequently wander by. Dead whales floating up on the beaches are regular olfactory menaces. Almost any beach will yield shells of both butter and razor clams.

Few Varieties of Birds

Bird life is not particularly varied. Bald eagles float over some of the peaks and feast on the fish in the streams. An average day's bird counting might show a number of crows, a few larks, some field sparrows, a peculiar little brown wren, some ptarmigan (which look enough like grouse to have been frequently mistaken for them by soldiers), the usual thousands of sea gulls, the ordinary variety and sooty terns, plus some common mallards, teal and other ducks, some cormorants and a number of sea pigeons with yellow bills and little sense.

Climatically, these islands are no paradise. The wind blows almost as much as it does in Kansas, the rain is even more constant than in the Pacific northwest, and the combination brings on a horizontal soaking that is no fun in either the Aleut or English tongues.

Firewood a Problem

Lack of trees makes firewood and building materials a definite problem for a single settler or an Army. No coal has been found, and few other minerals have been mined; although exploration is far from complete. Some volcanos are active and it is only 27 years since the top of one—Mount Katmai, on the mainland but in the same geographical area—blew off with an explosion heard practically around the world. Mount Veniaminoff, even closer to the islands, has been in eruption within the last three years. Several peaks on the islands smoke constantly.

The chain is rugged, but not barren in any sense of the word. A Japanese journalist who visited Alaska several years ago was quoted as saying the chain could support 5,000,000 Japanese in comparative comfort.

And even the American soldiers who have the wet and nasty job of keeping any part of those five millions from settling permanently will admit, homesick as they are, that the foggy peaks, the blues and the greens of the landscape, the spray from pounding Bering sea surf, have a strange beauty of their own, probably not equalled elsewhere on the American continent.

ALLIES BLAST JAP BASE IN BIGGEST RAID

Flyers Dump 60 Tons Of Bombs On Rabaul, Hit Many Objectives

OCT 10 1942

Aussies In New Guinea Make Contact With Foe For 1st Time In Days

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Saturday*, Oct. 10—The largest force of Allied heavy bombers yet hurled against a Japanese base in the Southwest Pacific dumped sixty tons of explosives on Rabaul, New Britain, scoring direct hits on jetties, machine shops, supply dumps and other objectives, it was announced officially today.

Not a single Allied plane was lost in this and other devastating raids throughout the island area above Australia, the communique said.

Contact With Japs Made

On the ground Australian patrols pushed on into the Owen Stanley mountain "gap" leading down the

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northern slopes to the Japanese base of Kokoda. Contact with Japanese patrols for the first time in days was established in the Myola-Templeton's crossing area, the bulletin said, but no further details of that action were given.

The huge aerial offensive apparently was part of a master plan designed to aid United States marines battling the Japanese in the Solomons.

Lae Also Hammered

General MacArthur's airmen not only struck at Rabaul in their biggest night raid, but also dumped sixteen tons of bombs on Lae, in upper New Guinea, where Japanese supply dumps on the waterfront were destroyed amid debris that flew hundreds of feet into the air.

Buka, in the northern Solomons, also was hit again and numerous fires were set afire there.

In these and other raids, the Allies emerged without loss, the communique added.

Carrier Raid Followed Up

All these attacks followed up the big United States carrier task force attack last Monday on the Japanese in the northwestern Solomons, where seven enemy ships were damaged, eight aircraft were destroyed and six others damaged —all without loss in personnel and planes or damage to any ship.

Atacking Japanese-held Saumlaki in the Tanimbar Islands north of Australia, Allied airmen pounced on a Japanese ship they previously had crippled. They destroyed it this time, the communique said.

Over St. George's Channel an Allied reconnaissance unit, attacked by three Japanese Zero fighters, shot down two and the third fled, the communique said.

the first time in several days with Japanese patrols, it was announced today.

At the same time, a communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed, Allied bombers smashed at Rabaul, Japan's invasion base in New Britain, in the southwest Pacific's biggest air raid yet; heavily bombed Lae, on the northern coast of New Guinea, and destroyed a Japanese merchantman at Saumlaki, in the Tanimbar Islands northwest of Australia.

The Australian forward elements in New Guinea met the Japanese patrols in the Myola-Templeton's Crossing area, the communique said. The gap through the mountains is between these two points.

Of the big attack on Rabaul, the communique said:

"A night attack on the enemy's main supply bases was successfully carried out by the largest concentration of Allied heavy bombers yet to operate in one raid in the southwest Pacific area.

"The attack penetrated a barrage of intense anti-aircraft fire and was delivered from a low altitude."

In bad weather Monday an American aircraft carrier force shattered the enemy's ships and planes in the Shortland Island area, the navy disclosed last night.

Simultaneously, long-range bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian command forestalled an aerial counter-attack by splashing the enemy's air bases in nearby islands with bombs.

Not A Man Or Plane Lost

Without loss of a man or a plane, the navy's aircraft damaged a heavy cruiser and a transport with heavy bombs and two cargo ships and a seaplane tender with lighter bombs. Two enemy seaplanes and two bombers were shot down and four four-engined flying boats were destroyed in the harbor. In addition, low-flying craft poured bullets into another cruiser and destroyer.

The new thrust in the Allied offensive program was a result of observations by long-range reconnaissance aircraft in recent weeks, the navy said.

Concentrations of large numbers of enemy ships were sighted in the Shortland Island area and it was considered likely that they had helped supply and reinforce the Japanese detachments on American-controlled Guadalcanal Island, 259 miles distant.

Meanwhile, on the basis of the navy's last report on the Guadalcanal operations, naval and military circles still expected the Japanese to attempt again to recapture the airbase taken by the marines more than two months ago.

Ship Attacked At Koepang

In New Guinea, Australian ground forces worked their way without opposition to the Owen Stanley mountain passage, doorway from Japanese bases on the north shore of the island to the Allied base of Port Moresby to the south.

Australian protection of the pass freed Allied air forces to attack an enemy ship at Koepang in Dutch Timor opposite northwestern Australia and a Japanes transport at Saumlaki. Japanese-held areas at Kokoda and Buna in New Guinea also were strafed and bombed.

Canadian Ships In Aleutians

Growing cooperation of the Allied forces in the battle of the Pacific was indicated further in an announcement by Navy Minister Angus MacDonald in Ottawa last night that five Canadian warships had aided the United States forces in occupying the Andreanof group of islands in the Aleutians.

While no further word came from this front, it was presumed that the remaining Japanese foothold at Kiska was being subjected to repeated bombardments by Allied planes operating from the Andreanof base.

Flyers Blast 5 Jap Ships Aiding Solomons Force

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Persistently belting Japanese invaders throughout the vast Pacific war zone, the Allied offensive left surprised enemy forces in the Solomon Islands today with eight less aircraft and five damaged ships, including a heavy cruiser.

The latest of the recently initiated attacks which already have forced the Japanese back virtually to their starting point in New Guinea and apparently driven them

Australians Fighting Japanese In Stanley Gap South of Kokoda

OCT 10 1942

By The Associated Press

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 10 (Saturday).—Allied patrols have pushed into the gap leading to Kokoda in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea and have made contact for

out of two of the three Western Aleutian Islands they once occupied, struck at the heart of the Nipponese invasion base in the Northern Solomons.

Counter-Attack Forestalled

Catching the Japanese unawares

15-Ton Bombing Given Kiska

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—The navy announced today that army bombers, continuing their steady pounding of Japanese in the Aleutian Islands, last Tuesday dropped fifteen tons of bombs on the enemy base at Kiska, starting fires in the camp area, damaging a cargo ship in the harbor and strafing the radio station.

This information was given in Navy Communique No. 145, which also disclosed the loss, in the Atlantic, of the Coast Guard cutter Muskeget, the former S.S. Cornish, of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

The 1,827-ton steam vessel had been overdue "for some time and must be presumed to be lost," the navy said. Loss of the entire personnel—the Muskeget had a normal complement of about one hundred officers and men—also was presumed.

Text of the communique:

"North Pacific:

"1. On October 6 army Liberator bombers, escorted by Airacobra and Lightning fighters, dropped approximately seven tons of bombs on the area surrounding the seaplane hangar at Kiska. Eight more tons were dropped on the camp area and fires were started.

"2. Two cargo ships in the harbor were attacked and one was left on fire and sinking. The radio station was damaged by strafing. One seaplane was destroyed on the water and another was damaged.

"3. Reconnaissance over Attu and Agattu on the same date failed to reveal any enemy activity on these islands.

Next Of Kin Notified

"Atlantic:

"4. The United States Coast Guard Cuter Muskeget, formerly the SS Cornish, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, has been overdue in the Atlantic for some time and must be presumed to be lost.

"5. The next of kin of the personnel of the Muskeget have been notified."

Heaviest Raid

The attack on the Japanese base at Kiska was the latest of more than a dozen aerial raids which have been carried out against that enemy center since the first of September. It raised to thirty-nine ships sunk or damaged since the Japanese first moved into the Aleutians in early June.

The reference to Attu and Agattu, following up the navy's announcement of Wednesday that no enemy activity had been detected on those islands for several weeks, showed that American forces in the area were keeping close surveillance to be sure that if the enemy did come back he would be greeted by a prompt outburst of bombing.

Built At Sparrows Point

The navy announcement of the loss of personnel aboard the Muskeget covered the vessel's commander, Lieut. Com. Charles Ernest Tott, 35, of South Portland, Maine.

The Muskeget, third Coast Guard vessel lost in the war with submarines in the Atlantic—although from the communique the immediate cause of her disappearance was not known—was built in 1923 at Sparrows Point, Md., as a light cargo and passenger-carrying vessel.

Batter Jap Camp Area And Seaplane Hangar; Leave Ship Sinking

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—The army air forces dropped fifteen tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Kiska island last Tuesday, the navy announced today, indicating that a systematic campaign had been undertaken to reduce to rubble and ruin this last enemy stronghold in the Aleutians.

The navy communique said Tuesday's raid was carried out by the army's B-24 Liberator bombers, escorted by P-39 Airacobra and P-38 Lightning fighter planes—all operating from the new advance air base in the Andreanof islands.

8 Tons On Camp Area

Eight tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy camp area, starting fires, and seven tons were released over the vicinity of the seaplane hangar with unannounced results.

In addition, a cargo ship in the harbor was left afire and sinking, the radio station was damaged by strafing, and two seaplanes were hit, one being destroyed and the other damaged.

This was the fourth big raid reported on Kiska this month. The same land objectives were blasted with demolition and incendiary bombs on October 1 and 2 and again on October 5, prior to the attack on October 6. The last raid reported was the first for which tonnage figures were given.

Along with the report of the operations at Kiska the communique disclosed that a reconnaissance flight also was made over Attu and Agatu Island the same day and that no sign was found of any enemy activity on either place. The Japanese apparently withdrew from those islands several weeks ago.

No Opposition Reported

There was no reported evidence, however, of any withdrawal from Kiska and there was some speculation here that the Japs might try to hold out there through the bitter winter months ahead. Their success in this would depend mainly on how extensively they have developed underground installations for protection from the steady pounding they are receiving from the air.

Today's communique did not report that the American attack force encountered any opposition, but it was considered probable that there was at least some anti-aircraft fire, such as has been met on virtually all past raids.

According to the navy's recent practice, any action between American and enemy fighter planes would almost certainly have been reported.

JAPANESE FIGHTER REPAIRED BY NAVY TO CROSS NATION

OCT 10 1942

Preliminary Tests Show Strength, Weakness of Zero Pursuit Plane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(AP) The Navy reported today that a Japanese Zero fighter, forced down in the Aleutians, had been repaired at the naval air station at San Diego and would soon be flown across the country to the air station at Anacostia (Washington), D. C., where exhaustive tests will be made of its performance characteristics.

Already, however, preliminary tests have been made on the west coats and have shown up both weaknesses and strengths in the famous enemy fighter.

Speed Near 300 Miles

In these preliminary examinations, the Navy said, the Zero developed a top speed of slightly less than 300 miles per hour, less than the speed of the best American fighters, but this may be increased somewhat in later tests.

It was also discovered that at about 200 miles per hour, the Zero responds to very light pressure on the controls, but that at higher speeds the controls become stiff and difficult to handle. Above 225 miles per hour, the Zero will not make a fast roll because of this stiffness.

At 380 miles per hour, in a dive, it was found that the Zero developed a "marked flutter and vibration" but the Navy cautioned that such a phenomenon might either be inherent, or might be due to some undetected disalignment, caused by

the forced landing in the Aleutians in which the plane was slightly damaged.

"Otherwise," the Navy said, "the Zero is a stable, easy-to-fly plane, with generally good flying characteristics. Its lightness is not gained by flimsy construction, as it is well designed.

"The lack of self-sealing (gasoline) tanks and armor protection for the pilot, which mainly accounts for its lightness, have made its over-all combat record against the Navy's Grumman Wildcat a poor one. The Zero's empty weight is 3,781 pounds and its combat weight, without bellytank, is approximately 5,200 pounds."

Reports from Pacific combat areas have shown the advantage of the Zero in combat to lie in its maneuverability and climbing speed, which are greater than the maneuverability and climbing speed of American fighters. The advantage of American fighters arises from their protective armor, more powerful armament and self-sealing tanks.

U. S. Must Advance 'Island by Island' to Japan, Hart Says

Sees American Planes More Than Holding Own on All Fronts

OCT 10 1942

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—American forces have begun to attack and must advance in the Pacific, "island by island, until the next stop is Japan itself," Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet and present member of the Navy's top advisory committee, declared last night.

Admiral Hart said now that America has successfully turned aside two major Japanese assaults the Nation must "stop talking and get on with the war" with whatever weapons were necessary.

The admiral spoke from Washington on the March of Time radio program, on which also appeared Waldo Frank, author and lecturer, just returned from Argentina.

Midway Was Try for Knockout.

Citing the initial widespread Japanese attack on Hawaii, Manila and Malaya, Admiral Hart said the second major try at a knockout blow was foiled by the Battle of Midway in June.

"Few people realize this was even a more venturesome attack than Pearl Harbor—the enemy had a full-scale amphibious invasion force of submarines, ships, planes and troops.

"Again the Japs failed, this time at great cost to themselves, and they were beaten back," Admiral Hart said. "Now we have begun to attack. We must advance in the Pacific, island by island, until the next stop is Japan itself."

Answering questions on the quality of American aircraft, Admiral Hart noted recent criticism and asserted congressional investigation had shown "American planes are more than holding their own in all fields of combat."

Admiral Hart said Japanese officials had paid American naval aviation the compliment of imitation after observing air forces of all nations.

"Most of the damage done by Jap aviation in this war has been done almost exclusively by dive-bombers and torpedo planes—both types developed by the United States Navy," he said.

Carriers Aid to Victory.

Asked if he thought aircraft carriers obsolete, Admiral Hart observed, "The carrier is helping us to win victories," such as the Coral Sea and Midway battles. "If it takes obsolete weapons to win victories, I say with all my heart give us more of them. This is not the time to stop and argue over theories so let's stop talking and get on with the war."

Mr. Frank declared the people of Argentina were solidly behind the United Nations in their war on Fascism but "their government is against us."

Willkie Satisfies President

OCT 10 1942

Latter Thinks He's Executing Mission Well —Willkie Under Jap Fire at Front.

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told reporters today that he assumed Wendell L. Willkie was carrying out extremely well just the things he had asked him to do before Mr. Willkie left on his tour of the Middle East, Russia and China.

Asked at a press conference whether he could say to what extent Mr. Willkie was representing him personally, the President said he could not because that would be merely political.

He went on to say that everything was all right on the Willkie trip as far as he, the President, was concerned. But he added that the trip had been used politically and asked why that should be made the preponderant angle in writing about the trip.

When a reporter requested that he elucidate on that point, the President said the country was not interested in dealing with elucidations on things not absolutely true.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had no more information on Mr. Willkie's trip than had members of the press.

When he was asked on Tuesday for comment on some of the stories about Mr. Willkie's visit to Russia, especially about the second front talk, the President said he had only seen the headlines and had not read the stories, adding that they were purely speculative and thus not worth reading.

Shells Fall Near Willkie.

With the Chinese Army in North China, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Wendell Willkie, touring the Yellow River front, got a taste of real danger when four Japanese shells exploded yesterday near the railway on which he and his party were traveling by hand-car.

Earlier Mr. Willkie missed by only a few hours a heavy Japanese air raid in Loyang, during which enemy planes machine-gunned a blue railway coach similar to the special car in which he made part of his trip to the front.

Thirty-five planes participated in the attack on Loyang, the most violent raid on a North China town in months. Six persons were killed by the raiders, who might conceivably have been under the impression that Mr. Willkie was 130 miles away in the front-line trenches.

Capt. Chiang Wei-kuo, son of China's Generalissimo and graduate of the American Air Corps Technical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., gave Mr. Willkie an English language description of a sham battle put on for the American just behind the front line.

Capt. Chiang spent a brief time with the United States Armored Force at Fort Knox, Ky., before returning to China late in 1940. He is 27 years old and the second son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Willkie Is Complimented.

It was on the last stage of Mr. Willkie's trip to the front that the four enemy shells came screaming across the Yellow River in the general direction he was traveling. They landed some distance ahead of the handcars, but the party left the railway, walked for a half-hour along a sunken road for the sake of safety and then motored the rest of the way to its destination. Mr. Willkie took the shelling calmly.

"It looks as though the Japs were really after us," he remarked. "I'm complimented they pay me so much attention."

On his arrival at Chungking from Russia last Friday Mr. Willkie disclosed that at one point his plane had been delayed by a Japanese aircraft. He gave no details of that incident, but minimized the possible danger.

From the Chinese-held south bank of the Yellow River Mr. Willkie peered 800 yards across the stream today into the muzzle of a Japanese gun poking from a cave-like emplacement high up on the north bluffs. Through a strong telescope in a Chinese artillery observation post he also saw three Jap soldiers moving about in front of the enemy position. The Japanese apparently were unaware of Mr. Willkie's whereabouts and there was no activity aside from the earlier brief shelling.

In a well-hidden concrete gun position Mr. Willkie inspected a polished six-inch piece and questioned the crew. In his chat with the Chinese, he recalled that he was an artillery captain in the first world war.

Finding the gun of German make, he asserted: "I'm glad we got this one to use against them." Later, he said a bit wistfully: "You know I'd like to have fired that six-inch gun. I wish I'd had a shell."

In the afternoon Mr. Willkie reviewed 10,000 officers and men of a division in depth, after a luncheon at which he was toasted with wine recaptured from the Japanese by Chinese raiding parties.

At conclusion of his front line tour he said:

"I was impressed with the organization, training and qualities of the individual soldiers I saw. I have not the slightest doubt that if they were provided with adequate equipment they would perform superbly."

Mr. Willkie was accompanied on his front-line tour by Gardner Cowles Jr. and Joseph Barnes of the Office of War Information, his traveling companions; Col. David Barrett, United States military attache; Lieut.-Col. J. M. McHigh, naval attache; Catholic Bishop Paul Yupin and Dr. Hollington, vice-Minister of Information.

A number of American jeeps were in evidence at the front, and Mr. Willkie went for a ride in one of them. It was not a new experience, however, for it was in one of these little puddle jumpers that he made his tour of the central front in Russia.

At Sian, which he reached by plane from Chungking, the American visitor was given a tumultuous ovation by some 200,000 residents.

Victory Tax Hit, George Predicts

OCT 10 1942

Senate Approval

Murray Assails Plan, Taft Says It Hides Compulsory Savings

BULLETIN.

President Roosevelt said today he planned to submit to Congress as soon as it disposed of the pending tax bill "a comprehensive program for expanding the whole social security system that would involve substantial increases in rates of contribution."

By the Associated Press. OCT 9

Conversion of the proposed 5 per cent Victory tax into a vehicle for compulsory savings was predicted today by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, as leaders urged acceptance of the levy to speed Senate approval of the new revenue bill.

Driving for early passage, Majority Leader Barkley said he would ask the Senate to forego part of its usual week-end holiday and meet tomorrow if it appeared a final vote could be reached then.

Chairman George of the Finance Committee predicted acceptance without change of the victory tax, one of the few remaining controversial sections, and Senator Taft concurred in this viewpoint.

The victory tax and other features of the program drew the fire, meanwhile, of President Philip Murray of the CIO, who declared in a letter to Vice President Wallace and Senate leaders that the revenue measure was developing into an "outrageous caricature of the carefully-planned Treasury bill."

Demands Loopholes Be Plugged.

Mr. Murray called for adoption of Treasury proposals designed, he said, to plug "a number of tax evasion loopholes through which wealthy individauls and corporations have been escaping making the fullest contribution to the war effort."

Senator Taft said he believed that even if the victory tax won final approval by Congress it probably would be converted later into a withholding device to force loans to the Government to aid in financing the war.

"It would be an easy matter," he told reporters, "to alter the effect of this proposed tax by merely giving taxpayers bonds payable after the war for the amount taken from them, instead of retaining a portion of the money as direct revenue and rebating the remainder."

As approved by the Finance Committee, the victory tax would take 5 per cent of all individual gross income above $624 yearly, with credits for post-war rebates or payments on current debt and insurance being granted to taxpayers. Single persons could claim maximum credits of 25 per cent of the tax, with a limit of $500, and married persons 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent, with a maximum of $2,500.

Foresees Need of Sales Tax.

If this were made a compulsory savings device, Senator Taft said, it probably would be necessary to incorporate into the tax structure a retail sales levy of 5 or 10 per cent to provide the direct taxes the Treasury needs.

A change of this nature, he said, could only be accomplished in a subsequent tax bill, presented either as a result of the announced intention of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to seek an additional $6,000,000,000 in revenues or as a result of a proposed joint congressional committee's study of compulsory savings.

The victory tax proposal was before the Senate today with Senator Downey, Democrat, of California offering a substitute which would increase the basic exemption to $1,200 yearly and boost the tax to 10 per cent in the brackets above $2,400.

State Bond Levy Loses.

The Senate disposed of one controversial issue yesterday, voting 52 to 34 after hours of wearying debate against taxing the income from future issues of State and local bonds. In this decision it overrode its Finance Committee recommendations.

Mr. Murray, in his letter to the Senate leaders, declared the country "stands aghast at the callous indifference displayed by many members of the Senate to the basic needs of our war-time tax program."

"Your Senate Finance Committee," he said, "has warped the administration's tax program—by heavier taxation of the lower incomes, by reduction of exemptions, by imposition of a gross income tax (hypocritically denominated a 'victory' tax)—into a tax program which threatens to sabotage and impede our war production by taking bread an dmilk from the tables of our workers, and clothing from their backs."

Adoption of the Treasury's proposals for a 55 per cent tax on corporate profits, an upward revision of income tax rates in the middle and higher brackets and for an upward revision of estate and gift taxes, among others, he said, would have constituted "a significant contribution to our national morale by a demonstration that war profiteering will not be permitted."

Organized labor will continue to marshal its forces for the most effective war production, he said, but its task will be made more difficult "if the Senate persists in its present approach to the tax program."

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Congress Backers Of National Lottery Press for Action

Knutson Asserts Most People Would Prefer It to Sales Tax

OCT 10 1942

By the Associated Press.

Based on the contention that a Nation that uses a lottery to draft its men for war shouldn't object to the same method for helping to finance the struggle, a drive for a national lottery law was under way today on Capitol Hill.

Representatives Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota and Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, authors of legislation to raise money through Government - sponsored lotteries, said the apparent need for more revenue had revived chances of favorable consideration for their bills.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee, which is responsible for tax legislation in the House, Mr. Knutson said he would press for inclusion of his proposal in any new tax bill the Treasury requests. Secretary Morgenthau indicated earlier this week he would ask Congress to raise an additional $6,000,000,000 as soon as the present tax bill is out of the way.

$100,000 First Prize Set.

"It's either a sales tax or a lottery," said Mr. Knutson, adding that of the two he believed the people generally would prefer the lottery. A lottery, he said, would raise just as much money and give the taxpayers a chance to get some of it back.

Mr. Knutson estimated his plan would yield around a billion dollars a year.

There would be more than 140,000 monthly winners under the Knutson system, the prizes being distributed as follows for each $100,000,000 of gross receipts: First prize, $100,000; four $50,000 prizes, eight $25,000 awards, 50 $10,000 prizes, 100 $5,000 returns, 1,000 awards of $1,000 each, 10,000 of $500 each, 30,000 of $250 each and 100,000 of $100 each.

Tickets, handled through the Treasury and Post Office Departments, would cost $2 each, with half-share tickets available for $1. One-half of the value of a prize worth $1,000 could be paid in Government bonds.

Church Opposition Scored.

There would be more winners under the proposal offered by Mr. Sabath, who is chairman of the Rules Committee. For every billion $1 tickets sold there would be 2,223,832 winning ticketholders, and they would split $125,000,000 in cash and $250,000,000 in 20-year war loan certificates.

Top prize under the Sabath plan would be $62,500 in cash. The highest certificate award would be $125,000. Every one who bought a ticket would get something back, one-eighth of the gross amount of the sales being distributed among holders of non-winning tickets in the form of loan certificates.

Principal objection to the lottery, Mr. Sabath said, likely will come from church groups. But, he added, some of these objections lack sincerity because the objectors in many cases themselves participate "in bingos and raffles for church benefits, and these things are nothing but forms of gambling."

BILL FOR EQUAL AID TO ALL WAR VICTIMS ASKED

Roosevelt Wants Disabled Civilians Rehabilitated as Veterans Are.

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MILLION SEEK SPECIAL AID

President Favors Military and Lay Cases Being Handled by the Security Office.

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today that legislation be enacted creating under the Federal Security Administration a single rehabilitation service for both war veterans and civilians.

"We are going to win this war," he said in a special message read in the Senate, "but the winning will require the best efforts of every individual."

He added that among those already making full contribution in the war effort were physically handicapped persons who had been rehabilitated, and that upward of a million persons were now "waiting for services of the type that only a fully developed rehabilitation program can give them."

Text of Message.

The text of the message follows:

"We are going to win this war but the winning will require the best efforts of every individual. Among those who are already making full contribution are those physically handicapped people who have been rehabilitated.

"Upward of a million persons are now waiting for services of the type that only a fully developed rehabilitation program can give them. We know that there is nothing wrong with the spirit of these people, but without special assistance they may become a social as well as an economic liability.

"With an adequate program in their behalf they will become a national asset ready to serve in war industries, agraicultural, and in other essential occupations.

"In addition, the increasing participation of this nation in the war is resulting in an increase in military casualties and will result in a greater increase. Because of the tremendous strides in medical science during the past two decades, a much larger proportion of these casualties will be non-fatal and will require rehabilitation service.

"Our present provisions in this field are inadequate to meet this task. They need to be strengthened and standardized through the creation under the Federal Security Administrator of a rehabilitation service.

Wants Aid for Employees.

"Provisions should be made not only for persons now handicapped, and also for persons disabled while members of the armed forces and for the increasing number of accident cases that are accompanying the rapid expansion of our war industries.

"In order to secure the most effective utilization of the capabilities of the physically handicapped it is important that a single rehabilitation service be established for both veterans and civilians.

"Veterans, after receiving the benefits and services provided by the Veterans Administration, would be certified to the rehabilitation service for vocational rehabilitation whenever this is indicated.

"While the present plan for Federal-State co-operation should be preserved in this field of training, where it has chiefly operated, the rehabilitation service should look after the other aspects of this problem and discharge what is plainly a Federal responsibility—the provision of service to all persons whose disability grows out of the conduct of the war.

"Such legislation should permit the establishment of a program adequate to our present needs and should at the same time provide the experience and personnel which will be able to meet such additional burdens as the war may bring."

Two Senate committees heard testimony during the day on pending legislation to provide hospitalization and vocational rehabilitation for citizens and of veterans of the current war.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, urged an education sub-committee to approve a measure by Senator La-Follette to set up a new Federal-State rehabilitation program for virtually all physically handicapped persons, but Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of the veterans administration, contended that his division should retain authority to determine eligibility of veterans for vocational training.

The Government would provide $2 for the work for every dollar made available by the individual States.

Gen. Hines and representatives of veterans organizations urged a Senate finance sub-committee to give hospitalization and vocational rehabilitation preference to men disabled in the line of duty as against disabilities incurred before induction or otherwise.

Man-Power Bill Drafted

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Describing the man-power problem as the most serious question confronting the nation, Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) today introduced a bill to create a new office of Man-Power Director, with overall authority over recruiting personnel for the armed forces, agriculture, industry and essential civilian occupations.

"It is based on the idea of voluntary recruiting," Taft explained in a statement accompanying his bill. "I do not believe that the time has yet come when we can adopt a system of forced labor in the factories and on the farms."

Would Abolish Services

He proposed abolition of the present War Man-Power Commission, and transfer of the whole selective service system and the United States Employment Service to the new agency.

Earlier fifteen farm State Senators petitioned Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey to freeze dairy and live-stock workers on the farms for the next three months to prevent "irreparable injury" to food production while a general man-power control program is worked out.

Definite Priority

Taft proposed that local administration of the man-power authority be left to the present draft boards, but more definite regulations would be provided to guide their decisions.

Establishing a definite priority in which men would be drafted for military service, married men over 30 with children would not be inducted until all men without dependents were taken.

The bill provides for deferment of family men who are engaged in essential civilian activities, such as agriculture, until after men in a similar status but who are not engaged in such essential employment are drafted.

Taft proposed drafting of 19-year-old youths (but not 18-year-olds). The 19-year-olds would be deferred until they have completed their current school year.

Some Would Finish College

In addition, to provide a backlog of college-trained men, the man-power director would determine the number who should complete their college and professional educations. Such men would be selected by competitive examinations, and Government financial aid would be extended them if necessary.

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To fill the demand for labor, Taft's bill provides for the recruiting of necessary men, the payment of expenses and transportation for such workers and their families and possessions to the place where they are needed, and even for the purchase of their homes and farms where the transfer seems likely to be permanent.

The Senators told Hershey that farm auctions were increasing due ot the man-power shortage.

"We are convinced that specific action to halt the continuing drain of manpower from our live stock and dairy farms cannot be delayed longer without seriously impairing the whole war effort," they declared in a letter circulated by Senators Ball (Rep., Minn.) and Brown (Dem., Mich.).

Farm Auctions Growing

"The number of farm auctions is growing rapidly and hundreds of fine dairy herds are being sold or slaughtered because the owners cannot hold the help essential to continued operation. Unless the trend is halted immediately, a crippling reduction in food production will occur."

The Census Bureau reported last night that agricultural employment had declined to 10,200,000 persons, a drop of 1,000,000 between August and September.

OPA UPS PRICES IN 11 FOOD GROUPS

Canned Vegetables, Sugar, Coffee, Cereals Covered by New Order.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced tonight a new, alternative pricing formula allowing price increases in 11 major groups of foods. The action will permit many dealers to restock hundreds of items, he said, which have been disappearing from wholesale and retail shelves because of a profit squeeze. Foods covered by the order, which is effective next Thursday are:

Canned vegetables, canned fish, sugar, coffee, dried fruits, breakfast cereals, cooking and salad oils, rice, lard, hydrogenated shortening and other shortening.

New Ceiling Optional

Use of the new ceiling is optional on nine of the listed items. On two—lard and dried fruits—the new prices are compulsory. Dried prunes are included, an action which places them under price control for the first time.

On the other nine foods the ceilings may or may not be used at the discretion of a dealer in place of his March price levels as described by the general price regulation.

"This action was taken by OPA to permit certain essential foods to flow through wholesale and retail channels to the consuming public," Henderson said in explaining the new puncture of the overall price ceiling.

"Many stores have found themselves unable to restock these items because increases in costs at the growing and processing level have meant that neither the wholesaler or retailer could stock and sell the goods under his March ceiling.

Rise in Prices Expected

Even though this regulation will result in a rise in certain food prices in many stores, it now makes it possible for the average housewive to purchase many of these foods more cheaply than if she were compelled to shop for them only in stores with ceiling prices so high that they could continue to carry them."

OPA officials said it would not be possible to estimate the effect on the average family food budget, because perhaps only 20 to 25 per cent of the nation's 575,000 retail stores and 5,000 wholesale houses would apply the new alternative prices. Further, some stores have dropped many items entirely, and will have to restock them completely, making it impossible to figure an average price increase.

Henderson said OPA expected the majority of dealers would find their March prices "more attractive on most items" and would retain them.

Most of the items are in the so-called cost of living category, meaning that store keepers must display their ceiling prices. Price changes under this regulation must be displayed.

"If you think your storekeeper is not abiding by the letter and spirit of the price control program it is your duty to tell him so," Henderson added. "It is also your duty to shop only in those stores which are displaying their ceiling prices."

ROOSEVELT RADIO TIME

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that his previously announced radio speech would be made next Monday at 10 P. M., Eastern war time, and would last about half an hour.

He reiterated at a press conference that he had not decided what subjects he would talk about. On Tuesday he said he probably would cover many subjects, which he had been thinking about himself and which had been suggested to him.

Haven in U. S. Sought For Children in Vichy

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Refugee children from Unoccupied France will be given homes in America through the efforts of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Committee Chairman Marshall Field said yesterday the group would attempt to find homes here for as many of the youngsters as could be brought over under existing immigration laws.

"The hearts of Americans," Mr. Field said, "have been wrung in recent weeks by news that large numbers of children ranging from babies to adolescent youths were forcibly separated from their parents and left behind when their mothers and fathers were deported from Unoccupied France to unknown destinations in the Nazi-controlled area.

"Urgent cables from overseas relief organizations warn us that only prompt emigration can save the children from deportation and early death."

French Food Problem Is Greatly Increased By Nazi Demands

Condensed Milk Supply Being Taken Over For German Army

By the Associated Press.

Spokesmen for the Fighting French delegation here said today they had received new advices predicting "severe food shortages" in occupied and unoccupied France during the coming winter as the result of poor crops and increased demands on the part of the Germans.

They reported receipt of "reliable information" that the Germans had demanded 8,000,000 quintals (each roughly equivalent to three and one-half bushels) of wheat this winter, against 5,000,000 handed over to them last year, and that France's wheat crop would average but 50,000,000 quintals, against that nation's prewar consumption level of more than 80,000,000.

Butter production also is well under average because of a decrease in the number of cattle and the bad state of the remaining animals, most of which are underfed, they said, adding that condensed milk is going for the greater part to the German Army and it is feared that not enough will be left for French babies.

The French look forward to another cut in their meat rations during the year as a result of a 50 per cent drop in the fodder crop and German insistence that 50 per cent of the remaining crop in the occupied zone be surrendered to them.

Rayburn Warns Against Haste In 2d Front

[By the Associated Press]

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 9—Representative Sam Rayburn, the Speaker of the House, said it would be a "criminal act" if American soldiers were sent to open a second front before they were equipped for it.

Addressing the Middlesex County Democratic Women's organization last night, Rayburn said "We do not intend to send your boys into battle until they have the best equipment in the world.

"There has been entirely too much loose criticism, loose talk, spreading of rumors and whispering behind the hands. It is true that we have been slow in getting started in Washington, but we are making real progress."

Ethiopia Hailed As War Ally Of U. S.

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Ethiopia was welcomed by President Roosevelt today as an adherent to the declaration by the United Nations to use their full resources against the Axis, and to oppose a separate peace for any of them.

Ethiopia is the thirtieth nation thus aligned.

Mr. Roosevelt read at his press conference today an exchange of messages with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who had sent this message to the President:

"My Government and people are eager to assume the obligations of the United Nations pact. We, the first nation to regain its freedom and independence, wish to place the military and economic resources of our country at the disposal of those nations who gladly sacrifice all for liberty and justice."

Roosevelt's Reply

After consulting representatives of the other United Nations, the President replied:

"It is gratifying to accept the adherence of Ethiopia to the declaration by the United Nations; to welcome as one of the United Nations the first state to regain its territory after temporary occupation by an Axis aggressor. You may be sure that there is deep appreciation for your offer to place at the disposal of the United Nations the military and economic resources of Ethiopia for use in the struggle against the common enemy."

SALE OF WARSHIPS BARRED BY HOUSE

Lease of Vessels During War to Foreign Governments Is Permitted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(AP) The House-approved legislative barrier against the sale or gift of United States naval vessels to foreign governments was described by Chairman Cannon (D-Mo.) of the House Appropriations committee today as a policy-making move to insure this nation a strong fleet after the war.

The safeguard, permitting the lease of naval ships to foreign governments for the duration of the national emergency but preventing transfer of their title, was included in the new $6,236,956,000 appropriations bill passed yesterday by the House.

Cannon said that the question of whether the ships should be sold or transferred had been discussed at length in the executive sessions of the appropriations committee, and that the clause was inserted to settle the issue "definitely, authoritatively and finally."

"Shipping will be at a premium at the end of the war," he said. "We wanted to make it certain that we'll have as many American bottoms as possible. We felt that it is all right to lease fighting ships to our Allies, but we wanted to make sure they would be returned after the war."

Before this country's entry into the war, the United States turned over 50 destroyers to Great Britain in return for lease to defense base sites on British terirtory in the western hemisphere.

More recently, President Roosevelt turned over a boat to the Dutch, but Cannon said that action was not considered by the committee.

Navy Grabbing Army Air Power, Knerr Claims

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 9—Col. Hugh J. Knerr, retired former chief of staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, declared today that many four-motored army bombers were being diverted to the navy.

"The navy is muscling in on air power which has been developed by army experts," Knerr said in a statement, "whereas in every case in the past the navy has strangled the idea of dominant aircraft."

Knerr said it was "disappointing" to see Admiral Thomas C. Hart, a member of the navy's policy-making general board, write in the current issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* that the navy required "entire freedom to use landing fields," and Knerr added:

"There is a connotation of danger in that the weapons of land-based aviation are being diverted from the Army Air Corps, where they were developed and are understood, to the navy."

Argued Against Separate Force

(Hart argued against a separate United States air force, saying that Royal Air Force fighters "half an hour away" failed to go to the aid of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales when they were attacked and sunk by Japanese airmen last December.

(He also said that navy air forces had been "fettered" by a restriction against the use of airdromes by combat ships.)

"In my opinion, the navy command is in no position to operate land-based aviation in any theater of operations," said Knerr, "and in short all this smoke screen, such as the Hart articles, is nothing but propaganda arising from a desire to command."

"Day Of Carrier Gone"

The retired officer, a graduate of the Naval Academy who later transferred to the army, said that the day of the battleship and aircraft carrier was gone and that naval officers knew that the chances were they would some day be left with nothing but "tugboats" to command.

"You cannot handle air power in the same manner you do surface ships," Knerr added.

Knerr said there was need of an "autonomous" air arm as well as a "war industries agency" and all tied together "into one command" with the army and navy.

Withholds His Source

"We're going to continue to lose this war unless this is done," he said, "because you can't beat a fellow like Hitler who has a dominant air force tied in closely with his ground forces and his production agencies."

He said he could not divulge the source of his information that the four-motored bombers were being diverted to the navy. He said the planes previously were a part of the army bomber program.

Colonel Knerr served in the navy from 1908 to 1911 after graduating from Annapolis. He served in the army from 1911 until his retirement March 31, 1939.

STASSEN SEES LESS BUTTER FOR NATION

OCT 10 1942

Predicts Shortage Unless Minnesota Solves Farm Labor Problem

Governor Announces Formation Of 'Little Man-Power Commission'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Minnesota's Gov. Harold E. Stassen, declaring that the nation will go without butter on its bread unless his State's critical farm labor shortage is alleviated, announced today formation of an experimental "Little Man-Power Commission" to scour the land for men to work with beef and dairy cattle herds.

Greatest producer of butter in the nation, Minnesota has lost approximately 100,000 of its 400,000 farm workers to the armed forces and defense industries, Stassen said.

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The Governor discussed the problem here Thursday with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Man-Power Commissioner, and today with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service.

McNutt Needs Funds

Until his organization is equipped with more funds to reopen rural employment offices, McNutt is unable to help, Stassen said he was told.

General Hershey indicated, though, that he would take steps to "assure the fullest cooperation of the local draft boards," the Governor said. He was unable to say whether this would mean blanket deferment of all farm labor.

Fifteen farm State Senators have petitioned General Hershey to freeze dairy and live-stock workers on the farms for the next three months while a general man-power control program is worked out.

Had To Kill Herds

Senators Ball (Rep., Minn.) and Brown (Dem., Mich.) declared owners were compelled to slaughter or sell dairy herds for lack of men to handle them and this presaged "a crippling reduction in food production."

"We cannot afford to wait for the Federal man-power program to get underway," said Stassen as he announced the formation of emergency organization for his State.

30-24—19237

30.24-19237

He appointed Victor Christgau, director of unemployment compensation in Minnesota and former dairy expert for the AAA, as the director.

Objectives Of Program

Objectives of the program, the Governor said, will be:

Opening of rural placement offices with county agricultural agents' cooperation to recruit labor.

A twenty per cent. reduction of the number of men employed in non-essential industry and in Minnesota's government bureaus, with women hired as replacements.

New procedure so men and women receiving old-age assistance can take farm jobs temporarily and be reinstated to the pension program whenever they wish.

Reexamination of the cases of men rejected for military service for physical reasons, in an effort to get a "more effective utilization" of their services.

Minnesota's war emergency fund set up by the Legislature is adequate to bear the cost of the program, the Governor said.

TELEPHONE CALLS RATIONED BY U. S.

OCT 10 1942

New Decree Affecting Long-Distance Talks Effective On November 1

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—The Board of War Communications today decreed that beginning November 1, long-distance telephone calls dealing with the war effort or other phases of public security shall have the right of way over all others.

Number one priority was given for these specific purposes:

Arrangements for moving armed forces during combat operations.

Extremely urgent orders to armed forces.

Immediate danger due to the presence of the enemy.

Calls respecting hurricane, flood, earthquake or other disaster materially affecting the war effort of public security.

The board assigned number two priority to all other types of calls "which require immediate completion for the national defense and security, the successful condumt of the war, or to safeguard life or property."

Three For Materials

Priority number three was given to official calls concerning "important governmental functions; machinery, tool or raw materials for war plants; production of essential supplies; maintenance of essential public services; supply or movement of food; civilian defense or public health and safety."

These priorities may be used only by a specified list of public and semi-public agencies, including Cabinet officers, Congressmen, officers of the armed forces, embassies, civilian defense organizations, Red Cross, home guards, essential industries and "essential services such as communications, transportation, power, water, fuel, press associations, newspapers and health and sanitation services."

No. 1 May Interrupt

Telephone companies are instructed that calls in the No. 1 classification must be put through even if it is necessary to interrupt conversations already in progress.

The general run of civilian telephone calls was not classified, indicating that all civilian calls will remain on a first come, first serve policy.

The order also specified that any telephone user who misrepresents his call in order to obtain a priority will be liable to removal of his telephone or "other appropriate governmental action."

over back fences, he said, showed that:

"The most effective propaganda that Hitler has in America today he is getting free.

"It is the flood of vicious rumors which are being spread by otherwise loyal Americans, rumors directed against our Allies, our Government and racial and religious minorities in our country."

Administration Foes Lead

He said, in a statement, that the commonest types of rumors found in the survey were:

"Anti-Administration, 21.3 per cent.; anti-army and navy, 19.4; anti-Semitic, 9.3; fear rumors, army and navy, 7.9 anti-British, 7.3; fifth-column rumors, 6.9; unrevealed enemy action, 5.7; atrocity stories, 4.8; anti-Negro, 3.1; anti-business, 2.3 anti-Red Cross, 2.2; 'pipe dreams,' 2; anti-labor, 1.9."

"Anti-Russian rumors constitute 0.6 per cent. of all rumors, a surprisingly low figure," he added.

The "most striking regional differences" shown in the survey, Knapp said, were:

NEW ENGLAND—"This region is conspicuous for the great number of anti-British and anti-Semitic rumors current, while those directed against the Administration and army and navy are fewer than elsewhere. . . ."

ATLANTIC SEABOARD—"Anti-British and anti-Semitic rumors are prominent. Stories of excessive casualties, insanity, plagues, etc., in the armed forces are likewise high. . . ."

MIDDLE WEST — "Wedge-driving rumors are higher in the Middle West than anywhere else in the country, particularly those directed against the Administration. Criticism of army and navy leaders and stories of the inadequacy of army equipment are particularly high. . . ."

FAR WEST—"The Far West shows a high frequency of wedge-driving rumors. Particularly rumors directed against both business and labor. . . ."

U. S. Rumor-Mongers Seen Giving Hitler Free Aid

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[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 9—A "flood of vicious rumors" is circulating throughout the United States and aiding the Axis, Robert H. Knapp, of the propaganda research division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, reported today.

A nation-wide analysis of false stories heard in cocktail lounges, across bars, in barber shops and

SOUTH—"This region is conspicuous for the high frequency of fear-inspired rumors (plagues, suicides, etc., among soldiers). Stories of spy and fifth-column activities are usually high. Anti-Negro rumors are almost exclusively confined to this area, while rationing rumors have singular prominence."

Canadian-U. S. Action Seen

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 9—Parallel actions by the United States and Canadian Governments to curtail production of paper, including newsprint, were predicted for the near future today by informed Government officials.

A War Production Board order cutting the rate of United States paper production may be issued within a week, it was said by a WPB source. The extent of the proposed curtailment was not disclosed but this official said he did not believe it would be "very serious," although it might be the forerunner of more extensive slashes to come.

75 Per Cent. From Canada

The supply of newsprint for newspapers would be affected primarily by the Canadian action, which offijcials said was expected to accompany or closely follow the WPB decree, since this country obtains about seventy-five per cent. of its present supply from the Dominion.

Canadian Government officials have been discussing the curtailment with WPB officials for some time. The manpower shortage in the woods was described as particularly pressing in Canada.

The paper manufacturing industry is one of this country's largest, with an annual output valued at $2,000,000,000 and a labor force estimated at about 300,000. The printing and publishing industry, immediately dependent on paper supplies, employs about 500,000.

Writer From Internment Camp Feasts Eyes on U. S. Production

Louis Lochner Finds Arsenal of Democracy Reassuring in Pacific Northwest

OCT 10 1942

For many years Louis P. Lochner was chief correspondent in Berlin for the Associated Press and Wide World. He returned to this country recently with other Americans released from internment camps and now is on a lecture tour. Here follow his impressions of the Northwest.)

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Wide World.

PORTLAND, Oreg., Oct. 9.—Any red-blooded American's heart must beat faster with joy when he comes to the Northwest and sees how this section is teeming with production calculated to finish off Hitler and the Japs.

I have crawled around in our Flying Fortresses and found them mechanical marvels the like of which the Nazis even in their most boastful moods could not show me. With an attitude almost of reverence, I thought of the bomb sights in these gigantic ships of the air, knowing there is nothing even to approach them anywhere in the world.

Next I walked for blocks and blocks through but one of the Boeing plants in which these fortresses of the air are constructed (in quite a different city, of course, from the one on whose outskirts I had seen these ships take off and land with the frequency almost of street cars).

Smiling Women Busy.

I then realized for the first time what serial production of these giants will mean to Hitler and Hirohito.

Incidentally, 40 per cent of the workers in this plant were women. They did many a job which hitherto we thought men alone could do. They were smiling and happy, and seemed filled with the idea that, the faster they produced, the sooner their husbands and sweethearts would be home again.

And then, again "Somewhere in the Pacific Northwest," I was shown our latest Gen. Lee tanks. There was an assembly line like that of any major automobile plant.

Having been at various fronts where German tanks were employed, I know that attacks from the air are one danger against which earlier types of tanks used by the United Nations were not adequately equipped.

Now, what I saw is a tank that can take it from the air quite as much as it can from a ground weapon.

Armor Strengthened.

I also was shown certajn processs in the manufacture of these mechanized and mobile land fortresses which make possible much saving of weight in unimportant spots and the consequent possibility of packing this added weight into thicker defensive plate.

The fact, too, that the gun turrets of these larger tanks make it possible to shoot in any direction was something to cheer every visitor. And then the pace at which production was processing It was all very heartening.

Here naval construction is the theme of every conversation. Oregonians are very proud of "old Man Kaiser" and his feat of launching a ship in 10 days. Nobody thinks of letting well enough alone. Everybody expects that this record will even be improved upon, and all hands are willing to help in this effort. It is a wholesome spirit of rivalry which permeates this section of our country.

These people want to hear the unvarnished truth about the Hitler set-up. They realize that the Japs are merely faithful imitators of the Nazis, and, although they are many thousands of miles away from Berlin and much closer to Tokio, they are aware that, once the Japs have been beaten, there is still Adolf Hitler to be taken care of as the master mind of the Japs. So they want to know all about the Nazi layout.

It does not scare them if I show what a "tough customer" the Teuton dictator is; it merely makes them more determined to fight.

Eager to Hear.

They have heard and read a lot about the Nazi philosophy of life; yet they are most eager to listen to some one who has been in Germany, and they fairly eat up your words if you tell them of the horrors of the concentration camps, of the riotous living of the Nazi heirarchy, of the suppression of speech and even individual thought.

It is not only the comparative nearness of the Aleutian Islands that makes this section of the country war-conscious. It is also the growing scarcity of labor for civilian pursuits.

The president of the Laundrymen's Association in one of these States told me, "For the first time in my life I could operate my laundries on a 24-hour basis instead of eight, for so many industrial workers have flocked to our State and so many new Army posts and military airfields have been started that our laundries could be doing a land office business. Yet we have to stick to our old schedules and refuse to take more laundry than usual, simply because we can't get the help."

His comment was typical. Everywhere one begins to notice the shortage of hands for all sorts of civilian pursuits.

But people up this way aren't grumbling. They know the war must be fought, and they feel that, the more quickly everybody pitches in, the sooner will the end come.

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And Now It's The WARCOGs

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—To the WAACs and the WAVES add the WARCOGS.

The House Merchant Marine Committee today approved a bill requested by the navy, opening the ranks of the Coast Guard Reserve to women to fill shore jobs and release officers and men for duty at sea.

No official title has been chosen for the contingent, but "Women's Auxiliary Reserve of the Coast Guard" was suggested, out of which was inexactly but euphoniously coined the "WARCOGS."

Sub Sinks Canadian Ship; Atlantic Total Now 486

By the Associated Press.

The Navy announced yesterday the torpedoing of a Canadian merchantman by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean last month with the loss of only one crew member, raising to 486 the Associated Press total of Allied ships officially announced as sunk in the Western Atlantic since declaration of war.

Capt. James L. Holmes, skipper of the vessel, said that he had to caution his crew against giving "silly answers" when the submarine crew questioned his men after the torpedoing.

"I didn't want them to get the sub crew too irked," the captain said, when he and 22 other survivors reached an East Coast port. "Everybody in the crew was giving a different reply.

"They didn't ask for me, but I made it a point to be bailing out the lifeboat while they were alongside. Yes, I know a number of masters have been made prisoner."

He said a single torpedo, striking in mid-afternoon, sank his ship in 6 to 10 minutes. The survivors reached safety in two lifeboats.

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Alaskan Defense Setup 'Reassuring,' Littell Says

By the Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9.—What Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell saw on a trip around Alaska, he said upon his return, "is immensely reassuring and in great contrast to some loose rumors.

"Just a week ago I listened on the radio to a Senator in the Middle West who was saying, 'We must have a unified command in Alaska.'

"That is sheer nonsense. We have a unified command. We've had it for a long time.

"Morale among the men is high—and highest at the points closest to Kiska."

Mr. Littell is the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Department of Justice lands division. Government acquisition of property was his primary purpose in the North.

Many Hawaiian Families Reunited In Ship Arrival

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Oct. 9.—Many Hawaiian families, caught apart by the war, have been reunited.

The first civilian passenger ship since Pearl Harbor to carry any considerable number of women and children has arrived from the American mainland.

Most of the several hundred cabin passengers on the ship came home after months of anxious efforts to obtain Navy-approved passage. More than half were women and children, the latter ranging from a baby in arms to boys and girls returning from mainland schools.

There also were several prospective brides.

The ship also carried businessmen, Catholic priests, a Salvation Army officer, civilian defense nurses, candy makers, a Chinese actress (Sandra Lee of the picture "Little Tokio") and various homecomers with talents considered important to civilian and military morale activities.

All, except the very young and very old, were already assigned to some war work as a condition of their passage.

being supplied as fast as possible considering the needs of other fronts.

Secretary Knox said that submarines found this area a better hunting ground than the Atlantic coast and now were especially active below Trinidad.

He said the anti-submarine campaign was most active in this area and praised the co-operation of the Army and Navy Air Forces in the U-boat hunt.

Lifeboat Fires Back At Submarine Nemesis

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The twenty-four shipwrecked Brazilian seamen whose arrival was disclosed on Wednesday fought back with small guns from their lifeboat when a submarine trained its guns on them after sinking their ship, it became known today.

Four of their shipmates died of wounds before reaching here.

King to Quit as Delegate From Hawaii, Enter Navy

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Oct. 9.—Samuel W. King, territorial delegate to Congress, announced yesterday he had withdrawn his candidacy for re-election to the post he has held eight years.

Mr. King said he would seek active duty in the Navy, in which he holds the retired rank of lieutenant commander.

In last Saturday's territorial primary, Mr. King not only won the Republican nomination but received more votes than all other candidates of both parties combined.

Mr. King was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and served with the Navy almost 20 years, including exploring expeditions to little known areas of the Pacific which are important at present.

In his letter to Republican Committeemen of the territory Mr. King said: "The great expansion of our naval strength and the rapid increase in our naval forces demand the services of all who can contribute to the winning of the war."

Mr. King's two-year term as delegate expires next January, when he plans to re-enter the Navy.

OCT 10 1942

KNOX SAYS U. S. IS ON OFFENSIVE

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox declared today that the United States definitely has passed to the offensive in the Pacific.

Mr. Knox, who arrived here last night on a tour of inspection of United States bases, said at a press conference that America took up the offensive "when we went to the Solomons."

He did not expand his statement further.

He said the Allies were getting excellent co-operation in every respect from Brazil, which he said was helping fight submarines to the utmost of her ability. Air bases at Recife, Natal and Belem, which he inspected, were amazingly well equipped in every respect, he asserted.

Mr. Knox said he found Puerto Rican bases also greatly improved since his last tour of inspection. That was in December, 1940. He said new equipment needed in this area was

Puerto Ricans And Farm Labor

Washington, Oct. 8 (AP)—Movement of laborers from Puerto Rico to the United States to alleviate farm labor shortages and to avert "privation and human misery" in Puerto Rico, was recommended today by Everett B. Wilson, director of the Puerto Rican Trade Council, in a letter to Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission.

Wilson wrote that due to the shipping shortage "genuine privation, if not starvation" faced the 2,000,000 people of Puerto Rico. He placed the number of unemployed on the island at 312,000.

"However," he added, "both the problem of man-power shortage in the United States mainland and the problem of the food shortage in Puerto Rico could be solved at one stroke by arranging for unemployed Puerto Rican workers to come to the mainland to relieve the farm labor problem."

Son Killed, Joe E. Brown Gives Up His Show

Wirephoto on Page 3

OCT 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Oct. 9—His famous ear-to-ear smile gone, comedian Joe E. Brown slumped in a chair at his apartment last night and wept like a typical American father for his son, Capt. Don E. Brown, 25, killed yesterday in a bomber crash in California.

Joe, star of the comedy "The Show-Off," had received word of the tragedy while waiting his cue on the stage and gave way to grief. Breaking with the old tradition that the show must go on, he left the theater immediately and the performance was canceled.

The Show Is Off

"As far as I am concerned 'The Show-Off' is ended," said Joe, seemingly unaware that he was still clad in a ridiculous zoot suit. "I don't know what I'm going to do. I have no plans. My whole future as I see it now lies in getting back to California as quickly as possible." (He arrived in Long Beach today.)

A 75-mm. shell, its brasswork bright as gold, stood on a taboret behind him as he spoke. It had been presented to him during World War 1 for service to the Government.

"Sure, I've given some time to the war effort," said Joe. "I've helped sell a half million dollars' worth of war bonds in Detroit alone, but against the sacrifice of life all other contributions to the war count little."

Second Son Enlisting

"Don was my oldest son, but I have another who will take his place within a few weeks. He is Joe, Jr., 20 years old, now employed in the Douglas aircraft factory. Joe has arranged to join the marines."

Capt. Jack Fraim, second in command at the Long Beach airport from which Don took off on his fatal flight, informed Joe of the tragedy by telephone.

Bomber Landed With Wings Crushed

[By the Associated Press]

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 9—The story was told yesterday of how a young army pilot, whose bomber's wings were crushed in a takeoff, kept the ship aloft for more than an hour so his crew could bail out, only to have the men stick with him for a masterful landing at high speed.

The pilot was Lieut. Robert M. Darrow, of Elk River, Minn., and this is the story from the army authorities of Harding Field:

Both wings of Darrow's bomber were battered and torn in crashing through treetops in taking off on a recent night training mission. Giving full throttle, the pilot fought against a deadly spin, and inched the violently-lurching ship upward, finally gaining a 3,800-foot altitude.

Crew Stays Aboard

Lieutenant Darrow ordered his crew to stand by the escape hatch to parachute to safety, saying he then would attempt a landing. But the men insisted on sticking with him.

Darrow dropped his heavy plane fast toward the field, engines set at different speeds to keep the damaged ship in balance. Touching the runway fast, the bomber tilted, then righted and finally rolled to a safe stop.

Crewmen with him were Lieut. Harry I. Sunderland, of Milton, W. Va.; Lieut Louis J. Riefler, of Dallas; Corporal J. M. Wilcox, of Belle Center, Ohio, and Lieut. William R. Pharis, of Fort Smith, Ark.

LIBERTY SHIP LAUNCHED BY MADAME LITVINOFF

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 9—(AP) California Shipbuilding corporation's 78th Liberty freighter, the William Lloyd Garrison, was launched today, sponsored by Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of Soviet Russia's ambassador to the United States.

Named for the early 19th century writer and abolitionist, the vessel was on the ways 35 days.

"A great ship is ready to take the sea," declared Madame Litvinoff just before the freighter slid down the ways. "I am here from a land which has shown that its men and women are ready to give their all for freedom, and so I am happy to have my part in launching one of America's Liberty ships.

"The name of William Lloyd Garrison stands forever in men's hearts for the struggle of free men against oppression.

"This ship, built and manned by Americans, carries with it the hopes and faith of freedom-loving people everywhere."

HALIFAX PRAISES WORKERS AS VITAL TO VICTORY DRIVE

OCT 10 1942

Service of Shipbuilders as Valuable as That of Soldier, Says Ambassador.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—(AP) The worker in shipyards is performing a service just as valuable as that of the soldier in the front line, British Ambassador Lord Halifax declared today at the launching of two warcraft at the Dravo corporation yards.

The lean Britisher said he was enjoying "one of my greatest thrills," as he viewed a double launching of a tank landing ship and a P-T sub chaser.

Lunches With Union Leaders

Earlier he paid a visit to C.I.O. President Philip Murray and later had luncheon with C.I.O. and A.F.L. leaders of heavy industry unions of western Pennsylvania. In a brief, informal talk, he told this group that the growing understanding between British and American labor will continue to be developed after the war, and that "this understanding will be important in the structure of the post-war world."

Lord Halifax told workers:

"I see no sign of American labor being, as the newspapers, say, complacement and not putting its back into the job. I know of no better tonic than to visit a great industrial center like Pittsburgh and see thousands of workers getting on with the job."

Murray, addressing Halifax directly, declared "American labor is standing shoulder to shoulder with your people in the task of winning the war. The spirit of confusion spoken of in Washington doesn't manifest itself in the hinterland."

The C.I.O. leader asserted that American labor since Dec. 7 had done a job "unmatched in world history."

Halifax, making a personal inspection of the things labor is producing for victory, visited the huge Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation during the morning and stood in intense heat watching red-hot steel sheets being pressed for steel plates, at times being showered by sparks.

30.24-19239

LANDON HITS WAR EFFORTS OF NEW DEAL

OCT 10 1942

Ex-Kansas Governor Says GOP Victories Would Spur Administration

Scores Farm Policies, Handling Of Fuel Oil And Rubber Issues

[By the Associated Press]

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 9—Former Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas tonight assailed the Administration's management of the war, declaring "nothing would be such a spur to a new quickening of every Washington bureaucrat's work as the election of many Republican Governors and members of the Congress."

In an address prepared for delivery at a Republican party rally, Landon charged personal jealousies and maneuvering for positions within the Administration has resulted in inefficiency; that the Administration was slow and confused in handling the rubber situation; that present farm policies threaten a food shortage, and that a shortage of oil is threatened within the next year or two because "Administration agencies are mistakenly counting on fictitious petroleum reserves."

Hits Fuel Oil Move

The 1936 Republican Presidential nominee declared the plan to ration fuel oil in the Midwest "doesn't make sense." He claimed the Midwest has a surplus of fuel oil, but that there is "a real shortage of coal."

Federal officials, he said, are forcing people to change from oil, "of which there is a surplus, to coal, of which there is a shortage."

"If the President would get as tough with his own subordinates who are retarding the war effort as he seems to be with Congress," Landon said, "we would have the leadership longed for by the people. But so far we are fighting the war with a papa-love-mama administration."

The election of Republicans, he added, "will show the world that the American people are not satisfied with tough talking, but demand realtistic tough guys on the job.

Northwest Area Teems With War-Busy Factories

OCT 10 1942

Plane, Tank Plants Turn Out Weapons to Defeat Axis.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9.—(Wide World) Any red-blooded American's heart must beat faster with joy when he comes to the northwest and sees how this section of our country is teeming with production calculated to finish off Hitler and the Japs.

I have crawled around in our Flying Fortresses and found them mechanical marvels the like of which the Nazis even in their most boastful moods could not show me. With an attitude almost of reverence, I thought of the bomb sights in these gigantic ships of the air, knowing that there is nothing even to approach them anywhere in the world.

Sees Fortresses Built

Next I walked for blocks and blocks through but one of the Boeing plants in which these Fortresses of the air are constructed (in quite a different city, of course, from the one on whose outskirts I had seen these ships take off and land with the frequency almost of street cars).

I then realized for the first time what serial production of these giants will mean to Hitler and Hirohito.

Incidentally, forty per cent of the workers in this plant were women. They did many a job alone could do, to we thought men alone could do. They were smiling and happy, and seemed filled with the idea that the faster they produced, the sooner their husbands and sweethearts would be home again.

And then, again "Somewhere in the Pacific northwest," I was shown our latest General Lee tanks. There was an assembly line like that of any major automobile plant.

Having been at various fronts where German tanks were employed, I know that attacks from the air are one danger against which earlier types of tanks used by the United Nations were not adequately equipped.

Now, what I saw is a tank that can take it from the air quite as much as it can from a ground weapon.

I was also shown certain processes in the manufacture of these mechanized and mobile land Fortresses which make possible much saving of weight in unimportant spots and the consequent possibility of packing this added weight into thicker defensive plate.

Production Pace Swift

The fact, too, that the gun turrets of these latest tanks make it posible to shoot in any direction was something to cheer every visitor. And then the pace at which production was processing!

It was all very heartening.

Here naval construction is the theme of every conversation. Oregonians are very proud of "old man Kaiser" and his feat of launching a ship in ten days. Nobody thinks of letting well enough alone. Everybody expects that this record will even be improved upon, and all hands are willing to help in this effort. It is a wholesome spirit of rivalry which permeates this section of our country.

Home On Furlough

These people want to hear the unvarnished truth about the Hitler set-up. They realize that the Japs are merely faithful imitators of the Nazis, and, although they are many thousands of miles away from Berlin and much closer to Tokyo, they are aware that, once the Japs have been beaten, there is still Adolf Hitler to be taken care of as the master mind of the Japs. So they want to know all about the Nazi layout. It does not scare them if I show what a "tough customer" the Teuton dictator is; it merely makes them more determined to fight.

Eager to Hear of Nazis

They have heard and read a lot about the Nazi philosophy of life; yet they are most eager to listen to some one who has been in Germany, and they fairly eat up your words if you tell them of the Nazi onslaught on religion, of the horrors of the concentration camps, of the riotous living of the Nazi hierachy, of the suppression of speech and even individual thought.

It is not only the comparative nearness of the Aleutian islands that makes this section of the country war-conscious. It is also the growing scarcity of labor for civilian pursuits.

The president of the laundrymen's association, in one of these states told me, "For the first time in my life I could operate my laundries on a 24 hour basis instead of eight, for so many industrial workers have flocked to our state and so many new Army posts and military airfields have been started that our laundries could be doing a land office business. Yet we have to stick to our old schedules and refuse to take more laundry than usual, simply because we can't get the help."

His comment was typical. Everywhere one begins to notice the shortage of hands for all sorts of civilian pursuits.

But people up this way aren't grumbling. They know the war must be fought, and they feel that, the more quickly everybody pitches in, the sooner will the end come.

MINERS' SESSION HITS STEEL UNION

OCT 10 1942

Condemns 'Meddling' in U.M.W. Affairs, Orders Probe of Own Members.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9—(AP) The United Mine Workers of America asserted today that organizers of the United Steelworkers of America were "meddling" in U.M.W. affairs and took steps to ferret out U.M.W. members who might be collaborating.

The miners' convention directed its international executive board to investigate any members, especially in District 2 (Pennsylvania), who are also serving the steel workers, and to discipline them if necessary.

The executive board, headed by President John L. Lewis, has authority to remove officers, as it demonstrated several months ago in taking the U.M.W. vice presidency from Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Steel Workers.

A resolution adopted by the convention said that a "dual unionism" had been set up by the steelworkers among the mine workers. The dual union was not identified in the resolution, but a U.M.W. official said it was an organization of mine supervisors.

The resolution asked that the steelworkers be condemned "for approving and condoning" practices of "their organizers in meddling in the internal affairs of the United Mine Workers in attempting to cause confusion, dissension and turmoil."

ILLINOIS OPPOSES ORDER TO SCRAP 130-MILE RAIL LINE

OCT 10 1942

Midstate Communities Demand Service Be Continued, Obtain Injunction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—(AP) Speaking of scrap, there's a bitter one raging in central Illinois over whether a railroad means more to the war effort where it is or where the WPB wants it moved.

The first blow was struck Sept. 28 when the WPB ordered the Illinois Terminal line, an electric system linking midstate Illinois communities with St. Louis, to discontinue service on about 130 miles of road and turn the rails, copper wires and bridges into the war effort.

Materials thus salvaged would include 1,351,680 feet of rail, 2,000 tons of scrap metal for war steel, and 1,331,821 pounds of copper.

Orders Service Halted

Service was to stop tomorrow at midnight. Demolition contracts were awarded. But that's about as far as it got.

Communities and industries served by the line came out of their corners swinging. So did the Illinois Commerce commission, the state agency regulating utilities. Today the opposition landed its hardest punch so far when the state's attorney general obtained a temporary injunction preventing the railroad from complying with the WPB order.

Attorney General George Barrett said he believed his suit was the first court challenge of a WPB order in such a case.

Labor got into the scrap, too. A representative of non-operating railroad unions contended the I.T.R. management ha dcooperated with the WPB in seeking abandonment. At the time the WPB issued its order the railroad has pending a petition for discontinuance of 26 trains but the Illinois Commerce commission rejected it because of war time restrictions on automobile and bus travel.

As the quarrel grew louder, Office of Defense Transportation Officials conferred today on whether to reconsider their approval of the plan to tear up the line. But a WPB spokesman noted that the sole requisitioning power rested in WPB and there was no legal mandate requiring WPB to follow ODT's decision. Both the Army and Navy have declared the road non-esential to the war effort.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-TWO ICELANDIC VESSELS WERE ATTACKED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT OFF ICELAND'S EAST COAST ~~X~~ TODAY, ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED. TWO BOMBS WERE DROPPED BUT THERE WERE NO HITS.

LONDON, OCT 9-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST THREATS OF REPRISALS TODAY FOR ALLEGED INCIDENTS IN WHICH GROUPS OF ITALIAN PRISONERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X ALLIED TROOPS.

"DURING ENEMY ATTACKS ON TOBRUK," THE BROADCAST SAID, "WE FOUND A DOCUMENT WHICH STATED THAT ALL ITALIANS IN A CERTAIN SECTOR WERE TO BE KILLED.

"THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION. IT WAS AN ORDER FOR THE INTEGRAL SUPPRESSION OF THE ENEMY. OUR MORE THAN LEGITIMATE REPRISALS HAVE THUS BEEN RENDERED INEVITABLE."

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED BY ONE DAY GERMANY'S ACTION IN BINDING BRITISH PRISONERS SEIZED AT DIEPPE IN ALLEGED REPRISAL FOR WHAT THE NAZIS SAID WAS BRITISH MANACLING OF GERMAN PRISONERS--AN ACT THE BRITISH HAVE INSISTENTLY DENIED--AND BRITAIN'S SWIFT DECISION TO TAKE COUNTER-MEASURES AGAINST AN EQUAL NUMBER OF GERMAN CAPTIVES.

A BRITISH PORT, OCT 9-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAVE ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN TO JOIN THE ARMORED DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.F.WORTHINGTON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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CHEERFUL, BRONZED CANADIANS SHOUTING THEY'D COME "TO FINISH THE JOB" SOUNDED THEIR OWN WELCOME AS THE BIG TROOPSHIPS WHICH CARRIED THEM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT INCIDENT MOVED SLOWLY TO THEIR BERTHS.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE NEW CONTINGENT WERE BERETTED TROOPERS OF THE ARMORED FORCE, THE REINFORCEMENTS INCLUDED HUNDREDS OF CANADIAN, BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AIRMEN.

THE CONVOYS ALSO BROUGHT CANADIAN NURSING SISTERS AND FIRE FIGHTERS.

LONDON, OCT 9-(AP)-FOR THE TWELFTH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT, NO GERMAN PLANES CROSSED THE BRITISH COAST LAST NIGHT AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ISSUED THE COMMUNIQUE "DURING DARKNESS THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO REPORT."

BAD WEATHER MEANWHILE FORCED A BREAK IN THE RAF OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT NIGHT, BUT THE RAF WAS ACTIVE OVER DOVER STRAIT THIS MORNING. SEVERAL SQUADRONS OF HIGH-FLYING SPITFIRES SWEPT IN FROM A TRIP OVER THE NAZI-OCCUPIED FRENCH COAST.

TWO GERMAN PLANES WHICH APPEARED OVER THE CHANNEL WERE DRIVEN OFF BY A BRITISH FIGHTER PATROL.

OCT 10 1942

LONDON, OCT.9 (AP)---MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX MUSEUM ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO SOLDIERS IN CANADIAN UNIFORM, INCENSED AT THE GERMAN THREAT TO CHAIN THEIR COMRADES TAKEN PRISONER AT DIEPPE, UNDERTOOK PERSONAL REPRISAL AGAINST THE MUSEUM'S PRIZE HITLER DUMMY.

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GRABBING THE FUEHRE'S EFFIGY AROUND THE WAIST, SO THE STORY WENT, ONE OF THE SOLDIERS STRUCK IT WITH HIS FIST WHILE THE OTHER, WHIPPING OUT HIS REVOLVER, SHOUTED:

"STAND CLEAR, PAL, WHILE I PUT A BULLET THROUGH

30.24— 1941

30.24-19241

THE [redacted] HEAD."

ONLY INTERVENTION BY THE CONCESSIONAIRE

SAVED THE FUEHRER.

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THE BRITISH PRESS [redacted] ASSOCIATION WHICH DISTRIBUTED

THE STORY SAID IN A NOTE TO EDITORS: "WE SEND YOU THE ABOVE ON ITS

NEWS MERITS BUT CALL ATTENTION TO THE PUBLICITY ANGLE."

[redacted]

ONLY MEN IN UNIFORM ARE ADMITTED FREE AT MADAME

OCT 10 1942

TUSSAUD'S.

LONDON, OCT. 9 -- (AP) -- NORWEGIAN SOURCES

SAID TODAY THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED REPORTS THAT A TRAIN-

PASSENGER FERRY OPERATING BETWEEN DENMARK AND SWEDEN HAD

BEEN BEACHED, HEAVILY DAMAGED, AFTER STRIKING A MINE.

THEY SAID SIX PERSONS WERE HURT AND [redacted]

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-A 10:30 P. M. TO 6

A. M. CURFEW [redacted] WAS IMPOSED [redacted] TODAY UPON

PARTS OF THE CITY IN WHICH REPEATED ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MADE ON POLICE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE BASLER ARBEITER ZEITUNG SAID TODAY THAT MORE THAN 1,000,000 GERMAN CHILDREN HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM AREAS SUBJECTED TO INTENSE BOMBING IN ANTICIPATION OF HEAVY ATTACKS THIS WINTER.

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ABOUT 1,000 SPECIAL TRAINS WERE NEEDED TO MOVE THE CHILDREN OUT OF THE MENACED REGIONS, PARTICULARLY THE RHINELAND AND COASTAL AREAS, THE PAPER REPORTED.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 9 -- (AP) --

THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY HAD FETTERED 107

BRITISH OFFICERS AND 1,269 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS YES-

TERDAY, AND THREATENED THAT IF THE BRITISH CARRY OUT

OCT 10 1942

THEIR ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO TAKE COUNTER-MEASURES AGAINST

AN EQUAL NUMBER OF GERMANS THREE TIMES AS MANY BRITONS

WOULD BE MANACLED AT NOON TOMORROW.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT CHAPLAINS, MEDICAL

PERSONNEL AND THE WOUNDED AND SICK HAD BEEN EXEMPTED FROM

THE HANDCUFFING.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 NORWEGIANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN TRONDHEIM SINCE THE GERMANS CLAMPED ON A STATE OF EMERGENCY LAST TUESDAY, THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH.

A STRONG CONTINGENT OF HEAVILY ARMED S.S. BLACK SHIRT ELITE GUARDS LEFT OSLO, THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL, FOR TRONDHEIM AND OTHER TROUBLE CENTERS TO THE NORTH DESPITE THE GERMAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT CALM ALREADY HAD BEEN RESTORED, SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS SAID.

AT SKIEN, 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OSLO, 30 NORWEGIANS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED AS HOSTAGES. SOME LATER WERE RELEASED AND THE OTHERS SENT NORTH TO FORCED LABOR, THESE ACCOUNTS SAID, ADDING THAT ONE OF THE LATTER COMMITTED SUICIDE ENROUTE.

AT THIS VILLAGE THE NAZIS CONFISCATED ALL ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO STOCKS AND AT TRONDHEIM PROHIBITED SALE OF TOBACCO TO WORKERS.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

OCT 10 1942

HAS ISSUED A SECOND WARNING THAT DESERTERS WOULD BE PUNISHED BY DEATH, BUCHAREST DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY, IN A DRIVE AGAINST YOUTHS WHO FAIL TO RESPOND TO CALLS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

A SIMILAR ORDER WAS SAID ALSO TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED

FORBADDING CIVILIANS TO TRAVEL BETWEEN BESSARABIA AND TRANSNISTRIA.

OCT 10 1942

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT MANY YOUTHS EITHER HAD EVADED CALLS TO THE COLORS OR HAD ENTERED PROTESTS THAT THEY WERE NEEDED AT HOME. HERETOFORE THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO ARREST AND MILITARY TRIAL.

BERN, OCT. 9-(AP)-NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND WILL BEGIN RATIONING BREAD OCT. 16 UNDER AN ORDER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DAILY ALLOWANCE WILL RANGE FROM 225 GRAMS (ABOUT 8 OUNCES) FOR AN AVERAGE PERSON TO 325 GRAMS (ABOUT 12 1/2 OUNCES) FOR YOUTHS AND 325 TO 425 GRAMS (ABOUT 12 1/2-15 OUNCES) FOR HEAVY LABORERS.

A NEW MILK RATIONING PROGRAM GOES INTO EFFECT THE SAME DAY,

OCT 10 1942

WITH ADULTS GETTING FOUR TENTHS OF A LITER (13 1/2 OUNCES) A DAY. INFANTS, CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE WILL GET MORE.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT. 9 (AP)--AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE ELABORATING ON THE "GRAVE CONSEQUENCES" WHICH PIERRE LAVAL SAID WOULD RESULT IF HIS CALL FOR FRENCH

30.24 — 1943 30.24-19243

WORKERS FOR GERMANY WENT UNHEEDED, WAS QUOTED TODAY AS SAYING THAT "FRENCH UNITY MIGHT SUFFER."

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THE COMMENT WAS GIVEN FRONT-PAGE PLAY IN ALL MORNING NEWSPAPERS AS A FOLLOW-UP TO LAVAL'S CONFERENCES AT PARIS WITH 250 INDUSTRIAL LEADERS IN WHICH HE DELIVERED INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF THEIR LABOR TO GERMANY.

LAVAL RETURNED LAST NIGHT FROM PARIS AND REPORTED TO THE CABINET TODAY ON HIS PLANS FOR THE TRANSFER OF WORKMEN TO GERMANY IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS, AT A RATIO OF THREE WORKMEN FOR ONE PRISONER. AN OFFICIAL NOTE, ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, SAID THAT LAVAL HAD TOLD EMPLOYERS AND LABOR LEADERS ALIKE WORTH OF THE "GRAVE CONSEQUENCES" WHICH NON-COOPERATION WOULD ENTAIL.

THE ELABORATION ON THIS THEME, PUBLISHED TODAY, FOLLOWS:

"THESE CONSEQUENCES ARE ONLY TOO EASY TO GUESS AT. IT IS FIRST OF ALL THE RETURN OF PRISONERS WHICH WOULD BE COMPROMISED.

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"ONE MIGHT FEAR BESIDES THAT FRENCH UNITY MIGHT SUFFER FROM THE SITUATION THEREBY CREATED. FINALLY IT IS THE FUTURE OF FRANCE WHICH WOULD APPEAR IN A LESS FAVORABLE LIGHT IF RELIEF (OF PRISONERS) IS NOT EFFECTED PROMPTLY AND IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES."

VPW NOSTS SECOND 1295 PCAE1697A

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), OCT 9-(AP)-BRITISH FLIERS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ATTACKED ITALY'S FOLGORE DIVISION OF THE AXIS NORTH AFRICAN ARMY. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID RIFLE FIRE DOWNED TWO OF THE PLANES.

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DIVISIONAL RED CROSS UNITS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE COME UNDER THE AERIAL MACHINE-GUN FIRE, AND THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THREE PATIENTS WERE KILLED AND 12 INJURED.

CHUNGKING, OCT. 9-(AP)-CHINA HAS DRAFTED 11,000,000 MEN INTO MILITARY SERVICE SINCE 1937, WAR MINISTER HO YING-CHIN SAID IN A MESSAGE TO THE NATION TODAY.

CAIRO, OCT 9-(AP)-RAF MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE AXIS SUPPLY BASE AT TOBRUK AGAIN WEDNESDAY NIGHT BUT THERE WAS LITTLE AERIAL ACTIVITY OVER THE EGYPTIAN BATTLE FRONT YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

OCT 10 1942

LOSS OF ONE PLANE WAS REPORTED.

"APART FROM PATROL ACTIVITY THERE WAS NOTHING TO REPORT FROM OUR LAND FORCES YESTERDAY," THE BULLETIN ADDED.

CAIRO, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE FIGHTING FRENCH DECORATED A NEW YORK AMBULANCE DRIVER, LORIMER SEMPLE OF MOUNT KISCO, TODAY FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE AT BIR HACHEIM LAST JUNE. HE RECEIVED THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM AND THE MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.

SEMPLE WAS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE UNIT ASSIGNED TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH AT THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR LINE OF THE ALLIED LINES BEFORE TOBRUK.

OCT 10 1942

"DURING A SORTIE FROM BIR HACHEIM JUNE 11, SEMPLE WAS DRIVING AN AMBULANCE FULL OF WOUNDED AND WAS CUT OFF BY ENEMY FIRE," THE CITATION SAID, "HE SUCCEEDED AFTER SEVEN TWO HOUR WAIT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ENEMY LINES IN SAVING ALL THE WOUNDED BY CARRYING THEM ON LORRIES."

GEN. CATROUX, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN THE MIDDLE EAST, MADE THE AWARD.

OCT 10 1942

MOSCOW, OCT 9-(AP)-WRITING IN THE COMMUNIST ORGAN PRAVDA, PROF EUGENE TARLE, RUSSIAN HISTORIAN, WARNED THE ALLIES TODAY AGAIN WEAKNESS AND HESITATION IN PROSECUTING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, AND IMPLIED THE NEED FOR PROMPT CREATION OF A SECOND FRONT.

THE SOVIET PRESS SIMULTANEOUSLY DEVOTED LARGE SPACE FOR THE FIFTH SUCCESSIVE DAY TO PREMIER STALIN'S "SECOND FRONT" LETTER TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW. FOREIGN NEWS PAGES REPORTED AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN REACTIONS.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY OCT. 9.)

OCT 10 1942

(ADVANCE) NEW DELHI, INDIA, OCT. 9-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES SAID TODAY:

FRIDAY-

ON OCT. 2 AMERICAN ARMY AIRPLANES BOMBED AND COMPLETELY DESTROYED A RAILWAY B RIDGE SOUTH OF MOGAUNG (BURMA.) THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT FROM A LOW ALTITUDE. IN ADDITION TO DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE, A NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS AND 600 FEET OF TRACK

30.24—19245

30.24-19245

WERE DAMAGED.

SAT.

CONTINUING THE OFFENSIVE OCT. 3, BOMBING ATTACKS WERE

MADE ON JAPANESE BARRACKS SOUTHEAST OF LOIWING A

OCT 10 1942

YUNNAN, AND ON A LARGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE 10 MILES SOUTH OF

TINGKA.

JAP AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY

SUNDAY

ON OCT. 4 THE LOIWING LANDING FIELD AGAIN WAS BOMBED.

SEVEN DIRECT HITS WERE MADE ON THE RUNWAY.

ANOTHER BOMBING ATTACK DIRECTED ON A SUSPENSION BRIDGE

(ALSO IN YUNNAN)

SOUTH OF TINGKA FAILED TO DESTROY THE OBJECTIVE.

TWO SMALL RIVER CRAFT AND A LARGE STEAMER NORTH OF KATHA

(BURMA) WERE ATTACKED BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE. THE STEAMER WAS

FORCED ASHORE.

IRRAWADDY.

OCT 10 1942

ONE TRANSPORT PLANE OF THE INDO-CHINA FERRY COMMAND WITH

ITS CREW, PILOT AND CO-PILOT, [redacted] IS MISSING. INDICATIONS

ARE THAT ITS LOSS WAS DUE TO EXTREMELY BAD WEATHER AND N O T TO

ENEMY ACTION. (END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME

TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 9.) ~~LAP 1-2-3RD 2108 8/10 OA 225A~~

CHUNGKING, OCT 9-(AP)-THE CHINA TIMES, IN THE FIRST CHINESE PRESS

COMMENT ON PREMIER STALIN'S LETTER TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, CHIEF OF THE

ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW, SAID TODAY:

"SUCH FRANKNESS AUGURS WELL FOR THE POST-WAR WORLD IN WHICH IT IS

TO BE HOPED HONESTY WILL REPLACE SUSPICION."

OCT 10 1942

IT PRAISED THE LETTER, IN WHICH THE SOVIET PREMIER CALLED UPON

THE ALLIES TO MEET THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO RUSSIA "FULLY AND ON TIME,"

FOR ITS "STRAIGHT FORWARDNESS AND SINCERITY" AND SAID "THE ALLIES

SHOULD DO MORE THAN MERELY CARRY OUT LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER TERMS OF

RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

MK743AEW

TOKYO(FROM JAPANESE BROADCAST)-OCT. 9-(AP)-ENEMY OR NEUTRAL CIVILIANS

INTERNED OR LIVING IN JAPAN OR JAPANESE OCCUPIED TERRITORY MAY START

WRITING LETTERS ABROAD ON OCT. 12, IT WAS ANNOUNCED -- BUT THEY MUST

WRITE IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODYA.

SUCH LETTERS WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE JAPANESE RED CROSS

TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE AT GENEVA, WHICH WILL TRANS-

LATE AND FORWARD THE COMMUNICATIONS.

OCT 10 1942

TORONTO, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE DAILY STAR SAID IN AN OTTAWA

DISPATCH TODAY THAT PLANS WERE BEING COMPLETED FOR THE SHACKLING

TOMORROW OF 107 GERMAN OFFICERS AND 1,269 MEN AMONG NAZI PRISONERS

OF WAR IN CANADA TO RETALIATE AGAINST ACTION BY THE GERMANS IN

FETTERING A SIMILAR NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN AT DIEPPE.

"THIS WILL BE DONE IF THE NAZIS FAIL TO REMOVE THE FETTERS FROM

CANADIAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS BEFORE 12 NOON TOMORROW," THE STAR SAID.

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTH CHINA, OCT 9-(AP)-CAPT. CHIANG WEI KUO, SON OF CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO AND GRADUATE OF THE AMERICAN AIR CORPS TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT MAXWELL FIELD, ALA., GAVE WENDELL WILLKIE AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION OF A SHAM BATTLE PUT ON FOR THE AMERICAN JUST BEHIND THE FRONTLINE TODAY.

OCT 10 1942

CAPT.CHIANG ALSO SPENT A BRIEF TIME WITH THE U.S.ARMORED FORCE AT FORT KNOX, KY., BEFORE RETURNING TO CHINA LATE IN 1940. HE IS 27 YEARS OLD AND THE SECOND SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, OCT 9-(AP)-A FIGHTING SHIP FOR THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY WAS LAUNCHED TODAY FROM A NEW SOUTH WALES SHIPYARD WHERE A YEAR AGO THERE WAS NOTHING BUT A GRASSY SLOPE.

BECAUSE OF WAR NEEDS, A MODERN SHIPYARD WAS RAISED THERE ALMOST OVERNIGHT AND PRODUCTION OF WARSHIPS STARTED.

(SIZE OF THE VESSEL LAUNCHED WAS NOT STATED, APPARENTLY TO KEEP THE INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 9 -- (AP) -- A DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY THAT THE ASHES OF FOUR JAPANESE SEAMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL MIDGET SUBMARINE ATTACK ON SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, LAST MAY 31, HAD REACHED HOME.

OCT 10 1942

WITHOUT EXPLAINING HOW THE SAILORS' REMAINS WERE RESTORED TO JAPANESE POSSESSION, THE BROADCAST IMPLIED THAT THE AUSTRALIANS HAD TURNED THE ASHES OVER TO JAPANESE NATIONALS WHO [redacted] TOOK THEM HOME ON THE REPATRIATION SHIP KAMAKURA MARU.

IT SAID THE SHIP WAS MET AT YOKOHAMA BY RELATIVES AND DRIVE WITH THE ASHES TO YOKOSUKA WHERE THEY [redacted] IN STATE FOR EXERCISES IN WHICH NAVAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS PARTICIPATED.

OCT 10 1942

APRA 26 EB 1[illegible]

ELLIS BAY, ANTICOSTI ISLAND, QUEBEC, OCT 9-(AP)-THE BODY OF SUB-LT. RUSSELL MCCONNELL, FORMER MONTREAL HOCKEY STAR LOST WITH 37 SHIPMATES IN THE SINKING OF H.M.C.S. RACCOON IN THE GULF OF ST.LAWRENCE LAST MONTH, WAS FOUND YESTERDAY ON THE SHORE OF THIS ISLAND.

THE BODY, BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST RECOVERED FROM THE RACCOON, AN ARMED YACHT, WAS TAKEN ABOARD A CANADIAN WARSHIP TODAY FOR BURIAL AT SEA WITH FULL NAVAL HONORS.

OCT 10 1942

ST.JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, OCT. 9-(AP)-A PLANE WHICH CRASHED AT BOTWOOD LAST SATURDAY, CAUSING DEATHS OF 10 OF 37 PERSONS ABOARD, NOSE-DIVED INTO THE WATER FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 50 FEET IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAKING OFF, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY BY EYEWITNESS.

A WITNESS SAID A WING WAS TORN FROM THE MACHINE AS IT STRUCK THE WATER. SPEED BOATS HURRIED OUT TO SAVE PERSONS CLINGING TO THE CABIN, BUT SOME WERE TRAPPED WITHIN. SOME OF THESE WERE SAVED BY AN UNNAMED STEWARDESS, HEROINE OF THE CRASH, WHO DIVED INTO THE

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WATER TO HELP THEM GET OUT.

TWO PERSONS DIED AS THEY WERE BEING BROUGHT TO SHORE AND LATER EIGHT BODIES WERE RECOVERED FROM THE MACHINE. REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THE PLANE IS LYING IN 35 FEET OF WATER, AND THAT EFFORTS TO RAISE IT HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT 9, -(AP)-BRAZIL HAS RE-ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EXTENDING RECOGNITION TO THE CZECH-OSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY. BRAZIL SUSPENDED RELATIONS WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC IN 1939.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 11.)

- - -

AMBASSADOR BUSINESS

FALLS ON EVIL TIMES

- - -

STALIN LETTER LATEST

BLOW TO DIPLOMACY

OF OLD PATTERN

- - -

HEADS OF STATE

HANDLE BIG JOBS

THEMSELVES NOW (700)

- - -

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

OCT 10 1942

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, OCT 10-(WIDE WORLD)-THE AMBASSADOR BUSINESS, WHICH HAS BEEN STEADILY RUNNING OUT OF PRIORITIES EVER SINCE MUNICH, IS REELING FROM ITS HARDEST PUNCH OF THE WAR, DELIVERED BY JOSEPH STALIN.

BELLIGERENCIES AND CONQUESTS NATURALLY HAVE PUT A RECORD QUOTA OF AMBASSADORS, MINISTERS AND SECRETARIES ON THE BEACH IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, BUT THIS IS NOT EXACTLY THE THING THAT IS CAUSING THE GENTLEMEN WITH THE BLACK HOMBURG HATS AND TRAM-LINE PANTS TO LOOK AROUND FOR, MAYBE, A NICE OPENING IN THE RESTAURANT GAME.

WHAT REALLY WORRIES THEM IS THE WAY ONE HEAD OF STATE OR PRIME MINISTER AFTER ANOTHER HAS BEEN TAKING OVER THE BIG JOBS HIMSELF.

HITLER, MUSSOLINI, CHAMBERLAIN, CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT--ALL OF THEM HAVE DEVELOPED A STRONG INCLINATION TO PERSONAL CONTACT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

STALIN, HOWEVER, LEFT THE GREEN TABLE EXPERTS GASPING. HE BY-PASSED EVERY FORM OF DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE WHEN, IN EFFECT, HE WROTE A LETTER TO THE PAPERS TO TELL HIS ALLIES WHAT HE WANTED.

OCT 10 1942

B38

THAT IS WHAT HE DID WHEN HE MAILED TO HENRY C.CASSIDY, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF IN MOSCOW, A REPLY TO THREE QUESTIONS. THE REPLIES MADE IT KNOWN THAT RUSSIA PUTS A SECOND FRONT IN THE FIRST RANK OF IMPORTANCE; THAT RUSSIA EXPECTS THE ALLIES TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO THE SOVIET UNION "FULLY AND ON TIME."

IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE AMBASSADORS, THIS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED AN "AIDE MEMOIRE," TO BE HANDED CEREMONIOUSLY TO ALLIED ENVOYS AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

IN CORRECT DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE, ANY STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

WOULD BE READ TO AN OUTWARDLY RESPECTFUL GROUP OF JOURNALISTS ASSEMBLED IN AN AUSTERE CHAMBER. THE READING WOULD BE DONE BY AN ELEGANT SECRETARY STANDING WITH HIS BACK TO A STRONG LIGHT, LEST HIS FACE BETRAY EMOTION.

OCT 10 1942

PROBABLY THE JOURNALISTS WOULD BE CAUTIONED THAT THIS COMMUNICATION FROM ONE ALLY TO ANOTHER MUST IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE REGARDED IN THE LIGHT OF A "DEMARCHE," AND THAT IT COULD NOT CONCEIVABLY (OH HORRORS, NO) BE CONSIDERED A DOCUMENT OF ULTIMATIVE NATURE.

QUESTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENTS PROBABLY WOULD DRAW SOME SUCH ILLUMINATING REPLY AS, "WHO CAN TELL?" OR (THIS ACTUALLY WAS SAID IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE:) "ONE SHOULD NEVER, NEVER DOUBT, WHAT NO ONE CAN BE SURE ABOUT."

BUT STALIN DID NOT BOTHER WITH ANY OF THIS AND THE RESULT WAS THAT HIS OWN AMBASSADORS AND THOSE OF THE ALLIES READ WHAT HE HAD TO SAY IN THE MORNING PAPERS, JUST LIKE EVERYBODY ELSE.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA DEFINES AN AMBASSADOR AS "A PUBLIC MINISTER OF THE FIRST RANK, ACCREDITED AND SENT BY THE HEAD OF A SOVEREIGN STATE AS HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO NEGOTIATE WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, AND TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF HIS NATION ABROAD."

An overworked individual who either is looking out for the doubtful interests of half a dozen belligerent states in his capacity as neutral envoy to another belligerent (such as the swiss envoy to berlin) or is representing his own government to assorted and anxious governments-in-exile (such as america's biddle in london).

OCT 10 1942

An elderly spy who not only is trying to find out what the enemy is doing but also is trying to find out what agents of other departments of his own country are doing . (Example, Germany's von papen in turkey.

OCT 10 1942

If he is in or near the war zone he is liable to be machine-gunned (Britain's knatchbull-Hugessen in China); have a bomb thrown at him (von papen); have bombs dropped at him (biddle in poland and many others.)

It used to be that when his country went to war with the countey to which he was accredite , the ambassador was "handed his pluums

30.24—19249

30,24-19249

The encyclopaedia brittanica defines an ambassador as "a public minister of the first rank, accredited and sent by the head of a sovereign state as his personal representative to negotiate with a foreign government, and to watch over the interests of his nation abroad.

OCT 10 1942

But Hitler does his own talking to mussolini, chamberlain went to hitler three times and to mussolini once; churchill and roosevelt have met on land and sea; the british prime minister has flown through battle zones to meet stalin.

OCT 10 1942

The result is that the modern ambassador is likely to fall into these classes:

A baffled, harrassed and unhappy figure who spends most of his time making speeches to banquets and accepting or presenting presents at gatherings of ladies' auxiliary units.

passports and started for home in a sealed train.

Now he is lucky if he can straggle back to base from enemy territory within six or eight months, after waiting hungrily and wearily in durance vile for the magic moment of dipbomatic exchange.

WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY OCT. 11.

- - -

CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE

- - -

BRITAIN PREPARES

FOR WINTER RAIDS

- - -

UNSURE WHAT'S AHEAD,

ENGLAND GETS READY

FOR ANYTHING (500)

- - -

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

OCT 10 1942

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-WIDE WORLD)-BRITAIN'S GROUND DEFENSES ARE AT THE HIGHEST PITCH OF EFFICIENCY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AND HER AIR STRENGTH UNQUESTIONABLY IS THE ASCENDANCY, SO THAT THE NATION IS

FULLY PREPARED FOR WHATEVER KIND OF ATTACK THE NAZIS MIGHT TRY THIS WINTER.

PLAIN REALISTIC THINKING PRODUCES THE CONCLUSION THAT THE GERMANS COULD TURN QUITE A HEAVY AERIAL ASSAULT ON BRITAIN, BUT THERE IS A PARALLEL CONCLUSION -- THAT SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD NOT BE COMPARABLE TO THE OFFENSIVE WHICH MIGHT BE LAUNCHED AGAINST THE GERMANS FROM HERE, AND THAT DESPITE THE ENEMY'S SHORTER BOMB HAULS.

OCT 10 1942

THE BOMBING BRITAIN MAY UNDERGO THIS WINTER ASSUREDLY WOULD NOT BE THE KIND SHE SUFFERED IN 1940 AND 1941 WHEN A 500-LB. BOMB WAS CONSIDERED A BIG ONE. THE NEW STYLE BLITZ WOULD BE SHORTER AND HOTTER WITH BIG STUFF RUNNING UP TO PERHAPS 8,000-POUNDERS.

LONDON'S WORST RAIDS, THOSE OF APRIL 16, 1941 AND MAY 10, 1941, WERE ALL NIGHT ORDEALS, THE NAZIS COMING OVER IN WAVES, DROPPING THEIR LOADS AND RETURNING FOR MORE BOMBS. THE REVISED TACTICS PROBABLY WOULD MEAN RAIDS LASTING AN HOUR OR EVEN LESS BY CONCENTRATIONS OF PLANES. THIS WOULD BE DONE IN THE HOPE OF DEMORALIZING CIVIL DEFENSE.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS ARE TURNING TO HEAVY BOMBERS SUCH AS THE HEINKEL 177, AND SOME BRITISH AVIATION EXPERTS EXPECT THE ENEMY TO RELY HEAVILY ON STRATOSPHERE BOMBERS IN THE COMING MONTHS OF WAR OVER THIS COUNTRY.

OCT 10 1942

STRATOSPHERE BOMBING HAS NOT SURPRISED THE BRITISH WHO WITHOUT TELLING SECRETS MAKE CLEAR THAT IT CAN BE COPED WITH. HIGH LEVEL BOMBING STILL HAS SENSATION VALUE, BUT THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE APPARENTLY ARE NOT UPSET BY IT. MOREOVER THE WEATHER OF A TYPICAL ENGLISH WINTER IS UNSUITABLE MUCH OF THE TIME FOR HIGH LEVEL BOMBING.

TO BOLSTER PREPARATIONS AGAINST WINTER AIR RAIDS, FIRE GUARD DUTIES HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO WOMEN AND COMPULSORY FIRE GUARD TRAINING HAS BEEN INTRODUCED FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ESTIMATES THAT BY EARLY WINTER EVERY PERSON ELIGIBLE FOR FIRE GUARD DUTY WILL HAVE BEEN PROPERLY TAUGHT WHAT TO DO IN AN AIR RAID.

OCT 10 1942

SOME OBJECTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED AGAINST EMPLOYING WOMEN AS FIRE GUARDS, MOST OF THEM, THE AUTHORITIES SAY, BY MEN, WHO CONTEND THAT THE WOMEN SHOULD NOT TAKE THE RISKS ENTAILED OR THAT ALL-NIGHT DUTY WOULD STIR UP MORAL ISSUES. THE EXAMPLE OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN PRETTY WELL DISPOSES OF THE FIRST OBJECTION; THE MORAL QUESTION HAS BEEN CALLED "JUST BOLONEY."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING AND WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO -- IN FIRE WATCHING, IN NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE, AS CREW MEMBERS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND IN THE HANDLING OF BALLOONS -- ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFENSE THIS WINTER.

OCT 10 1942

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT A SIXTH OF THEIR FULL TIME PERSONNEL HAS BEEN LOST TO THE ARMED FORCES OR TO PRODUCTION JOBS, THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE IS RATED AS THE WORLD'S FINEST FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATION WHICH REQUIRES LITTLE MORE IMPROVEMENT THAN THE FILLING IN OF GAPS IN THE SECOND LINE -- THAT OF WATER SUPPLIES.

FIREMEN ARE BEING TRAINED NOW IN COMMANDO FIRE-FIGHTING METHODS AS WELL, AND UNOFFICIAL SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT GROUPS OF THEM

30.24 — 19251

30,24-19251

ACCOMPANY ALLIED INVADERS WHEN A SECOND FRONT IS OPENED.

MOST BRITISH TOWNS NOW HAVE IMPROVED SHELTER FACILITIES. LONDON HAS BUILT EIGHT HUGE SUBWAY SHELTERS, USING TUNNELS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR UNDERGROUND TRAINS. EACH ACCOMMODATES ABOUT 8,000 PERSONS.

OCT 10 1942

MEANWHILE THE RAF, EVER ON RECONNAISSANCE, IS WATCHING THE OPPOSITE SHORES FOR ANY SIGN OF AN ATTEMPT TO INVADE BRITAIN.

THE RECONNAISSANCE IS EXTREMELY THOROUGH. THE ENEMY IS CONSTANTLY OBSERVED THROUGH THOUSANDS OF PICTURES TAKEN EACH WEEK. HOWEVER WELL THE GERMANS PLANNED AN INVASION, THIS RECONNAISSANCE WOULD SHOW WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF THE KICKOFF JUST WHAT THE ENEMY WAS UP TO.

HERE, AS WITH OTHER FORMS OF DEFENSE, THE BRITISH SAY: "WE'VE GOT A LOT OF THINGS UP THE SLEEVE BUT WE CAN'T TALK ABOUT THEM."

BUT IF HITLER SHOULD TRY TO INVADE BRITAIN THIS WINTER THE RAF WOULD BE THE FIRST TO SEEK SUPERIORITY OVER THE BATTLE AREA, ISOLATING IT, SMASHING AT ALL COMMUNICATIONS, RAIDING VULNERABLE TARGETS SUCH AS COLOGNE THROUGH WHICH THE NAZIS WOULD SUPPLY THEIR FORCES, AND ALMOST UNCEASINGLY ENGAGING THE LUFTWAFFE.

OCT 10 1942

B7s

ISOLATION OF THE BATTLEGROUND WOULD ENABLE SEA AND LAND FORCES TO DEAL WITH THE ENEMY IN THEIR OWN ELEMENTS -- AND THE LAND FORCES IN BRITAIN ARE MUCH GREATER AND IMMEASURABLY BETTER THAN THEY WERE A YEAR AGO.

THE GERMAN INVASION THREAT HAS ALL BUT BEEN ELIMINATED IN MOST MINDS, HOWEVER, AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE DOUBTFUL IF THE NAZIS WILL BE ABLE TO SUSTAIN A LONG HEAVY WINTER BOMBING CAMPAIGN OF BRITAIN. CERTAINLY THE "GUIDE BOOK" RAIDS OF SPRING AND SUMMER ARE HARDLY PROFITABLE FOR THE GERMANS."

ON ITS SIDE, THE RAF, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE LONGER NIGHTS, SOON WILL BE STRIKING DEEPER INTO GERMANY THOUGH QUALIFIED SOURCES SAY THE MERE DISTANCE IS NOT A DETERMINING FACTOR. A NUMBER OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL RAF RAIDS IN RECENT MONTHS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN INDUSTRIAL BELTS, NOTABLY IN THE RUHR REGION.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 11, MOVED OCT. 4)

OCT 10 1942

RA1124PEW

THE WAR TODAY

(THIS COLUMN, CONDUCTED AS A DAILY FEATURE BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST, IS WRITTEN TODAY BY GLENN BABB. MACKENZIE, NOW IN BRITAIN ON AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF THE ACTIVE WAR ZONES, IS EXPECTED TO RESUME WITH TOMORROW'S COLUMN...)

OCT 10 1942

THE LAST TEN OR TWELVE WEEKS HAVE BEN A PERIOD OF RETREAT FOR THE JAPANESE. ON THREE MAJOR FRONTS THEY HAVE YIELDED GROUND, MUCH OF IT BITTERLY WON AT HIGH COST IN MEN AND WEAPONS. ON THE OTHERS THEY HAVE GIVEN NO CONVINCING SIGNS OF NEW ADVANCES IN PREPARATION.

IT WOULD BE EASY, THINKING WISHFUL[illegible], TO SUGGEST THAT THE TIDE OF JAPANESE CONQUEST THAT SPREAD SO RAPIDLY AND DISASTROUSLY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE FIRST HALF YEAR OF THE PACIFIC WAR HAS BEGUN ITS EBB. BUT WISHFUL THINKING IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS AND THERE ARE INDICATIONS APLENTY THAT THE RESOURCEFUL ENEMY IS DOING WHAT HE CAN TO ENCOURAGE US IN THAT ENJOYABLE, BUT WEAKENING OCCUPATION. FOR EXAMPLE, WE WILL BE WISE TO EXAMINE WITH ALL POSSIBLE SKEPTICISM THOSE HINTS ISSUED BY DOCTOR GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MACHINE THAT THE ATTEMPT TO TAKE STALINGRAD IS ABOUT TO BE ABANDONED.

N (MORE) MT854AEW

OCT 10 1942

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY BABB X X X BE ABANDONED.

NEVERTHELESS LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE RECENT RECORD IN THE PACIFIC, READING THE MAP FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

ALL THE EVIDENCE IS THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE ABANDONED TWO OF THE THREE FAR WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS THEY SEIZED LAST JUNE AS A SIDE-SHOW TO THEIR DISASTROUS DASH ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE TOWARD MIDWAY AND HAWAII. OUR FLIERS REPORT NO SIGNS OF LIFE ON ATTU AND AGATTU; AND IT APPEARS THAT ONLY ON KISKA A SORELY BATTERED JAPANESE GARRISON IS TRYING TO DIG ITSELF UNDERGROUND IN THE HOPES OF REMAINING AND SO JUSTIFYING THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT'S BOAST THAT ITS FORCES HOLD NORTH AMERICAN TERRITORY.

OCT 10 1942

IN CHINA, STILL THE MAIN BATTLEGROUND FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY, A SUMMER'S CONQUESTS HAVE EVAPORATED. THERE PROBABLY IS SOME JUSTIFICATION FOR TOKYO'S CLAIM THAT THE RETREATS IN CHINA WERE ACCORDING TO PLAN AND TO PERMIT NEW DISPOSITIONS OF JAPANESE FORCES, BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT TERRITORY AND STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINES WON AT THE COST OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES AND MONTHS VALUABLE TIME HAVE BEEN YIELDED TO THE STUBBORNLY FIGHTING CHINESE ARMIES AND THEIR AMERICAN ALLIES. SOMETHING LIKE 30,000 SQUARE MILES OVERRUN BY THE JAPANESE IN NORTHERN KIANGSI, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN CHEKIANG AND SOUTHERN KWANGTUNG PROVINCES EARLY IN THE SUMMER HAVE BEEN REOCCUPIED BY THE CHINESE.

OCT 10 1942

UNDATED--SECOND ADD THE WAR TODAY BY BABB X X X THE CHINESE.

AT THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE PACIFIC FRONT UNITED STATES MARINES HAVE SLASHED INTO THE FARTHEST FRINGES OF THE JAPANESE AREA OF CONQUEST AND WRESTED FROM THE MIKADO'S WARRIORS IN THE SOLOMONS BEACHHEADS AND ISLETS TINY IN EXTENT BUT OF VAST POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE STRATEGICALLY. IN NEW GUINEA THE AUSTRALIANS, COMMANDED BY THE AMERICAN MACARTHUR AND SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN AIR FORCES, HAVE COMPELLED THE INVADERS TO ABANDON ALL THEIR GAINS SOUTH OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS AND TURNED THEIR LANDING AT MILNE BAY INTO A DISASTROUS FIASCO.

AGAINST THESE SETBACKS IN THE ACTIVE WAR ZONES JAPAN HAS NO OFFSETING GAINS IN OTHER THEATERS, AND IF WE ASSUME THAT TIME FIGHTS AGAINST HER--AN ASSUMPTION THAT SEEMS JUSTIFIED BY THE DISPARITY BETWEEN CURRENT RATES OF WAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN--HER ENEMIES HAVE GAINED VALUABLE MONTHS. SINE MIDWAY THE JAPANESE FLEE

OCT 10 1942

JAPAN--HER ENEMIES HAVE GAINED VALUABLE MONTHS. SINCE MIDWAY THE JAPANESE FLEET, SO FAR AS WE KNOW, HAS NOT VENTURED FROM ITS WESTERN PACIFIC BASES. THE JAPANESE ARMIES THAT MARCHED THROUGH BURMA TO THE BORDERS OF INDIA HAVE BEEN QUIESCENT FOR MONTHS, AND WHEREAS SIX MONTHS AGO THE JAPANESE THREAT TO INDIA WAS ACCOUNTED ONE OF THE GRAVEST DANGERS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS NOW THERE IS GROWING DISCUSSION OF THE PROSPECTS OF AN ALLIED DRIVE INTO BURMA

30.24 — 19253

30.24-19253

TO REOPEN THE MAIN AVENUE OF AID TO CHINA.

IN THE SIXTH AND LAST ZONE OF JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITY, THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER, NOT YET A BATTLEFIELD BUT AREA NEVER NEGLECTED IN CALCULATIONS OF THE HIGH COMMANDS, THERE HAS BEEN NO MARKED EVIDENCE OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE AND MANY STRATEGISTS BELIEVE THE DANGER OF JAPANESE INVASION OF RUSSIA DEFINITELY IS ON THE WANE, ESPECIALLY SINCE HITLER RAN INTO THAT STONEWALL AT STALINGRAD.

THUS THE PICTURE AS A WHOLE IS ONE OF A MIGHTY PREDATORY POWER TURNED FROM A PHASE OF CONQUEST TO ONE OF DEFENSE, IN WHICH THE OBJECTIVE IS TO HOLD WHAT HAS BEEN SNATCHED RATHER THAN REACH OUT FOR MORE. IT MAY WELL BE THAT THE RECORD WILL SHOW THE LATE SUMMER OF 1942 TO HAVE BEEN THE TURNING POINT AS FAR AS JAPAN IS CONCERNED. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HISTORY WILL ALLOT TO THE MARINES AT GUADALCANAL A NICHE COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE MARINES AT BELLEAU, A COMPARATIVELY FEW TOUGH, HEROIC MEN WHO FORMED THE VANGUARD THAT TURNED BACK A GREAT TIDE OF MILITARY SUCCESS AT ITS FLOOD. BUT IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO ASSUME THAT IN THE COMING PHASE THE JAPANESE WILL BE A LESS FORMIDABLE ENEMY THAN HE HAS BEEN HITHERTO. NEARLY ALL AUTHORITIES AGREE THAT HE WILL FIGHT JUST AS FANATICALLY TO HOLD THE SPOILS HE HAS TAKEN FOR HIS EMPEROR AS HE FOUGHT TO WIN THEM AND THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE MAY WELL PROVE THE MOST COSTLY AND LONG DRAWN OUT OF ALL THE TASKS STILL CONFRONTING THE UNITED NATIONS.

OCT 10 1942

MT920AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND OMITTED ANY REFERENCE TO THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SIEGE OF THE VOLGA CITY STARTED 46 DAYS AGO.

THE DAILY NAZI WAR BULLETIN STRESSED OPERATIONS ON THE CAUCASUS, DON AND CENTRAL FRONTS, [redacted], AND ON THE NORTHWESTERN FRONT WHERE FIVE SOVIET DIVISIONS WERE DECLARED SMASHED IN RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING.

"GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING IN THE CAUCASUS AREA SUCCESSFULLY STORM SEVERAL MORE HILLS AFTER BITTER FOREST FIGHTING," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OCT 10 1942

"RUMANIAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS OPERATING ON THE DON REPULSED ENEMY ATTACKS. ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE EASTERN FRONT SHOCK TROOPS OCCUPIED A NUMBER OF PILLBOXES AND [redacted], COMPLEMENTS OF WHICH WERE EITHER ANNIHILATED OR TAKEN PRISONERS.

"SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN OUR INFANTRY BRILLIANTLY SUPPORTED BY THE LUFTWAFFE DURING SEVERAL DAYS OF STUBBORN FIGHTING GAINED IMPORTANT TERRAIN AND DISPERSED OR ANNIHILATED FIVE SOVIET DIVISIONS AND TWO RIFLE BRIGADES."

OCT 10 1942

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT IN THIS REGION [illegible]
SINCE SEPT. 27, THE HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED 3,268 RUSSIANS
HAD BEEN
WERE CAPTURED AND [illegible] 13 TANKS, 108 GUNS, [illegible] 400 MACHINE GUNS
AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF OTHER [illegible] EQUIPMENT [illegible] DESTROYED OR
CAPTURED SINCE SEPT. 27.

OCT 10 1942

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS MANY
RUSSIANS WERE KILLED AS WERE CAPTURED IN THIS PERIOD.

THE GERMANS LAPSED INTO OFFICIAL SILENCE ON THE STALINGRAD
FIGHTING A DAY AFTER THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED THE HIGH COMMAND
HAD MODIFIED [illegible] PLANS TO CAPTURE THE CITY BY INFANTRY AND TANK
ASSAULT AND HAD CALLED UPON ITS HEAVIEST ARTILLERY TO BATTER DOWN THE
RUSSIAN RESISTANCE THERE.

THIS CHANGE, THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT EXPLAINED, WAS
DECIDED UPON TO AVOID [illegible] "UNNECESSARY SACRIFICE" OF GERMAN BLOOD.

[illegible]

D27
(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, OCT. 10)
LONDON REPORTS:

OCT 10 1942

GOVERNMENT SEEKS
MORE SERVICEMEN
FROM INDUSTRIES

SKILLED MEN FOR MECHANIZED ARMY
DIVISIONS ESPECIALLY IN DEMAND

OCT 10 1942

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, OCT. 9-(WIDE WORLD)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THIS WEEK STARTED COMBING ALL INDUSTRIES FOR SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL MEN FOR THE SERVICES.

THE PROJECT RECEIVED ACCELERATION FROM SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S DECLARATION IN COMMONS THAT "DEMANDS FOR MANPOWER EXCEED SUPPLY."

SPECIAL TARGET WAS SKILLED MEN FOR ARMY MECHANIZED DIVISIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REPRESENTING THE SERVICES AND ALL OF LABOR WERE DISSATISFIED WITH RECENT PAY INCREASES FOR BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES.

THEY WERE PRESSING FOR STILL MM

BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES.

THEY WERE PRESSING FOR STILL MORE MONEY FOR FIGHTING MEN AND THEIR DEPENDENTS PLUS A REVISION OF PROMOTION METHODS.

--DASH--

FINANCIAL CIRCLES TOOK SOME ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS WHICH GAVE A GENERAL BOOST TO SHARE PRICES IN THE STOCK MARKET.

LATER TRANSACTIONS FAVORED SOUTH AMERICAN RAIL STOCKS BECAUSE OF A BELIEF THAT PURCHASES BY THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD IMPROVE THEIR POSITION.

OCT 10 1942

--DASH--

ON THE LABOR FRONT GREAT BRITAIN'S MOST UNPOPULAR STRIKE OF THE TYNESIDE SHIPPING WORKERS RILED GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN AND THE MEN'S OWN LEADERS. THE STRIKE STARTED OCT. 6 BECAUSE THE WORKERS DIDN'T LIKE A NEW METHOD OF CALCULATING THE WORKING WEEK.

NUMBERS AFFECTED IN THE STRIKE WERE NOT STATED FOR SECURITY REASONS BUT BITTER CRITICISM BROUGHT 40 PER CENT OF THE MEN BACK TO WORK WHILE THE REMAINDER TRIED TO FIND A FACE-SAVING EXCUSE TO RESUME.

--DASH--

30.24—1925

30,24-1255

U. S. FLIERS SINK WARSHIP, DAMAGE 2, BUT GUADALCANAL FOE IS REINFORCED; RUSSIANS DIG IN INSIDE STALINGRAD

ENEMY DESTROYER SUNK IN SOLOMONS

OCT 11 1942

Navy Fliers Damage 2 Other Warships as Japs Land on Guadalcanal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The Japanese have succeeded in landing fresh reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomon islands, the Navy disclosed today, despite American torpedo plane and dive bomber attacks which sank one of their destroyers and damaged another destroyer and a 7,100-ton cruiser of the Kako class.

The disclosure was made in a Navy communique which also reported that as a result of two recent actions the enemy also had lost a total of seven planes and a small launch.

Japs Prepare to Attack

The newest enemy landings, accomplished with strong naval support, were clearly part of extensive preparations for a major Japanese attempt to smash the spearhead of the American Solomon islands offensive. They were carried out on the nights of October 5-6, October 7-8 and October 8-9.

The Nipponese warriors were landed on the northwestern shore of Guadalcanal from where, it is expected, they will strike in force across mountainous wilds at Marine defense positions around the American air base on the relatively level north coast of the island. The air base is the most vital single position held by American forces in the Solomons.

That American counter preparations are being made to hold the base whatever the fury of the enemy's developing attack was a foregone conclusion in authoritative quarters here, but officials gave no information as to the nature of these arrangements.

The Navy communique said that the destroyers sunk and damaged were two in a force of six protecting the enemy's landing of reinforcements on the night of October 5-6. Navy and Marine corps dive bombers and torpedo planes made a daring night assault on this force. Two nights later, the Navy said without reporting what if anything happened in the intervening period, "the enemy continued to reinforce his troops on Guadalcanal." No report was made of the American resistance on that occasion.

But on the evening of October 8 the torpedo and dive bombers were in action again. They hit the cruiser with one torpedo and several bombs and it was set afire. The next afternoon it was still burning. The Japs, however, were covering their activities with sea planes as well as warships and an air battle quickly developed. Four of the sea planes were shot down. Two American planes were lost.

In none of these actions, apparently, were the Japanese actually prevented from getting considerable numbers of their troops ashore. Since destroyers in force and a cruiser-destroyer task group normally would be used to protect transports it appeared that substantial enemy reinforcements had been landed.

In so far as it has been unfolded, the American defensive strategy in the area appears to be based to some extent at least on aerial attacks against the Japanese bases in the northwestern Solomons from which the enemy has dispatched ships, troops, and planes against Guadalcanal.

On Thursday, the Navy reported that a task force had damaged five Jap ships of a concentration near Shortland island, 259 miles to the northwest of Guadalcanal. Today's communique, supplementing earlier information, described this action as part of a coordinated campaign which also included attacks by (1) Army heavy bombers and (2) Army, Navy and Marine corps aircraft presumably based on Guadalcanal, though possibly operating from some other south Pacific island.

Allied Bombers Renew Blows At Rabaul Base

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Sunday*, Oct. 11 (AP). For the second night in succession Allied heavy bombers carried out mass attacks on the Japanese supply base at Rabaul, New Guinea, dropping forty tons of explosive and incendiary bombs which set fires visible for ninety miles, a communique said today.

Airmen of General MacArthur's command unloaded seventy-six tons of bombs on Rabaul and Japanese bases in New Guinea the previous night, giving emphasis to the declaration by Frank Knox, that the Allies are on the offensive in the Pacific.

Last night's raid was preceded by a preliminary incendiary raid by a strong formation of medium bombers, which scattered both explosive and fire bombs over the town and harbor, starting many fires to light up the area for the big bombers.

The whole Rabaul area was covered by clouds of smoke which made visibility difficult, but fires and explosions were observed along the water front and among wharves, buildings and workshops.e On ship in teh harbor apparently was hit and left smoking.

No Allied planes were lost.

In New Guinea, the communique said, Australian jungle troops pushing through the rugged Owen Stanley mountain had again lost contact with the Japanese forces which apparently were continuing to withdraw down the northern slope of the mountain under a downpour of rain.

The previous day's communique had stated that contact had been established after the speedy two-week retreat of the Japanese hrough the mile-high gap in the Owen Stanley range.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, continued to strafe the winding track leading down from the mountains along the line of retreat through Kokoda.

The communique said two formations of medium bombers took part in these attacks, scoring direct hits on a number of targets and starting fires. They met no opposition, it was said.

Dili Also Raided

Medium bombers also raided Dili, in Portuguese Timor north of Australia, attacking the part of the town occupied by the Japanese. Several fires were started.

Rabaul was the target of the biggest single air raid yet attempted in the southwest Pacific, the raiders loosing sixty tons of high explosives and fire bombs on that main island base of the enemy. Lae, in New Guinea, came in for a sixteen-ton assault.

Buka, at the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, also was attacked by Allied bombers seeking to pin down ships, planes and supplies which the Japanese might send against United States marines in the lower part of those islands, and other enemy outposts were bombed and strafed in New Guinea.

Illustrating the reluctance of Japanese pilots to tangle with the Allies or the paucity of Japanese aerial strength—or both—General MacArthur's headquarters announced that not a single Allied plane was lost in any of these operations. The Japanese themselves lost two of three Zeros which intercepted on Allied reconnaissance unit over St. George's channel.

A headquarters spokesman called the earlier Rabaul raid one of the finest examples of coordination ever put on in this part of the Pacific.

At two-minute intervals the big bombers went in over the target, which has served as the main traffic junction for shipping and airplanes used by the Japanese against New Guinea, the Solomons and Australia.

For the first time the town itself drew the full force of Allied attackers. Heretofore they had centered on the harbor area, allowing the enemy to build up large stocks of war materials in Rabaul.

Flares Confuse Enemy

A bomber group commander by Lieut. Col. Richard Carmichael, of Olean, N. Y., was the first to arrive and the last to leave. It circled over at a high altitude and had a grandstand view of the entire show.

"Planes which dropped flares caused considerable confusion to the Japanese ack ack aiming. The flares seemed to blind and mislead them because they fired many shots into the flames, not coming anywhere close to the bombers." Carmichael said.

"There were four big oil fires, others in the center of town where stores and supplies are known to have been concentrated and in the Chinatown district wheer the Japs had troop concentrations."

In Glare Of 5 Searchlights

Capt. Jack Thompson, of Stigler, Okla., and his copilot, Lieut. Bill Crawford, of Niles, Ohio, made a bomb run with five searchlights trained on them.

"Those five lights stayed with us and the ack ack was terrible, but breaking under us," Crawford said.

Major William Benn, of Washington, Pa., said a country club building, which was reported to be the Japanese headquarters at Rabaul, and a near-by geisha house were hit.

OCT 11 1942

Rabaul Fires Seen 80 Miles

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 10—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen lashed out last night at the Japanese supply base at Rabaul, New Britain, spreading sixty tons of explosive and incendiary bombs among enemy supply dumps, barracks and jetties in the largest single air raid yet attempted in the Southwestern Pacific by Allied heavy bombers.

The raid started fires that were visible for eighty miles.

Japs Contacted

Australian ground forces, meanwhile, were pushing into "The Gap" in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea in pursuit of retreating Japanese troops.

General MacArthur's headquarters reported that "our forward elements have established contact with the enemy's patrols in the Myola-Templeton's crossing area."

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Fire

It was the first time in two weeks that Allied forces had been reported in direct contact with the withdrawing Japanese. A spokesman said that no large concentration of Japanese had been sighted, however.

The spokesman declared that the raid on Rabaul was the most destructive ever carried out in this area. The planes, including Flying Fortresses, flew through an intense barrage of anti-aircraft fire at a low altitude to reach the targets. All the planes returned.

Bombers under the command of Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney also raided Buka at the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, starting many fires. Again, all the planes returned safely.

NEW GUINEA FRONT TOURED BY M'ARTHUR

General's Trip Through Battle Zone In Jeep Revealed

OCT 11 1942

Cheers Of Australian Troops Given For U. S. Commander

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, *Sunday*, Oct. 11—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it may now be disclosed, recently toured the New Guinea battle front in the front seat of an American jeep.

He was whisked over some of the roughest, steepest, dustiest, muddiest and sharpest roads and trails in the Allied zone of operations.

His usually immaculate summer uniform mud-spattered, the commanding general of all Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific talked with soldiers, inspected outpost positions and viewed the artillery which shelled the Japanese on Ioribaiwa ridge where the Australian offensive up the Owen Stanley Mountain began.

Cheered By Aussies

MacArthur's reaction to the situation was favorable and the troops reaction to his presence was expressed by a truckload of aussies who cheered and shouted "Good on you MacArthur"—the Australian equivalent of "you're O. K., Yank."

As his jeep skidded up and down and around hairpin turns on the edge of 500-foot drops, native carriers waved, and Allied troops along the trail shouted.

Haugland Taken To Australia

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Australia, Oct. 10. Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, returned to Australia today still weak from the effects of wandering for almost seven weeks through the New Guinea jungles but showing definite progress toward recovery.

Haugland, who parachuted from an army bomber when it ran out of gas in a storm over New Guinea and finally made his way to an isolated coastal port forty-three days later, was brought to an American hospital here in a B-25 Bomber assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Kenneth Walker of the United States Army Air Forces.

Shows Improvement

Accompanying Haughland on the flight were Medical Corps Lieut. Hugh McHugh, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and the medical orderlies who had been attending him at a hospital in Port Moresby since September 23. The plane was piloted by General Walker's aide, Capt. Fred P. Dollenberg, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Physicians said Haugland had

shown marked improvement in the last few days and with continued care and rest should recover fully from the privations which nearly cost his life.

Australian Soldier Killed In Fight With Americans

Twitting U. S. Man About Necktie Starts Brisbane Brawl

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 10 (AP).—An Australian enlisted man was stabbed to death and another was wounded last night in a brawl with American soldiers which had its origin in the non-regulation manner in which one of the Americans wore his necktie.

The soldier had been reprimanded, within the hearing of the two Australians, by American Military Police who ordered him to adjust his tie. When the M. P.s had gone, the kidding started, witnesses said, and two Americans joined their comrade. The chaffing developed fighting words and the brawl was on. It all happened in a Brisbane park.

One American, whose name was not disclosed, was turned over to American military authorities on a charge of homicide.

Fourteen Sentenced To Die in Philippines

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 10 (A. P.).—A Tokio dispatch said today that fourteen persons had been sentenced to death by a Japanese court-martial in the Philippines on charges of participating in anti-Japanese activity and spreading enemy propaganda.

Tokio Reports Rescues

Says Some of 1,800 British Prisoners on Lisbon Maru Were Saved

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 10 (AP).—A Tokio dispatch said today that survivors from the Japanese transport Lisbon Maru, 7,053 tons, reported sunk in Chinese waters by an American submarine, arrived this morning at Moji, port of the Japanese island of Kyushu.

"Among the survivors were an unspecified number of British prisoners of war who were rescued," the dispatch said. "The transport had approximately 1,800 British prisoners on board, many of whom lost their lives."

OCT 11 1942

Willkie On Way Home

[By the Assoc

Chungking, Oct. 10—Wendell L. Willkie was homeward bound today from a fact-finding mission in thirteen countries, during which he urged speedy establishment of a second European front and increased Allied aid for China.

He took off from Chengtu, capital of Szechwan province in central China, at dawn yesterday, after an inspection of some of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's front-line troops.

Flight Concealed From Japs

The announcement was withheld until today for his safety, to conceal his movements from the Japanese.

Willkie is expected to go directly to Washington to report to President Roosevelt.

Inspection of the Chinese-Japanese front on the Yellow river wound up the visit of Willkie, who was an artillery officer in the World War.

He was flown Thursday from Sian to Chengtu, arriving after dark. He had dinner, said his good-bys and went to bed at the airdrome hostel. At dawn he boarded his plane and took off quickly. He took along numerous souvenirs from Chinese organizations and officials.

Willkie wound up his visit to the front Thursday afternoon by reviewing a spick and span Chinese division holding down a second line position. Riding in an automobile, Willkie inspected the division drawn up in a hollow square and then took his place in the reviewing stand to watch the 10,000 officers and men march past.

In the parade, in addition to infantry, were tanks, light and heavy artillery, mountain guns, mule transport, engineers, signal corps, cavalry, armored cars and truck-borne troops.

Admires Chinese Division

After passing in review the division assembled quickly and silently in mass formation before the stand without a single spoken order. The maneuver brought expressions of admiration from Willkie and members of his party.

Addressing the division Willkie saluted the troops as "companions in arms of the soldiers of my own country."

"You are first among a proud company," he said. "You have been fighting for five years with matchless courage. Free men all over the world admire you. It is our duty to see to it that you have adequate arms and equipment to carry on the struggle further.

"When I return to America I will try to picture you to my own countrymen."

China Acclaims Allies' Promise

Jubilant Chinese Celebrate 31 Years Of Their Rpublic

OCT 11 1942

Chiang, Moved By News Of U. S.-British Pledge On Treaty Ports, Tells People "We Must Be Worthy"

[By the Asso

Chungking, Oct. 10—Stimulated by the American-British pledge to relinquish immediately their extraterritorial rights in China, thousands of Free Chinese jubilantly celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of their republic today.

Visibly moved by the Washington and London announcements and the concurrent promise of President Roosevelt's personal representative, Wendell Willkie, to picture to his countrymen the need for adequate arms and other equipment for China's valiant army, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told a flag-waving, cheering throng at Chungking's cenotaph:

"We must be worthy of their friendship."

Shouts of "long live China, Britain, America," answered Chiang.

The announcement was almost

ciated Press]

the universal topic of conversation on the streets and in official quarters as well.

"In China it will prove of immediate great value in taking the wind out of the sails of the Japanese propaganda which is constantly harping on the theme of extra-territoriality in order to suggest there still is no equality among the nations fighting aggression," said an official statement.

"There will no longer remain room for the shadow of doubt that the war is being fought by all parties on our side with a complete unanimity of purpose."

This view reflected those of the crowds milling about the provisional capital tonight celebrating the anniversary of Sun Yat Sen's successful revolution.

To Yield Rights

ChungkingSays U.S.-British Dropping of Privileges Will Be Blow to Japanese

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 (AP).—The Chinese welcomed jubilantly today American and British promises to relinquish extraterritorial rights and other special privileges long enjoyed by foreign interests in China.

"The decision will serve to reassure not only the Chinese people, but also nations throughout the world of the genuineness of intentions underlying Anglo-American policy," an official statement said.

"In China it will prove of immediate great value in taking the wind out of the sails of the Japanese propaganda machine, which is constantly harping on the theme of extraterritoriality in order to suggest that there still is no equality among the nations fighting aggression. There will no longer remain room for a shadow of doubt that the war is being fought by all parties on our side with a complete unanimity of purpose."

Spokesmen acclaimed the simultaneous announcements issued yesterday at Washington and London as gestures of friendship and good will likely to strengthen the bonds between China and her allies and stimulate her war effort.

Canadians Prepared To End Treaty Rights

Ottawa, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today that Canada is prepared to negotiate a treaty with China relinquishing extraterritorial and related rights enjoyed by Canadians under existing treaties between China and Great Britain.

The announcement came on the thirty-first anniversary of the founding of the Chinese republic and was in accordance with intentions announced by the United Kingdom and United States governments. Discussions have already been initiated with the Chinese Minister in Ottawa.

"The relinquishment of extraterritorial rights will not in any way adversely affect existing land ownership by Canadians in China or facilities for travel, residence and trade in that country," the announcement said.

"Strengthening Of Ties"

"The result of the negotiations of the proposed treaty should be a further strengthening of the existing ties of friendship between the two countries."

While Canada has no direct concessions from China, the Dominion is included in the terms of the existing treaty between China and the United Kingdom. Canadian property in China is largely owned by missionary organizations. It is believed the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is the largest Canadian commercial property-holder in China.

NEW BURMA ROAD IS NEEDED SOON TO CARRY GOODS

OCT 11 1942

Government Fights Smuggling—Currency Has Taken a Tailspin.

(Editor's Note: Dan De Luce has seen fighting men of many races in action since he saw the blitzkrieg hit Poland in 1939. De Luce covered the battlefronts of three continents, from the dusty plains around Warsaw to the humid jungles of Burma. He was in China with the famous "Flying Tigers" and here he tells what he found out about the fighting qualities of Chiang Kia Shek's people.)

By DAN DE LUCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—(Wide World)—China keeps on fighting a war "with guts and gumption"—as one admiring American army officer phrased it—despite the fact that her troops literally have to make their own bullets and her civilians endure a nightmare economy of scarcity.

An ordinary Japanese infantry regiment, it's computed, has nearly 300 per cent more firepower than any elite regiment under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's command. Japanese artillery often fights completely unchallenged. There are a few counter-battery duels. The Chinese simply haven't got the guns.

As long as a Burma road existed, China had lively hopes of eventually equipping her millions of young soldiers with modern arms. But the old Burma road has become a Japanese asset.

young soldiers with modern arms.

A small, hard-working fleet of American cargo planes flies a few tons of supplies daily from India, over the eastern spurs of the Himalayas, but they can't be expected to outfit a Chinese army. Their job of carrying fuel, ammunition and spare parts for American army aircraft in China is huge in itself.

Chinese frankly say that until another land route connects China with the outside world, Allied nations hardly can expect China to acquire a real offensive punch.

Wavell Wants Offensive

Chinese regard that the winning back of Burma is requirement number one for ending China's discouraging role of hermit. The British agree. If General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell had his wish, he would be leading the Indian army in a Burma campaign today. But he has said that he, too, is on "the wrong end of the supply line."

Geographically, Burma was much easier for the Japanese to invade from the East than it is now for the British from the west. Rangoon was figuratively a hop-skip-and-jump from the initial Japanese base. Any invader must get Rangoon in order to make Burma pay dividends.

The Chinese civilian, tightening his belt another notch, has many other things to worry about besides Burma. Chinese currency has been in a tailspin, in regard to its purchasing power. Commodities are so scarce that prices are fantastic. A Chinese dollar at the bank is quoted at 1-20 of a U.S. dollar. Economists say its power to purchase locally produced goods is relatively only 1-100 of U.S. dollar.

A pre-war twelve-cent chicken in Kunming now costs the equivalent of $3 U.S. a pound of tinned butter brings $7.50. A tin of 50 cigarettes is variously quoted at from $7 to $17. A quart of whisky is worth $70 and hard to find. A rumor spread that a 53-gallon drum of Burmese gasoline was still available. One bidder offered $1,400 U.S. He had difficulty concluding the purchase.

China's "New Life" movement, sponsored by the Kuomintang party with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's full support, strives to spartanize the life of the wealthier classes, so that every scrap of China's resources will be sure to go into the war effort.

Ban Ice Cream Sales

Thus the authorities have banned the sale of ice cream, cold drinks and coffee in humid Chungking, where temperatures last summer lingered stiflingly above 100 degrees. A few "ice cream speakeasies" opened—never more than four. Foreigners also discovered one "coffee speakeasy." It was raided by police and patrons tossed their coveted drinks out the window to get rid of the "evidence."

What Americans regard as necessities—tooth paste and razor blades, for example—are rare luxuries in the largest cities of free China. The things that can't be bought are legion.

Vigilant Chinese and Indian customs officials have stamped out numerous smuggling rings that have tried to corrupt the air transport system between China and India, to divert cargo space for war supplies to items on which smugglers could make fabulous profits. One smuggler in Calcutta offered an American army pilot, enroute to China in a P-40 pursuit plane, $1,000 cash to "carry a twenty-five pound package to a friend." The pilot promptly reported the incident.

STORM BREWS OVER BURMA

OCT 11 1942

General Wavell Hints He Will Attack Enemy During Dry Spell

British Now Have Better Trained Soldiers Than They Had At First

By DANIEL DE LUCE

New York, Oct. 10 (Wide World) Another storm brews over Burma. The British want it back. The Japa-

30,24-19267

nese who overran it boast that they'll use it soon for attacking India.

Shrewd, flinty Gen. Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, who'll command the Indian army in any coming offensive, has publicly hinted he'll take a crack at the enemy sometime during the jungle dry season from October to May.

British Strong

Right through the monsoon, Wavell sent new infantry units to the Indo-Burma frontier for rigorous training in Commando technique—scouting, tracking, tommy-gunning from ambush. His patrols made life so tough for enemy outposts that Japanese troops stayed close to garrison towns.

Wavell has more and better-trained soldiers than when Burma was lost. And he has more planes. But there's the question: If British tanks and motorized artillery couldn't make their way across 150 miles of jungles and rivers in western Burma last spring, how will their replacements do it this winter?

Communication and supply routes are a staggering problem. But the Japanese have worries, too.

STALINGRAD FRONT QUIETS SUDDENLY AS TROOPS DIG IN

OCT 11 1942

Russians Report Only Small-Scale Skirmishes, Reconnaissance.

FIGHT RAGES ABOVE CITY

German Battalion Crosses Don, Then Withdraws with Heavy Losses.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Oct. 11—(AP) The great battle inside the rubble-strewn city of Stalingrad appeared today to have settled into static warfare on the basis of the midnight Soviet communique which mentioned only small-scale skirmishes in the streets.

Both the Russians and the Germans, however, were launching attack after attack northwest of the city where, the communiqus said, the Russians had improved their positions in engagements of local importance.

Red Troops Dig In

Referring to the situation within Stalingrad, the communique said "Our troops dug themselvse in in their previous positions and carried out reconnaissance." It also was noted that the first paragraph of the communique, which usually lists the chief battle areas, failed to mention the area of Stalingrad, and told only of battles northwest of the city and in the Caucasus.

Only two minor engagements inside the city were mentioned in the communique which indicated that the lines there remained unchanged. One of these was a series of mortar and artillery attacks launched by the Russians against German fortifications. Fifteen German tanks were said to have been disabled and about a company of infantry wiped out.

Use Women as Shield

In another sector, the communique said, an enemy detachment attempted to penetrate Russian defenses by driving women and children ahead of them. The Russians, however, made their way to the next street and attacked from the flank killing the Germans.

The decrease in the intensity of fighting inside Stalingrad followed a German radio announcement Thursday that henceforth attacks on the city would be confined to artillery and bombing since the German objective had already been attained. This announcement was interpreted in Moscow as a German admission that their unsuccessful attacks on Stalingrad had proved too costly. Soviet mention of artillery and mortar fire suggested to observers that the battle already had settled down largely to a duel between big guns.

Northwest of the city, the communique said, a German battalion managed to cross to the left bank of the Don in one sector but by sunset had been forced to withdraw to its former position after suffering heavy losses.

The exact location of this operation was not stated, but it was believed to be in the area where the Russians have been pushing southward along the left bank, rolling the German left flank back toward Stalingrad.

In another sector northwest of Stalingrad, the communique said, the Germans attacked but were repulsed with 300 killed.

Fierce fighting continues in the Mozdok area, in the Caucasus, where one Soviet unit was said to have repelled four enemy attacks, annihilating about 200 men. In another sector of this area Soviet artillery fire dispersed a large concentration of German tanks and motor vehicles loaded with troops, it was said.

(The mention of large concentrations suggested that the Germans may be turning their chief attention in this direction.)

Fierce Battle Reported.

In the Black Sea area, southeast of Novorossisk, the communique said, Red Army troops in co-operation with Russian marines had been engaged in a fierce battle for several days, capturing a large quantity of war materials.

The communique said that as a result of these battles 1,500 enemy officers and men were killed.

Earlier reports on the battle northwest of Stalingrad said the Germans had thrown two more divisions into the fight in a supreme effort to reach the Volga and divide the Russian Army, and at places their tanks drove wedges into the Soviet lines. Swift counterattacks, however, were said to have sealed the gaps in most places.

Russian artillery which played a large part in winning the battle for Moscow engaged German guns in spirited duels, and everywhere the Germans fell short of victory. Red resistance was reported growing and to the north, the counteroffensive against the German left flank was declared increasing in power.

(The German communique said a "skyscraper" in Stalingrad and two Volga gunboats had been destroyed and that dive bombers "continued their attacks to wear out enemy strongholds and fortified blocks of houses." The Germans claimed a "considerably strong enemy group was surrounded in the Caucasus." Russian attacks north of Stalingrad were reported unsuccessful.)

Reds Withstand Pressure.

A new tank division and another motorized infantry division were thrown into the concentrated drive on the workers settlement in northwest Stalingrad, raising the German power there to around 80,000 men. The battle has been flaming there five days, but dispatches said the Russians were withstanding the pressure and throwing back most attacks.

Already the Germans have attacked those vital suburbs 80 times, but their maximum advance at places was placed by the newspaper Izvestia at a few dozen yards and two streets. The dispatch said there was every reason to believe the Germans expected the latest assaults to overrun the city by splitting itst defenders, allowing a thrust south into the heart of Stalingrad.

"This expectation was not fulfilled," Izvestia added.

Nazis' Smashes Checked, Says Stalingrad

OCT 11 1942

Mentioned Again

New York, Oct. 10—A Nazi high-command communique, recorded from a Berlin broadcast by the Associated Press listening post, mentioned the name Stalingrad again today, after a one-day omission, with a report that German shock troops had blown up a large building.

The war bulletin also said Nazi forces in the Caucasus had surrounded a strong Russian force on the road to Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval harbor, and captured forty-eight fighting positions.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 10—Tank and infantry attacks so ferocious that observers believed them to be the German high command's supreme bid for a quick dicision in the battle of Stalingrad were reported checked today, and Red army troops entrenched themselves for positional warfare against the Nazi flank northwest of the city.

A front-line correspondent of *Izvestia*, Government newspaper, said there was every reason to believe that Adolf Hitler's field officers expected finally to master the battered industrial center, but that "this expectation was not fulfilled."

The German siege now is in its forty-seventh day.

Eighty Assaults Made

Tank and motorized infantry divisions were among several fresh German units which led the latest offensive, a four-day-old action concentrated on a workers' settlement northwest of Stalingrad, and aimed at cutting through the city's heart to the Volga.

Izvestia said that as many as eighty assaults were launched in this phase of the battle, the greater part failing utterly and others gaining a few dozen yards in various areas.

2,000 Flights in a Day.

The army newspaper Red Star said that recently more than 2,000 German flights were made over Stalingrad in a single day with 50 to 75 bombers detailed to a single objective.

But now it said the Germans were compelled to reduce the number of flights and even to take a day or two off while bombers were being repaired. During these lulls only fighters appeared over the city.

Izvestia said three-fourths of Stalingrad was in flames or ruins after the first German raid on August 23, carried out by more than 1,000 planes. Later the Nazis dropped leaflets calling for the city's surrender in the mistaken belief that it had been crushed.

Despite the savage air pourding the Russians continued to ferry reinforcements across the Volga. The captain of one ship, the Abkhazetz, named for the rugged Caucasian Abkhazetz region, was reported to have made 500 crossings under fire while his family remained in the flattened city area now occupied by the Germans.

Five Counterattacks Repulsed.

The midday communique said Russian forces northwest of Stalingrad threw back five counterattacks, killed about 200 German infantrymen, destroyed five mortars and other materiel and blew up an ammunition dump.

Within the battered city Red Army men were declared to have "continued to defend the positions they had occupied and repulsed attacks by enemy infantry."

Official Soviet reports indicated a relative stabilization of lines in the greatest battle of the German-Russian conflict—the siege of Stalingrad, now in its 47th day.

A German hint that assault troops would be withdrawn from Stalingrad, leaving the field to siege guns and bombers, was again ignored by the Soviet high command. But artillery is among the best publicized of the Red Army's weapons and the Russians probably would welcome a shelling duel there.

Withdrawal of Nazi infantry would be regarded here as a tacit admission that the German high command had again miscalculated the strength of Russian resistance, as it did at Leningrad, at Tula and on the approaches of Moscow last year.

Diversion Implied.

A possibility that Axis shock troops would be diverted against the Volga-Caspian shipping lanes at Astrakhan, on the Volga's mouth, was implied yesterday in an Izvestia dispatch which reported for the first time the German drive across the Kalmyck steppes.

(The Germans declared several weeks ago that an invasion force had driven to the Caspian southwest of Astrakhan after capturing Elista, the Malmyck capital, 160 miles south of Stalingrad and 180 miles west of Astrakhan. Later Berlin broadcasts have been silent upon developments in that region.

(The name Stalingrad reappeared in the German high command communique today after a one-day omission with a report that German shock troops had blown up a large building.

(The war bulletin said Nazi forces in the Caucasus also had surrounded a strong Russian force on the road to Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval harbor, and captured 47 fighting positions.)

Digging in of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's relief forces northwest of Stalingrad after almost three weeks on the offensive across the Don-Volga corridor was announced in the midnight communique.

Amid artillery dueling, scouting operations and local fighting on various sectors, they "fortified their occupied positions," the communique said.

Break Through Ring.

A Red Army force encircled for several days was declared to have broken through the enemy ring after a hard battle and occupied defense positions at a workers' settlement.

(Military men rate escape from a well-organized encirclement among the hardest jobs in war. Regardless of where the imprisoned forces choose to strike, its attack involves exposure of both flanks and rear to enfilading fire.)

"Guards and mortar men in the course of the day disabled two German tanks, set 13 trucks on fire and killed about 300 enemy officers and men," the communique said.

About a company of German infantry was reported wiped out at Stalingrad's outskirts during two vain attempts oy tank-led riflemen to smash through the defense toward the Volga.

A reverse was acknowledged on the northwestern front, an indefinitely defined area between Rzhev and Leningrad. The communique said Soviet troops lost two communities before an assault of German infantrymen and 30 tanks.

Ten Trucks Destroyed.

Ten Nazi ammunition trucks were destroyed and about 300 Germans were slain in the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus by Red Army men in beating off several attacks by a tank-supported regiment, the communique declared.

This was supplemented at noon with a statement that "in the Mozdok area our units repulsed enemy attacks," three in one sector costing the invaders a number of tanks, trucks and about a company of riflemen.

German infantrymen and tank groups, reinforced after a three-day battle in the Western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk, penetrated to the outskirts of a Russian-held settlement, but "our troops are fighting stubbornly, wiping out the Hitlerites who have broken through," it was announced.

Six enemy bombers were declared shot down by Russian anti-aircraft gunners at the approaches of Leningrad.

Berlin Reports Encircling of Caucasus Reds

OCT 11 1942

Stalingrad Reappears in Communique; Tall Building Reported Blown Up

BERLIN (From German broadcasts) Oct. 10 (AP).—The name Stalingrad reappeared in the German high command communique today, after a one-day omission, with a report that German shock troops had blown up a large building. The war bulletin said Nazi forces in the Caucasus had surrounded a strong Russian force on the road to Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval harbor, and captured forty-seven fighting positions.

The communique called the Stalingrad building a "skyscraper," but did not identify it or give its location. The blasting was the only mention of ground action within the city, although new Russian blows against the Nazi barrier on the northern flank above Stalingrad were said to have failed. German artillery was credited with sinking too Volga River gunboats and damaging a third.

On other fronts, the communique said, German airmen bombed air bases on Kola Bay in north Russia.

Nazis Say Weather Is Starting to Hurt Caucasus Operations

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 10.—Weather conditions are beginning to hamper operations on the eastern front where snowstorms in the Caucasus are a common occurrence, a Transocean dispatch said today.

A three-foot blanket of snow already covers the ground in some sections of the Caucasus, the report said.

"In the central and northern sectors heavy autumn rainfall likewise restricts military operations."

Nazis At Stalingrad 'Reaching For Moon'

OCT 11 1942

By the Asso

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 10—An eyewitness account of the Battle of Stalingrad by a German officer, who compared attempts to capture the city with reaching for the moon, was relayed here today from Berlin, where it was published in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

His account, republished in the Basel *National Zeitung*, declared the continued Russian resistance was "a riddle to military experts."

Tells Of See-Saw Tide

"In three days," the officer said, "we advanced 1,300 yards. Yesterday and today we were only able to turn in our holes in the earth. As Columbus first saw land, so we look toward Stalingrad, of which we are talking as one talks of the moon."

He said obstinate infantry battles had been raging for days for possession of the center of the city and reported that Russian reserves were crossing the Volga nightly by rafts and canoes to enter the conflict.

"First we take five houses and then must give up two," the account went on. . . . "The soldiers talk of what they would do if Stalingrad were behind them. Already it is growing cold."

[Editor's Note: How the German newspaper was able to publish such a version of the Stalingrad battle, in view of the usually tight Nazi censorship, went unexplained in the Bern dispatch.]

Russians Denounce German Claims At Lake Ladoga

Soviets Declare Nazis Lost 60,000 Themselves On Northern Front

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10.—German claims to have wiped out seven Russian divisions south of Lake Ladoga were denounced as "a new fake of the Hitlerite counterfeiters" today in a Soviet Information Bureau statement which declared that, in fact, the Germans themselves had lost 60,000 men on that northern front.

Of a German communique which claimed the capture of 12,370 Russian soldiers and the seizure or destruction of much armament, including 244 tanks, the bureau declared that this "was an unscrupulous lie from beginning to end."

"Neither south of Lake Ladoga nor in any other place did the Hitlerites surround a single division or even a single Soviet regiment," the statement declared.

"In September, in the area of Sinyavino, south of Lake Ladoga, Soviet troops launched offensive operations. The purpose of these operations was to divert part of the German forces from the southern sector of the front.

"This purpose was achieved. Several German divisions, including four infantry divisions stationed in the Crimea * * * which were destined for operations at Stalingrad and on the Terek River were hastily transferred to the Sinyavino area and there routed or heavily battered by Soviet troops. * * *

"The enemy lost no less than 60,000 officers and men in killed, wounded and war prisoners. During the same period about 200 German tanks, 244 guns, about 400 trench mortars and 730 machine guns were disabled or destroyed and 260 German aircraft brought down.

"In these engagements our troops lost 21,384 men in killed, wounded or missing, 58 tanks, 93 guns and 214 machine guns."

Rome Lists 1,054 Dead In Russia

New York, Oct. 10—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Berlin broadcast that quoted the Italian high command as saying that Italian war losses in September totaled 1,873 killed, 5,431 wounded and 5,632 missing in all branches of the Fascist armed forces. The heaviest losses were in Russia, where, it was said, the Italian army and militia lost 1,054 killed and 4,121 wounded.

Political Commissar System Abolished in Armies of Russia

OCT 11 1942

Stalin and Kalinin Order Officials Given Regular Commissions

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10.—Soviet Russia abolished the political commissar system of her Red Army today and ordered the military command to absorb the commissars as regular officers.

The supreme Soviet decree was signed by President Kalinin.

A supplementary decree was issued by the commissariat of defense and signed by Premier Stalin to establish details of the reorganization.

Stalin's order formally relieved the commissars of their duties—which included direction of entertainment, maintenance of morale and political instruction—and instructed war councils to give them appropriate officers' ranks within a month.

Company and battalion commissars who already have had military training are to be promoted quickly.

To Get Tactical Training.

Commissars inexperienced in battle tactics are to be trained in two-month courses which the premier ordered organized by October 20. From 180 to 250 men will compose the student body at each such course.

The personnel department of the Red army was directed to establish advanced courses by November 1 for 200 regimental commanders and 600 battalion commanders.

The supreme Soviet decree said that the commissar system had been instituted in the civil war years "by reason of certain lack of confidence in commanding personnel partly drawn from old military experts who at that time did not believe in the strength of the Soviet government and were even alien to it."

(The commissars were removed after the winter war with Finland but were reinstated early in the war with Germany.)

Now, it went on, "the situation as regards commanding personnel in the Red Army is radically changed.

"The great patriotic war with the German invaders has steeled our commanders and promoted a tremendous number of new talented commanders tried in battles and utterly devoted to their military duty and the commander's honor.

"In stern battles with the enemy the Red Army commanders have proved their loyalty to our country, have acquired considerable experience in modern warfare and have developed and grown strong in the military and political respect.

Have War Experience.

"On the other hand, the military commissars and political workers have improved their military knowledge and acquired a vast experience in modern warfare. Some of them have already been transferred to commanders' posts and successfully lead troops and many others can be appointed commanders either at once or after certain military training.

"All of these new circumstances * * * show that the reasons for the existence of the system of military commissars have completely disappeared. Moreover, further existence of the office of military commissar may hinder improvement in the direction of the troops and places the commissars themselves in an awkward position.

"Thus the time is ripe for abolition of the office of military commissars in the Red Army and the institution of a complete one-man command, placing in the commanders the full responsibility for every branch of work among the troops."

Removal of Political Commissars Indicates Stalin Faith in Army

Reorganization Also Taken As Sign All Russia Is United in Fight

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10.—Political commissars who shared control of the Red Army with military commanders were removed as such today in a reorganization of the Russian forces which exhibited Premier Joseph Stalin's complete faith in his generals and officers.

It was the second and perhaps last abolishment of the unusual political system by which Russian forces were under dual control. The commissars were dropped after the Finnish war, but reinstated July 18, 1941, less than a month after the German attack.

Stalin named the commissars vice commanders for political work and instructed the war councils to give the commissars appropriate military ranks within a month.

Allied military circles hailed the change as a means of providing swifter action and better discipline, pointing out the old system of joint command had been less effective.

The reorganization was taken as a sign of strength of the Red Army, and as a powerful indication that all Russia was united firmly in its epic fight against the Germans.

The Supreme Soviet issued a decree abolishing the system and reviewing reasons for its existence. During the revolution a quarter century ago, the decree pointed out, the command included some Czarist officers opposed to the Soviet regime and the commissars were appointed to keep tab on their loyalty.

"In the stern battles with the enemy, Red Army commanders have proved their loyalty to our country," the decree said. "The reasons for the existence of the system of political commissars has completely disappeared.

"Moreover, the further existence of the office of military commissars may hinder the direction of troops and places the commissars in an awkward position."

The decree termed the new system "one-man control, placing in our commanders full responsibility for every branch of work among the troops."

The commissars went along with each military officer to watch him and either approve or veto his commands. They also provided entertainment and bolstered morale by explaining the political issues for which the troops were fighting.

(In the Finnish war, the Finns scorned the commissars in accounts which said the commissars stood safely in the trenches shouting orders to officers and men to advance against deadly fire. No such accounts have come from the war with Germany.)

Many of the commissars have proven themselves capable commanders and valiant under fire.

The decree ordered (1) a single command by the officers both in the military and political fields; (2) abolition of the political commissars; (3) their appointment as vice commanders for political work; (4) the promotion of commissars with military training and experience as officers; and (5) the establishment of military insignia for the commissars as vice commanders.

Commissars inexperienced in military leadership will be given two months' training as officers.

Cassidy's Letter Ascribed to Genius

London, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The letter from Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Associated Press Moscow bureau, to Joseph Stalin, which brought the Russian Premier's answer last week end calling for the Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time" was described in the News Chronicle today as a piece of "journalistic genius."

Under the title "Scoops" in the "Saturday Essay" column, Robert Lynd recounted the "astonishing" story of how Cassidy delivered his letter to the Kremlin and received Stalin's comment on the second front in reply.

"You or I would not have thought of sending a note around to be dropped in the letter box at the Kremlin," Lynd wrote. "That it seems to me, was an impulsive notion of which only journalistic genius was capable."

STANDLEY IN IRAN

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 10—(AP)—U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, en route to the United States to confer with high officials, arrived here today from Russia.

ALLIED PLANES HIT AXIS LIBYAN BASES

OCT 11 1942

34 Enemy Planes Destroyed on Ground as Bombers Blast Airdromes.

CAIRO, Oct. 10. — (AP) United States air forces and the R.A.F. destroyed or damaged 34 enemy planes in hard and repeated blows throughout yesterday and last night at Axis airdromes and supply bases for the Egyptian battlefield.

"Extremely successful" was the accolade of a R.A.F. spokesman today to the operations that extended far behind the front to Bengasi in Libya and to Suda bay in Crete, which heavy U. S. bombers plastered again. The Allies lost 12 planes.

(The Italians and Germans said 54 Allied planes were shot down in "bitter air combats.")

Ten Fighters Shot Down

Ten Axis fighters were shot down in combat, 14 were destroyed on the ground and ten others were damaged in the air. The Americans and British also hit 30 motor vehicles, silenced two anti-aircraft batteries, blew up three gun emplacements and destroyed an ammunition dump.

Tons of bombs burst among dispersed planes and on camps near the airdromes. Some Allied planes skimmed over the fields at a height of only a few feet, shooting up everything in sight.

Squadrons of light U. S. bombers took part in one of the raids and returned without loss.

Tanker Hit at Crete

All the Americans returned safely from Crete where they scored seven direct hits on a tanker and eight on fuel installations.

Smaller U. S. bombers attacked Axis ground positions and airports behind the Alamein front, 80 miles from Alexandria. They fought off a dozen Messerschmitts and returned without losses.

The attacks were so heavy and extensive that they suggested a softening up process might be in progress preliminary to a general land offensive.

At one point, long range fighter-bombers found an Axis supply train and they unloaded high explosives for several minutes. The locomotive and several ammunition cars were destroyed.

Allied fliers also attacked Bengasi harbor at noon yesterday, and the Americans had a near miss on a medium sized merchant ship. No Axis fighters appeared, and all U. S. planes returned.

Second Lieut. William J. Mount of Osawatomie, Kansas, shot down a Messerschmitt-109, thus scoring the first confirmed victory of an American fighter pilot operating in Egypt with a United States unit. Other Americans claimed the probable destruction of two other German craft and the damage to a third.

The land front continued quiet.

30.24 — 19209

30.24-19259

10 Nazi Planes Shot Down On Egypt Front

OCT 11 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Oct. 10 — American and British airmen shot down or damaged twenty Axis planes in air battles, destroyed many more on the ground, scored near bomb hits on shipping at Bengasi and shot up enemy positions in the forward area of the Egyptian front yesterday in sharply intensified Allied assaults.

The Americans alone made more than a dozen sorties, during which Second Lieutenant William J. Mount, of Osawatomie, Kan., scored the first confirmed victory of an American fighter pilot operating with a unit of the United States Air Forces. Mount downed a Messerschmitt-109.

Other American pilots reported two other Messerschmitts downed and another damaged out of the day's bag. They also were credited with destruction of three gun emplacements and setting fire to numerous Axis supply trucks in low-level gunning attacks.

Bengasi Harbor Hit

In a noon attack United States bombers blasted Bengasi harbor, unloading their bombs without a single enemy plane rising to the challenge. All these raiders returned safely.

Then American medium bombers swept far behind the front lines to attack enemy ground positions and airdromes. They fought more than a dozen Messerschmitts and all the raiders came back.

American heavy bombers raided Suda Bay, Crete, again yesterday, scoring seven direct hits on a large Axis tanker and eight direct hits on fuel installations. All the raiders returned to home base.

14 Destroyed On Ground

A British communique said that all told ten Axis fighters were downed.

In addition to ten enemy fighters downed in battle and another ten damaged, fourteen enemy planes were destroyed aground.

Allied fighters also hit thirty motor vehicles, silenced two anti-aircraft batteries and blew up an ammunition dump.

Skim Over Air Fields

Tons of bombs burst among dispersed planes and on camps surrounding the landing grounds. Allied planes skimmed German airfields at heights of but a few feet, shooting up everything in sight.

Squadrons of United States light bombers took part in one of these raids and returned without a loss.

"Numerous direct hits were scored and considerable enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed and damaged by low-flying attacks," said the communique, issued jointly by the RAF and Middle East headquarters.

Ammunition Blown Up

Explosives and cannon shells loosed by light bombers and long-range fighters destroyed the locomotive of a German-Italian train and ammunition cars were blown up, it was announced.

Bengasi harbor shipping also was attacked and the communique indicated the scope of the operations in reporting that a dozen aircraft were missing.

110 Enemy Warplanes Credited to Americans In Assault on France

115 Big Bombers Took Part In Friday's Lille Raid, Army Discloses

OCT 11 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—America's four-motored Fortress and Liberator bombers drew Adolf Hitler's best fighters into a veritable trap in their eagerness to break up yesterday's greatest daylight bombing attack of the war and probably accounted for 110 of the machines, destroyed and damaged, United States Army headquarters announced tonight.

The big bombers, by their own prowess, shot down and destroyed 48 enemy fighting planes, probably destroyed 38 more and damaged 19, a communique said.

This tally was made after a thorough check in which the 38 planes listed as probably destroyed and the 19 claimed as damaged first were included, then withdrawn, and finally reinstated.

These enemy victims were in addition to the five German planes downed in dogfights with the 500 fighter planes escorting the four-engine bombers in the mass raid on Lille in Occupied France.

115 Bombers Took Part.

The Army disclosed that 115 big bombers participated, clarifyiing a figure given only as "more than 100" immediately after the raid in a hastily prepared communique reporting only four United States bomebrs out of about 600 British-American raiders were lost.

While the fighter plane score was readily determined yesterday as five of the enemy shot down, the bomber command of the Eighth Air Force of the USAAF had to question more than 1,000 members of the crews which manned the big bombers to get the total count of their exploits.

It was pointed out in today's communique that all reports of the personnel were cross-checked for accuracy.

There was not a single fatality aboard the 111 out of 115 bombers returning, and of the four bombers lost yesterday a previous communique had said the crew of one was known to be safe.

Same Capabilities.

The Liberators and the Flying Fortresses are the heavyweights of the United States Army Air Forces. Their capabilities are roughly the same.

Since the Fortress, for example, can carry 3½ to 4 tons up to 4,000 miles and up to 10 tons on flights within 2,000 miles, the combined capacity of the 115 bombers in the raid was anywhere from about 400 to 1,150 tons of bombs.

The blow at the Nazis in Northern France, therefore, was the greatest ever struck by air in daylight in the European war theater not only because of the numbers of bombers involved but also their size and hitting power.

Despite the German radio's threat to retaliate, there was little enemy air activity over England today, the Home Security Ministry reported in a communique:

"A few enemy aircraft crossed the east and southeast coasts of England this morning. One enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire.

"Damage was caused by bombs at a town on the southeast coast. There were no casualties."

London had a brief daylight alert caused by a single Nazi plane crossing high over the home counties.

Called Brilliant Achievement.

The Press Association's air correspondent said the raid was a "brilliant achievement" which "again supports the United States' claim that their Flying Fortresses are more than a match for any fighter the enemy is known to possess."

That the Luftwaffe threw the newest and best fighters on hand against the American bombers in unspared numbers was confirmed by the crews, who told of Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitt 109Fs taking suicidal risks to attack in pairs and threes.

Naiz interceptors swooped over and under the Liberators and attacked from every angle, the airmen said, but everywhere they met fire spitting from the big bombers' guns.

The official announcement gave no indication of how the Fortresses and Liberators shared honors, but enthusiastic reports from Liberator crews, new to daylight operations in this theater, indicated they were satisfied with their part in the knock-downs.

48 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED IN BIG U. S. AERIAL ATTACK

OCT 11 1942

Many More Said to Have Been Damaged and Probably Smashed.

London, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—American Army bombers destroyed forty-eight enemy planes in yesterday's attack on north France, United States Army headquarters announced tonight. The big four-motored Flying Fortresses and Liberators probably destroyed and damaged many more, the announcement added.

The communique disclosed that 115 bombers took part in the operation. It had been known previously that more than 100 participated and that all but four returned.

There were no fatalities among the returning personnel, it said. An earlier communique had disclosed that these included the crew of one of the four lost bombers.

British Amazed By Low Losses Of U. S. Raid

OCT 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 10—American Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers, home from the greatest Allied daylight attack yet launched against Hitler's war foundry, again have amazed British air experts, who know from grim experience the hazards of daylight operations.

The return of all but four of the one hundred United States bombers which stormed over occupied France with an escort of 500 Allied fighter planes yesterday and unloaded tons of bombs on factories and railroad yards apparently erased any lingering doubts concerning the Fortresses. All of the fighters returned safely, it was reported.

Exceeds Nazi Day Raids

British air correspondents said the weight of the American attack far exceeded the best daylight efforts of the Germans during the "Blitz" of September, 1940. Fifty German bombers and 200 fighters over England in daylight then constituted a "big raid."

On the last day of the Battle of Britain, September 15, 1940, the Germans sent over 500 planes in two groups of 250 each and lost at least 185 of them. The Allied fighters reported shooting down at least five German fighters yesterday and the score of the bombers has not been tallied officially.

The Liberator crews claimed the destruction of seven Nazi fighters for the loss of one of their own planes.

"Best Bait" For Battle

Fighter pilots call the American bombers the "best bait" ever put up for the German Air Force, because the Germans send up all available planes to stop them. The RAF and American fighters then get a chance at the German fighters.

The German radio broadcast a threat of "reprisals" for the American raid last night, but there was no elaboration. The German high command earlier had issued a communique claiming the destruction of sixteen Allied Aircraft, "some" of them Fortresses.

Paper Profit

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two American fighter pilots—Lieuts. Edward A. Tovrea, of Phoenix, Ariz., and William B. Whisonant, of Vineland, N. J.—agreed when they arrived in England that the first one shot down or captured would have to pay the other $20.

Tovrea was shot down last August 19 in the battle of Dieppe and taken prisoner.

His squadron received a card from him today with this message to Whisonant:

"You win the twenty bucks. Come and get it."

Youth, 16, Pilots Plane First Time On 50-Cent Bet

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 10.—To collect a 50-cent bet, a 16-year-old boy who said he had never flown before took a plane from an airbase near here, circled the field for 30 minutes and then made what an RAF officer described as a perfect landing.

"I wasn't nervous when the plane took the air, but I was when I tried to land," declared the youth, who said he had built many model aircraft and had read numerous books on aeronautics.

The escapade was made public when he was brought into court and fined $10.

British Battery Downs Raiders

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—One of four German Messerschmitts which attacked an English southeast coast town today was downed by ground defenses. The pilot, parachuting into an alley, was captured by a bakeryman and a young girl.

Gunner Helps Bring Crippled Bomber Home By Holding Fuel Line Leak Till Hands Freeze

OCT 11 1942

By WILLIAM B. KING,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE UNITED STATES BOMBER COMMAND IN ENGLAND, Oct. 10.—A 19-year-old engineer gunner of a United States Liberator who plugged a hole in a fuel line with his hands was given credit tonight for enabling his great four-motored bomber to return from yesterday's Lille raid despite damage by innumerable machine-gun bullets and cannon shells.

The Liberator made a belated return to its base today, and members of the crew told how slender Aron F. Moses of Monroe, Ind., held his hands over a broken gas line until they froze.

He groped through a shower of gasoline to reach the break in the line and then stayed at his precarious post despite intense cold.

The Liberator, known as the "Ball of Fire," was commanded by a West Pointer, Lt. J. S. Tate, 24, of St. Augustine, Fla. It shot down three Focke-Wulf fighters and damaged several others in a scramble which followed an attack by about 30 Nazi planes as the bomber turned from a successful run over warehouses and railway yards of Lille.

"One 20-millimeter cannon shell hit our tail and a couple went into the bomb bay, cutting cables and tearing a 3-inch rip in the gas line," Lt. Tate said.

"Then another 20-millimeter came in right under the pilots' seat. When it blew up it busted our oxygen lines."

Emergency Supply Used.

Lt. Tate kept the ship at from 20,000 to 26,000 feet, and instructed the crew to use emergency supplies of oxygen in "walk-about bottles" and "bailout flasks."

"After we got to safe territory and were about half way back across the channel, Moses crawled from his upper gun turret and down through the bomb bay," Lt. Tate continued. "Gas squirting from the broken line blew into his face, blinding him, but he kept feeling about until he found the hole."

By that time gasoline was half an

inch deep in the bomb bay.

At freezing altitudes Moses held the break closed until he was relieved by Lt. Orval Huff of Waterman, Ill., bombardier. Then turns holding the line were taken by Lt. Thaddeus Isaiah Hawkins, jr., of Griffin, Ga., navigator, and Staff Sergt. Edward W. Eichmann, Milwaukee, gunner.

Co-pilot Lt. Alfred Asch, 22, of Beaverton, Mich., also was rated a hero by his mates for his quick action in taking over control of the ship when Lt. Tate passed out from lack of oxygen.

"Asch took over the controls, and at the same time fed me oxygen from a bailout bottle," Lt. Tate said.

Meanwhile, in the nose of the plane, Lt. Hawkins was performing a similar service for Lt. Huff, who lost consciousness when the oxygen lines were hit.

"Hawkins took over all three guns, and gave Huff a spare mask," Lt. Tate said. "But Huff was too weak to put on the mask, so between taking shots at the attacking enemy Hawkins had to kick him back into consciousness with the help of the mask."

Lt. Tate brought the stricken plane down on a fighter field both tires punctured, and there was a momentary danger of crashing into a group of grounded Spitfires. But quick action by Lt. Asch locked one of the wheels, causing the plane to swerve.

Members of the excited Polish ground crew dashed to the assistance of the plane, talking Polish as they ran.

"I was just foggy enough to think for a moment that I had landed in Germany," Lt. Tate said, "it was a relief to find out these fellows were Poles."

Staff Sergt. Cleiborne Booker of Augusta, Ga., engineer, and Sergt. Gorbett Wright of Indianola, Miss., radio man, made up the remainder of the crew. None was hurt.

Gunner's Hands Frozen.

Sergt. Ernest Kish of Duquesne, Pa., who manned the tail gun in the bomber called "Peggie Ann," piloted by Squadron Commander Col. E. J. Timberlake, jr., of San Antonio, on the Lille raid today was nursing hands which froze when he shed his gloves to repair a jammed gun.

He put the gun back into action quickly enough to send bullets crashing into the belly of a Nazi fighter.

"I saw tracers hit the fuselage, but I didn't bring him down," Kish said.

Holding two wing positions behind Timberlake, who at 33 is reputed to be the youngest full colonel in the United States Army, were Lt. William Keefer, 23 of Los Angeles, commanding "Liberty Lad," and Lt. David S. Thayer, 23, of Houston, Tex., flying "Liberty Lass."

"And both of us came back without a hole in our planes," Thayer said.

Sergt. R. V. "Buck" Fetrow of Lafayette, Ind., "Liberty Lass" tail gunner, got a Focke-Wulf with a solid 3-second burst and Sergt. H. H. Leist of St. Joseph, Mo., waist gunner, knocked down another.

Sergt. Coin Fogleman of Indianapolis, tail gunner in "Liberty Lad," told how two Nazi fighters "were coming in at me."

"One of them," he said, "peeled off, but the other kept coming on. I got him."

This was confirmed by Tech. Sergt. William Pescosolido of Newton, Mass., waist gunner, who said that when the fighter came into view of his turret it was pouring smoke.

Gave Him a Burst.

"I gave him a burst that hit, but it didn't matter," he said. "He was going down anyway."

Others in Keefer's crew were Lt. Howard Young, Berkeley, Calif.; Lt. Joe E. Walker, Birmingham, Ala.; Lt. Phil Zeigler, Milwaukee; Tech. Sergt. A. L. Lee, Little Rock, Ark.; Staff Sergt. Ralph Harms, Dubuque Iowa; Sergt. John Osborne, Indianapolis; and Sergt. John Bazar Arnegaard, N. Dak.

"Our ship was hit," said Lt. Owen L. Kunze of Alpena, S. Dak., commander of the bomber "Big Dealer." "I think we must have had a rabbit foot along."

His crew was credited with a ME-109 and a Focke-Wulf, one by Sergt. Jim Anderson, top gunner of New Jersey (home town unavailable) and one by Tail Gunner W. A. Moss of Rocky Mount, N. C.

Four Focke-Wulf fighters attacked a Fortress piloted by Lt. Claude H. Lawrence of Mount Airy, N. C., from below. Sergt. C. E. Cockerell of Polkville, Miss., ball turret gunner, cut loose at one and Sergt. Frank Wall of Savannah, Ga., tail gunner, saw it fall smoking.

Two more F-W 190s crossed the path of the Fortress and got a hail of bullets. Gunner Sergt. Harry W. Higgins, Greenville, S. C., saw one of the Nazi pilots bail out.

Six More Beaten Off.

When four F-W 190s came up behind the Fortress piloted by Lt. Alexander Blair, jr., Henderson, Ky., Sergt. Warren J. Ewing of Wood, Ohio, banged away with his ball turret guns and sent the leader down afire. In a 5-minute running fight he beat off six pursuing Focke-Wulfs.

Another F-W 190 was seen falling in flames after a burst from the guns of Sergt. John H. Granoff, Harrisburg, Pa., in a Fortress piloted by Capt. Wayne S. Connors, Virginia, Minn.

A Fortress piloted by Lt. James N. Sammons, Webb, W. Va., accounted for four of nine ME-109s which attacked it. The ball turret gunner, Sergt. John D. Sullivan, St. Paul, Minn., sent three spinning down, one with flaming engine and two spouting smoke.

The tail gunner, Sergt. Howard W. Wilbur, Catskill, N. Y., also bagged one.

In another engagement, Sergt. Henry Wojciechowski of Cleveland, Ohio, sent a ME-109 down smoking.

Maj. Paul W. Tibbets, Miami, Fla., who recently won the DFC for heroism in another raid, was at the controls of his fortress when an F-W-190 passed behind to attack another bomber. Gunner Sergt. John G. Titworth sent it spinning out of control.

Two Nazis Bail Out.

Pilots of two ME-109s bailed out after their planes were riddled with fire by the tail gunner, Sergt. Rudolph Turansky, New York City; the waist gunner, Sergt. Chester C. Love, Savannah, Ga., and the ball turret gunner, Sergt. Richard A. Williams, Unadilla Forks, N. Y., all of the fortress piloted by Capt. R. E. Coulter, La Grange, Ill.

Love and Sergt. Francisco Rebello, Tiverton, R. I., were in the top turret when they raked another Nazi plane with bullets. Pieces flew off the plane, which went into an uncontrolled spin.

Another German fighter fell out of control after it had been hit by Gunner Sergt. Niel P. Birdsong, Batesville, Miss., in a fortress piloted by Capt. Cooper M. Schley, Savannah, Ga.

An F-W 190 spun down under fire from the waist gunner, Sergt. Melvin C. Bahnmiller, Ann Arbor, Mich., whose fortress was piloted by Capt. Howell P. McCorkle, Houston, Tex.

Several F-W 190s pursued a bomber piloted by Lieut. Kenneth S. Bragg, Savannah, Ga., but gave up after Sergt. Joe Forces, St. Petersburg, Fla., in the ball turret, sent one into a smoking dive with three bursts of gunfire.

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German Public Gets Hint Of U. S. Raids

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 10—The Germans, who have hesitated to let their people know that the United States Army Air Forces have joined the RAF in battering Nazi-held Europe, broke the sad news today.

At least, they told part of it with the first mention in a high command communique that American planes were in action over occupied Europe. Still, the war bulletin kept from the Germans that this was a blow by United States planes flown by United States pilots. And the size and number of the planes was only suggested.

Tell Part Of Story

The stunning air attack on northern France yesterday by more than one hundred United States four-motor Flying Fortress and Liberafor bombers—the biggest daylight air attack of the war in Europe so far—received only this mention in today's communique:

"In the course of day attacks by mixed enemy air formations on northern French and Belgian regions, violent air encounters developed in the course of which a considerable number of bombers equipped with several motors, including such of American make, were shot down with only one loss.

"The French civil population had casualties in dead and wounded. Damage caused by explosive bombs was small."

NEW U. S. PLANES TO GO INTO ACTION

OCT 11 1942

Army, Navy and British to Get Deadlier, Stronger War Craft This Fall and Winter

DESTINED FOR ALL FRONTS

Technical Marks Will Yield Soon to Stirring Names in Air Battle Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (Wide World)—American warplane manufacturers are expected to send new and more deadly products of their industry to the fighting fronts this Fall and Winter and a variety of new names, "Corsair," "Thunderbolt," "Helldiver," and the like, will begin to appear in reports of battle actions.

Both the United States Army and Navy, as well as the British, have adopted the general practice of referring to planes by their blood-stirring names rather than by letter-and-numeral designations in all except technical official records and reports.

Here is a list of current planes and the known new models, including such additional information as has been put on the record and the technical designations:

Navy Fighters

F4F-4, Grumman "Wildcat"—Standard Navy fighter. Powered by single, radial, twin-row Pratt & Whitney engine of more than 1,200-horsepower. Probably faster than F4F-3 (previous model) of 350 miles per hour. Range of more than 1,000 miles. Single seat. Square wing tips and stabilizer. Heavily armed.

F4U, Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair"—Heavy, high-altitude, long-range fighter. Single, 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney radial engine. Speed of 400 miles per hour. It is reported that this plane, though carrier-based, will equal the best of land-based fighters in maximum speed and manoeuvres. Should be in action soon.

Navy Dive Bombers

SBD-3, Douglas "Dauntless"—Technically known as a "scout bomber," this is Navy's standard dive bomber. An earlier series, the SBD-2, adapted by Army, became the A-24 (now being discontinued). Has one radial Wright engine developing more than 1,000 horsepower. Top speed, 260 miles per hour. Cruising range more than 1,000 miles. Low-wing design with rounded wing tips. In Solomons this plane has been employed for contact patrol work because of range and fire-power. Carries single 1,000 or two 500-pound bombs and crew of two: pilot and gunner.

SB2A, Brewster "Buccaneer"—New type dive bomber now in process of refinement if not actually in production. High-speed, long-range, mid-wing monoplane credited with better than 300 miles per hour. Single Wright 1,700 horsepower engine. Similar to "Bermuda" used by R. A. F., Dutch. Crew of two.

SB2C, Curtiss "Helldiver"—Another new type dive bomber now in process of refinement if not actually in production. Few details known. Credited with high speed, range, powerful armament. A mid-wing job like the "Buccaneer," which it resembles. Canadians build planes of this type at Montreal. Crew of two.

Navy Torpedo Bombers

TBD-1, Douglas "Devastator"—Standard Navy torpedo plane in war to date. Radial, twin-row Pratt & Whitney engine of more than 1,200 horsepower. Hits about 225 miles per hour top. Range well over 1,000 miles. Carries 21-inch, 2,000-pound torpedo. Low-wing design. Crew of three: Pilot, rear gunner and radioman-bombardier.

TBF-1, Grumman "Avenger"—First saw action at Midway from land base when Japanese attack was repelled in June. Subsequently was credited by the Navy with top speed exceeding 270 miles per hour, range 1,400 miles and load capacity of 2,000 pounds or one torpedo. The ceiling is 20,000 feet. Carries crew of three and is one of the Navy's deadliest new weapons.

Navy Patrol Bombers

PBY-5A, Consolidated "Catalina"—Parasol-wing amphibian with square wing tips. Two Pratt & Whitney twin-row engines of 1,200 horsepower each. Thirty thousand pounds gross weight. Two hundred miles per hour top speed. Four thousand-mile range. Crew of five to nine. This is the backbone of Navy air patrol fleet. Slow but sturdy, it served in China Sea and now patrols throughout rest of Pacific area. Reported to have divebombed Japanese ships in Aleutians on one occasion.

PBM-3, Martin "Mariner"—Flying boat which serves same general purposes as PBY. Round-tipped gull wing set high but flush with hull top. 40,000 pounds gross weight. Two Wright radials of 1,350 horsepower each. 5,000-mile range. Twin rudders.

PBO, Lockheed-Hudson "Hudson"—Twin-rudder, tapered wing design used as anti-submarine patrol bomber. Powered by two Pratt & Whitney 1,200 horsepower engines. 300-mile top speed. 20,000-pound gross weight. British like it for Coastal Command work.

PB2Y, Consolidated "Coronado"—Twin-rudder, four-engine flying boat for long-range patrols and transport service. Powered by Pratt & Whitney radials of 1,200 horsepower. 60,000-pound gross weight.

Navy Observation Scouts

OS2U, Vought "Kingfisher" and SP3C, Curtiss "Seagull"—These are single-engine, low-power observation planes fitted with removable floats for landing alongside ship after being catapulted from shipboard. Designed primarily for scouting and observation in surface encounters of naval ships (battleships, cruisers, large destroyers), these shipboard planes have had limited use in aircraft carrier war in Pacific, having served best in task force or convoy patrols.

Army High Altitude Fighters

P-38, Lockheed "Lightning"—Reputed to be world's fastest military plane. Speed well over 400 miles an hour with full military load. Mounts .37 millimeter cannon and .50 caliber machine guns. Ceiling probably above 35,000 feet. Cruising range normally 1,200 miles, goes to maximum of 1,800 with auxiliary fuel tanks. Twin Allison liquid-cooled, turbo-supercharged engines above 1,200 horsepower each. Famous for its twin fuselage design.

P-47, Republic "Thunderbolt"—Single Pratt & Whitney 2,000 h. p. radial engine. Mounts eight .50-caliber machine guns in the wings. Credited with top speed of more than 400 m. p. h. Has done 680 in power dive. Reaches ceiling around 40,000 feet.

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Army Medium and Low Altitude Fighters

P-40F, Curtiss "Warhawk"—Latest of the famous P-40 line, this model is equipped with single Rolls-Royce liquid-cooled engine built by Packard, which turns up about 1,200 horsepower. Probably does 370 or better, equaling Spitfire, and beating Zero (Japanese) on speed. Ceiling about 25,000 feet, with best performance at 15,000-18,000 feet. Armament restricted.

P-40D-E, Curtiss "Kittihawk"—Powered with single Allison liquid-cooled engine developing about 1,200 horsepower. Still in world-wide use, and so far as is known still in production.

P-40, Curtiss "Tomahawk"—No longer built. Few still in use.

P-39, Bell "Airacobra"—Single Allison engine. Designed for low-altitude interception and strafing, including attacks against armored vehicles. Late models do 380-390 miles an hour. Equipped with .37 millimeter cannon and both .30 and .50 caliber machine guns.

P-51, North American "Mustang"—Single Allison engine. Probably makes around 400 miles an hour at top. Designed for supporting ground troops. Some carry .20-millimeter cannon; others .50-caliber machine guns. Latest models in some instances carry both types of armament.

Army Dive Bombers

A-24, Douglas—Powered by single Wright 1,200-horsepower radial. Two-seater. Armed with .30 and .50 caliber machine guns. Speed around 250. Equivalent to Navy's SBD-2, a model earlier than the one Navy now uses, this plane is considered too slow and probably will be discontinued.

Army Attack Planes

A-20, Douglas "Boston" (also known to British as "Havoc" in its role as night fighter). Makes 330 to 350 miles an hour at top. Driven by two Pratt & Whitney 1,600-horsepower radials. Crew of three. Mounts fixed and movable .50 caliber machine guns. Works at low altitude in support of ground troops when used as bomber.

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Army Medium Bombers

B-25, North American "Billy Mitchell"—Twin-engine 1,700-horsepower Wrights. Top speed above 350 miles per hour. Armament and bomb-load restricted, but load probably is 2.5 to 3 tons, Range probably 2,500 miles or better. Crew of five. Twin rudders.

B-26, Martin "Marauder"—Said to be fastest plane of this class in world. Driven by two Pratt & Whitney radials producing better than 1,800 horsepower each. Load, armament and range restricted. Crew of five. Single rudder.

Army Heavy Bombers

B-17, Boeing "Flying Fortresses"—Four 1,200-horsepower Wright radials. Speed tops 320 miles per hour. Ceiling at least 35,000 feet. Armed with thirteen .50 caliber machine guns in Britain, fewer here. Bomb load: 3.5 to 4 tons at extreme range of about 4,000 miles; maybe up to 10 tons at shorter ranges of 2,000 miles or under. Crew of seven to nine. Used in daylight, high accuracy bombing missions over German occupied Europe; also in the Pacific.

B-24, Consolidated "Liberator"—Four 18-cylinder Pratt & Whitney radials of 1,200 horsepower. Speed well over 300 miles per hour. Other characteristics roughly similar to B-17 except in appearance. B-24 is high-wing, twin-rudder design; B-17, low-wing and single rudder. Has hit the enemy chiefly in North Africa and the Mediterranean area.

Explanation of Terminology

All Navy combat planes, except observation types, are designed primarily for operation from carriers. Patrol bombers, being either flying boats or amphibians, operate from water and ordinarily are based at shore stations, though they may work from seaplane-tender ships.

All Army types are land-based and thus avoid the special structural strengths necessary in Navy planes to stand the stress of quick stops on carrier decks.

Marines use Navy types from their land bases.

Army and Navy employ different technical identification systems. The Navy uses a group of letters and figures, as in F4F-4: "F" is "fighter"; "4" means this is the fourth model produced by this manufacturer; second "F" identifies the manufacturer as "Grumman" and "4" after dash means this is the fourth series or new version of this fighter. "SB" means "scout bomber," which is the Navy name for dive-bombers, "TB" means torpedo bomber, etc.

Army identifications contain fewer symbols. In the case of the B-17E, "B" means bomber, "17" is the model designation, covering the manufacturer also, and "E" means that this is the fifth series of this model, the Boeing "flying fortress."

New German Heavy Bomber Tribute to U. S. Success

OCT 11 1942

By WILLIAM F. BONI
Wide World Military Editor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 — The fact that a new German heavy bomber, the four-motored, two propellered Heinkel 177, has appeared over Britain is in a way a tribute to the foresight of the American aircraft industry and the Army air forces.

For years the Germans and the British scoffed at four-engined bombers, calling it too much of a risk to put all your eggs in one basket, even a flying bomb-basket. But this country went right ahead with developments of the B-17 and then the B-24; the British finally followed with planes designed to tote a heavier bomb load at a shorter range.

As a result, the Nazis now are far behind the parade.

As a matter of fact, C. L. "Kelly" Johnson, chief research engineer for Lockheed, almost is disappointed in the German air force.

"I had thought that by now they would have turned up something startling," he explains, "especially when you consider how long they have been in production and in combat, the only place where you can learn exactly what type of equipment will work best. But they haven't turned up a thing out of the ordinary.

"Even the two propellers and four motors on that Heinkel is nothing new. We've experimented with it over here. It simply cuts down drag.

"From available reports there's nothing about the plane to worry us very much. In fact the Germans' tardiness in developing a heavy bomber may turn out to be one of the decisive factors in this war."

Johnson dismisses the other three new types of planes the Germans are reported to have without any great concern. He does it like this:

Focke-Wulf 190 — "Undoubtedly it's a fine fighter, probably the best to see much action in Europe so far. But it still hasn't gone up against our P-38's or Republic's P-47's."

Junkers 86-P—"A pressure cabin for substratosphere flight. We aren't saying much about those developments. But we at least can match and probably top it."

Messerschmitt 109-G—"We have not had any worries about the Messerschmitt for a long time. Our fighters can whip that one, and they'll keep on whipping it no matter how far into the alphabet the Nazis go on that last letter." (Each new letter indicates an advanced type).

Praises Our Planes

With other aviation men, Johnson is impatient with comparisons between our planes and those of the British. As he points out again, the British planes were designed and built to operate in one particular theater and carry out one specific mission—the fighters to defend the British Isles, which the Spitfires do superbly, and the bombers to carry out short-range attacks with heavy loads. ("By shifting the proportion of load vs. range, you'll find that our bombers can do that just as well if not better," Johnson inserts parenthetically).

U. S. planes, on the other hand, were built without any advance indications as to where they might have to fight. Spitfires have proved considerably less than perfect in hot climates. P-38's, on the other hand, have operated with equal effectiveness over the Aleutians and the Coral sea.

"To get that type of performance," Johnson continues, "we've had to put in extra equipment. Furthermore, we believe in heavier defensive armor. In fighters especially, those factors make for added weight and cut down on maneuverability. But maneuverability is something you can compensate for by proper training in tactical use of the plane—as the Flying Tigers proved so conclusively with their outdated P-40's against the Japanese Zeros."

Lead in Armament

This particular expert feels we have made our most rapid advance in the matter of armament—a statement I won't question after visiting Lockheed, Douglas, Vega, Northrop and North American.

We started with little more than figurative pea-shooters which gave little more than figurative firepower. Today we lead the way all around, with cannon-carrying fighters that can blast anything out of the skies and .50-cal. machineguns on our bombers which have taught both the Japanese and the Nazis to give them a wide berth.

ZERO SLOWER THAN BEST U. S. PLANES

Washington, Oct. 10 (A. P.). —A Jap Zero plane, forced down in the Aleutians, has been repaired at the naval air station at San Diego and soon will be flown to the capital for performance tests.

Preliminary tests on the West Coast have shown, the Navy said, that the ship developed a speed of nearly 300 miles an hour, less than that of the best United States fighters.

At about 200 miles hourly, the early tests showed, the plane responded to light pressure on the controls, but at higher rates the controls become stiff. At 380 miles, in a dive, the Zero developed a marked flutter and vibration.

Britain, Canada Manacle Germans In Reprisal

OCT 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 10 — Britain and Canada fulfilled their threat of reprisal against Germany today, chaining 1,376 war prisoners in a man-for-man retaliation against the German manacling of the same number of prisoners two days ago.

The order went into effect at 5 P. M. at the same time that the British charged officialy that Germany, by her first so-called reprisal manacling of prisoners taken in the battle of Dieppe, had breached the Geneva convention for the humane treatment of captives.

Britain Denies Violation

Britain, on the other hand, contended that her actions, contrary to Nazi accusations, had abided by the convention.

Reports reaching London indicated that all the Germans ordered shackled were in Canadian camps. Most of the prisoners captured by the Germans at Dieppe were Canadians.

The Government said an unauthorized order had been issued before the Dieppe raid directing that the hands of German prisoners be bound "to prevent them from destroying papers," but that no prisoners were so treated and the order later was countermanded.

"Humane Treatment"

The statement said the Geneva convention did not prohibit the tying of prisoners' hands, merely prescribing "humane treatment."

[Associated Press]

In manacling prisoners as an act of reprisal, however, Germany specifically violated the Geneva convention, the statement averred.

The statement was made as the war-within-a-war over the shackling issue had reached a point threatening the whole structure of safeguards for prisoners of war. Briefly, these were the steps:

Nazi Counter-Threat

The Germans, accusing the British of handcuffing Germans captured at Dieppe and in a raid last Sunday on the Channel island of Sark, announced yesterday that they had chained 1,376 captives.

At noon today (7 A. M. E. W. T.) the dead line elapsed for the British threat to carry out counter-reprisals against an equal number of Germans in their hands.

At the same time, the dead line passed for a German retort that they would manacle three times the number of Britons in their hands.

So far, the British overtures to the Nazis for Swiss intervention to check the authenticity of the German charges—which had been denied repeatedly and insistently heretofore—have been spurned.

Britain Gives "Facts"

The British statement today said that in the Sark instance the ten men of the British raiding force were compelled to tie the hands of the Germans captured in order to bind them to their captors, but that no orders had been issued to that effect.

The Government statement said:

"In order that the true facts of the controversy about the tying of the hands of prisoners of war may be clearly before the public, the following statement is issued by His Majesty's Government:

"In the Dieppe raid the order was issued without authority to the effect that, wherever possible the hands of prisoners of war will be bound so that they cannot destroy their papers.

"On the complaint of the German Government the War Office at once, before there had been time to make inquiry, issued a statement that if any such order had been issued it would be countermanded because they considered that such an order might be held to imply that, irrespective of circumstances, the hands of prisoners of war should be bound.

"On inquiries being made, no evidence was found that any of the prisoners brought back from Dieppe had their hands tied. But the existence of the order came to light and it was countermanded.

Linked To Captors

"The raid on Sark was carried out by a party of ten officers and men.

"Seven of the party captured five Germans. The hands of the Germans were tied in order that their arms might be linked with their captors.'

"No orders, written or otherwise, had been issued but the prisoners had to be taken past German-occupied barracks on the way to the boats and precautions, therefore, were necessary. In spite of the precautions, four of the five Germans broke away shouting and had to be shot to prevent them from raising an alarm.

Tying Not Mentioned

"The Geneva Convention contains no statement about the tying of the hands of prisoners but prescribes humane treatment. The question at issue, therefore, is what constitutes humane treatment.

"Clearly this differs according to circumstances. There is a wide difference between what is appropriate to prisoners in safe custody and prisoners in the course of battle.

"It will be observed that the actions complained of by the German Government relate to action in the course of battle.

Reprisals Banned

"The German Government have, however, themselves taken action to tie the hands of prisoners of war in their custody and far removed from the battlefield as an act of reprisal. Acts of reprisal against prisoners of war are specifically forbidden by the Geneva Convention."

There was no immediate official word from the British or from the Germans who threatened yesterday to resort to the additional measure of manacling three times as many British prisoners if the British carried out their order.

The British War Cabinet discussed the German action yesterday and Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to make a full statement on the British position when the House of Commons reconvenes.

There was no indication from the British as to the extent to which the German prisoners would be shackled; whether they would be handcuffed or chained hand and foot.

The German reprisals were interpreted in London as indicating that the Commando raids had shaken the Germans considerably and that they took their drastic action in the hope of discouraging further such attacks.

SHACKLES PUT ON GERMANS

OCT 11 1942

British Begin Fettering Of Prisoners When Dead Line Is Passed

Receive No Word Of Nazis Freeing Manacled Dieppe Prisoners

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 10—Britain and Canada reluctantly started putting 1,376 German war prisoners in irons today in the absence of a reply from the Nazis to the demand that the same number of empire prisoners be freed of their fetters in German prison camps.

The British officially ignored the German threat that the Nazis would chain British prisoners on a three-to-one basis for every German shackled.

The Germans passed the noon deal line set for unchaining the

1,376 empire soldiers selected for exemplary punishment from among those lost by the Allies at Dieppe, mostly Canadians, in reprisal for alleged inhumane treatment of Germans by Commandos.

Admits 5 Were Tied Up

Shortly after the dead line passed, however, the British officially asknowledged that the five Nazis taken prisoner in the Commando raid on Sark Island in the Channel last Saturday night were tied up, but refused to concede that this constituted "inhumane treatment" under the precarious circumstances.

The Government defended the binding as necessary for the safety of the raiding force—a mere ten men seeking information, and it said such binding during fighting was not forbidden by the Geneva convention.

Repercussions of the curiously sinister chain rattling on both sides of the Channel were heard from the public.

Tea Instead Of Manacles

Housewives watching a German pilot parachute from his wrecked plane today in a southeastern town shouted : "Chain him! Put him in irons!" Brought down from the rooftop where he landed, he was given a cup of tea instead of manacles.

In a speech in Buckinghamshire, Edgar Louis Granville, the Liberal MP proposed that "the United Nations should give notice that unless our soldiers are freed from the Nazi chain gang the Allied air forces will bomb Berlin with mass raids without respite."

The Germans were accused by the Government of violating the Geneva convention by putting irons on prisoners already in camps, declaring reprisals on prisoners were specifically forbidden by the 1929 agreement.

Denies Fetters At Dieppe

The official statement also denied that any Germans were tied in the Dieppe Commando raid last August 19 although it said an unauthorized order providing for binding prisoners there was countermanded upon discovery.

A dispatch to London from Canada expressed the belief that all the Germans put in irons will be among those held in the Dominion, which houses Axis prisoners taken from many distant battle fields and sea fights and pilots who bailed out over English soil.

Vitally concerned because most of the Allied soldiers taken at Dieppe are Canadians, the Dominion started the shackling process at noon. Defense headquarters in Ottawa announced briefly:

"In accordance with the notification given to the protecting power (Switzerland) for German interests yesterday and since no word has been received that the Dieppe prisoners have been released from their chains, the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments have reluctantly taken the necessary steps to place in chains an equivalent number of German prisoners of war."

Sark Acts Explained.

Of the 10-man Sark Island raid, after which the Germans revived the charges they first raised and then dropped in connection with Dieppe, the British government statement said:

"* * * Seven of the party captured five Germans. The hands of the Germans were tied in order that their arms might be linked with their captors.

"No orders written or otherwise had been issued, but the prisoners had to be taken past German-occupied barracks on the way to the boats and precautions were therefore necessary. In spite of precautions, four of the five German prisoners broke away shouting and had to be shot to prevent them from raising an alarm. * * *"

Of the German interpretation the government said:

"The Geneva convention contains no statement about tying hands of prisoners but prescribes humane treatment. The question at issue is therefore what constitutes humane treatment.

"Clearly this differs according to circumstances. There is a wide difference between what is appropriate to prisoners in safe custody and prisoners in the course of battle."

Manacling of Germans Announced by Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 (AP).—The Canadian defense department announced today that "a certain number of German prisoners have been fettered in Canada."

The number fettered here and in Great Britain will equal the number of empire prisoners which the Germans announced were chained on October 9.

"All prisoners to be fettered must be medically fit," the defense department statement said. Certain categories of prisoners, including chaplains, medical personnel, the wounded and sick, stretcher bearers and non-combatants, were not chained here.

In Canada

OCT 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 10—With the expiration of a noon deadline, Canadian authorities issued an order today to start manacling German prisoners of war in retaliation for similar actions by the Germans against Canadians and Britons captured in the raid on Dieppe.

No word had been received from the Swiss consul general to whom the Canadian reprisal threat had been delivered last night for transmission to Berlin. Canada proceeded in accordance with her ultimatum.

Canadians And Dieppe Raid

Government officials said that both Britain and Canada were prepared to manacle German officers and men equivalent to the number of British prisoners the Germans already had placed in irons—that is, 1,268 men and 107 officers of the prisoners taken at Dieppe.

Most of the prisoners taken by the Germans at Dieppe were Canadians. Canadians made up the bulk of the force which on August 19 made the reconnaissance in force at that French coastal city and fought the German defenders for nine hours.

Enough Shackles Available

Officials retained hope to the last that it would not be necessary to enter into what they termed "a frightfulness of competition" with the Germans and that word would come before the noon dead line that the Germans had relented; still there was no slackening of the official attitude of retaliating in full measure to the German move.

Asked if sufficient shackles were available in Canada to effect the Canadian reprisal plan, an official said:

"We have been informed that enough can be found for the purpose."

Arrangements were started yesterday to have chains in readiness. Canada's Department of External Affairs remained in constant touch with the British Government. The preparations were so complete that nothing but a go-ahead signal was needed to apply the reprisals in Canada's prison camps.

Canada's Statement

The Dominion Government yesterday served notices of its retaliatory plans and shortly after noon today National Defense Headquarters issued this statement:

"In accordance with the notification given to the protecting power for German interests yesterday and since no word has been received that the Dieppe prisoners of war have been released from thir chains, the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments have reluctantly taken the necessary steps to place in chains an equivalent number of German prisoners of war."

Maryland and Virginia Soldiers Among New Arrivals in Britain

OCT 11 1942

Thousands of Troops Land to Train for Second Front

By the Associated Press.

A PORT IN THE BRITISH ISLES, Oct. 10.—Thousands more United States soldiers, equipped with distinctive bucket helmets and the latest field equipment, have arrived in Great Britain for intensive battle training for the second front.

A few of the troops were from Maryland and many from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Among the first landing was a detachment commanded by Maj. Sewell Watts of Baltimore and an artillery unit with many officers and men from Tidewater, Va.

The troops immediately joined the AEF already hard at work in this island base for future thrusts at Nazi-dominated Europe.

A safe crossing was disturbed only by minor alarms.

Arrival of American troops already is an old story to the people of this port who hardly blinked when they awoke to find more troops in town. The soldiers all carried bulky duffiebags and full campaign equipment when they walked down the gangplank.

There were no colors or regimental and division insignia to identify the troops as each unit assembled on the dock, then trudged under their heavy loads to railway stations.

At one station a British Army band played tunes ranging from "Dixie" to "Marching Through Georgia" while smiling British girls passed around sandwiches and hot tea.

A short train ride took the soldiers to brick barracks recently evacuated by British troops.

Advanced training will keep the new arrivals hardened and keyed for the day of action.

Last-War Army Paper Will Be Published Again

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—The *Stars and Stripes*, American Army newspaper which was published weekly in the last war, announced today it would begin publication on a six-day-week basis starting November 1.

The paper will consist of four tabloid-size pages making full use of American news services, including the Associated Press.

Subscriptions cost 10 cents a week.

AEF In Ireland Picks 'Sweetheart'

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Janet Barry, 18, of Belmar, N. J., is the sweetheart of the AEF in Northern Ireland.

Her photo was chosen today from among thousands submitted by American girls' soldier boy friends in a contest sponsored by the American Red Cross.

Corporal Albert Wexler, of Asbury Park, N. J., who entered her picture, had a chance to tell Janet all about it in a radio talk with her this afternoon.

He also was guest of honor at the formal opening of a new Red Cross hostel.

5 More Injured In Irish Bombings

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 10 (AP).—Two bomb explosions occurred after dusk tonight in Belfast, injuring two policemen and three girls near a police barracks. This was the fifth consecutive night that bomb explosions have occurred in Belfast, apparently as the result of an Irish Republican Army terrorist campaign.

Army Wife Saves Ship in Distress

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Credit for saving a ship at sea goes to Mrs. Brenda Traviner, 19-year-old wife of an Army radio operator.

She was helping her husband study his signal code by listening to the radio with him. She heard an SOS, notified authorities and the vessel was saved.

Coupon Ante Raised For Towels, Hosiery, Undies In England

OCT 11 1942

London, Sunday, Oct. 11 (AP)—Starting today Britons must give up clothing coupons for towels and more coupons will be required for women's full-fashioned hosiery and men's woolen underwear.

Towels are being rationed under a Board of Trade order to ease pressure caused by shortage of materials and labor in the cotton industry. The number of coupons per towel varies from one to three, depending on the size of the towel.

After going bare-legged most of the summer, the women now must give up three coupons instead of two for full-fashioned hosiery. Men's woolen long-sleeved undershirts and long drawers will require six coupons each instead of four.

In the current rationing period a Briton must stretch sixty clothing coupons over fourteen months, and the Government hinted the period might be extended.

Low Income Swedes To Get Extra Rations

Stockholm, Oct. 10 (AP)—Because individuals having less than 2,000 kronor (about $500 at par) taxable income are financially unable to add to their food supply by purchase of expensive unrationed commodities, the Swedish Food Commission has announced that a new rationing card will be issued only to these persons.

They will use this new card to receive extra rations of various rationed foodstuffs. The first such extra will be that of 450 grams (about 15¾ ounces) of yellow peas.

Fight For Food, Europe Urged

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 10—The British radio called upon the transport workers of Europe today to frustrate Nazi Field Marshal Hermann Goering's plan to feed Germany this winter even at the cost of starvation in the conquered countries.

In its broadcast entitled "London Calling Europe," picked up by CBS in New York, the radio declared:

"Field Marshal Goering, in his German harvest thanksgiving speech last Sunday, told his countrymen that as regards the satisfaction of hunger and nutrition, the German people come first and foremost.

"They'd Starve You; Starve Them"

"They are depending on you, the transport workers of Europe, for the safe and rapid delivery of food to the Reich.

"It is for the peasants to prevent food from being requisitioned, and for you, the transport workers, to prevent its delivery.

"See to it that what reaches Germany is unfit to eat. Let rain soak the wheat sacks. Let the potatoes freeze. See that the fish and meat are rotten before they reach Germany. . . .

"Goering announced the Germans are going to starve you. Your answer will be to do everything you can to feed your own people and to starve the Germans."

SABOTAGE IN BELGIUM

LONDON, Oct. 10—(AP) A Reuters dispatch, datelined "On the German Frontier," quoted the Belgian underground newspaper, "La Region Noire," today as saying that heavy sabotage had occurred at Malines, Belgian rail and factory center, and that more than 100 boys and girls from 13 to 18 years old had been arrested by the Nazis as hostages.

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Rise in German Deaths From Disease Reported

British 'Lancet' Says Air Raids Cut Infection Resistance

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Germany's death rate from infectious diseases, particularly in heavily bombed cities, is rising rapidly, "The Lancet" said today. The British medical journal reported that the German infant mortality in large cities was the highest since 1933.

Scarlet fever deaths among children in bigger centers—the only ones from which statistics are obtainable here—totaled 1,327 last year as compared to 445 in 1939, 'The Lancet" said. Fatalities among tuberculosis and diphtheria victims were also reported virtually trebled and death from whooping cough almost doubled.

"The worst figures come from towns which the Royal Air Force has bombed heavily, "The Lancet" said. "Weakened resistance to disease follows swiftly in the wake of a mass air attack. Germany also appears to be suffering acutely as a result of the mass call-up of doctors."

Fascists Expel Molfino, Trade Federation Chief

Accuse Veteran of Misusing Office for Personal Gain

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 10 (AP).—Giorgio Molfino, president of Italy's Fascist Trade Federation, has been expelled from the party for "having misused his public position in order to obtain personal advantages for himself," a Rome dispatch announced today.

Molfino, a lawyer by profession, took part in the 1922 Fascist "March on Rome" and was cited for conspicuous bravery in the Ethiopian campaign, in which he served as a captain in the Italian air force. He had been president of the Fascist Trade Federation since 1939.

NEW TYPE U-BOATS STRIKE OFF AFRICA

Number Of Victims In Activity Off Cape Palmas, Clouded By Censorship

OCT 11 1942

BY JOSEPH MORTON

(Associated Press Correspondent)

A United Nations Base in West Africa, Oct. 10—Small, new model German U-Boats, fought to a standstill in the North Atlantic, are striking renewed blows against Allied shipping off the bulge of West Africa, apparently carrying out plans laid years in advance and with the help of pro-Nazi countries which are technically neutral.

The names and numbers of ships sunk and many other details are shrouded in censorship but one flaming fact is not withheld—that U-Boats are off West Africa in number and are hard at work.

Questions Survivors

By visiting towns and native villages, many miles of sun-baked coast, questioning men from torpedoed ships and talking to responsible officials I am able to piece together the story behind much of the German activity.

From survivors of nearly a dozen torpedoed ships I learned that most of the enemy subs are small-sized craft mounting guns on their conning towers. British intelligence reports, available to every Allied sea captain, indicate this practice was adopted only since the start of the war.

Cape Palmas Focal Point

There are restrictions on saying how much is known about the bases from which these Nazi "shoat boats" operate, but it is permitted to disclose that the focal point of mysterious activity in fabled Cape Palmas, jutting into the sea at the extreme southwestern corner of the African bulge.

(Cape Palmas is at the southern tip of the Negro republic of Liberia, just west of the border with the ivory coast region of French West Africa, an area under control of the Vichy Government.)

From a U-boat commander's viewpoint the waters around it are ideal hunting ground. Not only must Allied ships bound north and south around Africa pass through it, but the area is well removed from the British naval stations at Freetown and Takorddi.

26 Allied Ships Sunk During Last 24 Hours, Germans Declare

OCT 11 1942

Four Warships Declared Victims in Atlantic And Volga River

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A German broadcast said today that 26 United Nations ships, including four warships, had been sunk in the last 24 hours.

It said the warships were sunk in the Atlantic and the Volga River and included a cruiser, two gunboats and a patrol boat.

There was no confirmation from any other source for this claim.

Except for a high command communique earlier, which said Nazi artillery had sunk two gunboats in the Volga at Stalingrad yesterday, there was no indication where or how these ships were reputed to have been sunk or to what nations they belonged.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 10 (AP).—The German high command reported today that 12 Allied merchant ships were sunk "directly before" the harbor of Capetown, South Africa, and another 10 in the North and South Atlantic and in the St. Lawrence River.

One ship reported sunk in the North Atlantic was the 15,000-ton refrigerator ship, Andalucia Star, said to have been bound for England with a cargo of foodstuffs.

There was no confirmation of these reported sinkings from any other source.

Norwegian Cargo Craft Boosts Atlantic Toll

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—Sinking of a medium-sized Norwegian merchantman by an enemy U-boat in mid-Atlantic during Augst was disclosed today by the navy, boosting to 487 the Associated Press tally of announced United Nations' losses in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Two torpedoes crashed into the cargo carrier's side without warning shortly after midnight. The wake of a third, barely inches astern, flashed by the listing vessel seconds later.

A fourth torpedo, blasting the topmast into the sea and further smashin gthe hull hit the shpi just as its thirty-six crew members pulled safely away.

While the raider pumped shell after shell into the sinking vessel and set her ablaze, the men in lifeboats watched at a distance.

64 Dutch Seamen Safe After Ordeal in Arctic

Lost Ship in Convoy to Russia Cast Away on Barren Isle

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Sixty-four Dutch seamen who were cast away on the barren northern shore of Novaya Zemblya Island, high in the Arctic, after losing their ship in a convoy to Russia have arrived here, Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported today. It said the men had received special leave to recover from their experiences. One seaman lost his legs from frostbite.

The men said they abandoned their bomb-crippled freighter, bound for Archangel, when she ran out of ammunition.

In their lifeboats, they chanced upon an American freighter which could not take them aboard but replenished their food supplies. After six days, the boats reached the north coast of the island, which juts far into the Arctic north of Russia's Arctic coast.

PACIFIC COAST TANKER SUNK

Four Of Gun Crew And Two Ship's Officers Lose Lives On Burning Craft

OCT 11 1942

Japanese Submarine Sends Torpedo Into American Vessel's Side

[By the Associated Press]

A West Coast Port, Oct. 10—Four men of a navy gun crew died, and the chief engineer and the third mate of a coastwise tanker lost their lives in an attack on the vessel by a Japanese submarine, the navy announced today. The other thirty-eight men aboard the tanker were saved.

Those rescued were half naked and half frozen, unshaven and tired but storming with a great anger. They were all men—real men—the navy said, from the two-fisted Norwegian-born skipper, Capt. Olaf Breiland, of Long Beach, to the youngest lad among the ten navy gunners who were trapped in their compartment by flames after the torpedo rocketed into the tanker in the still of the night.

Flames Set Off Ammunition

The flames set off machine-gun ammunition on the burning tanker as the crew took to boats. The men had an idea for a time that the submarine was shelling them.

Then the Japs fired a star shell into the sky in an attempt to sight the survivore. Captain Breiland decided not to send up any distress signals, for fear of drawing enemy fire to the lifeboats.

Just before dawn, a lumber carrier, defying the menace, steamed into the zone and turned its searchlights on the water. It located the captain's boat with its eighteen survivors and took them aboard. Later other boats were found and the occupants were rescued.

Surrounded By Fire

R. C. Tracy, 23, of Bell, Cal., was at the wheel of the tanker when the torpedo struck.

"The explosion shook me up and down for a few seconds," Tracy said, "and fire broke out immediately. I went over to the starboard bridge wing and saw the fire there, and when I went to the port side, it was the same.

"I ran into the chartroom but I couldn't get out there, either.

Run Through Flames

"There was a door leading down to the captain's cabin, but the companionway from the cabin to the deck was aflame.

"Captain Breiland and I had to run through that. We made the boat deck and found it afire forward. We climbed down the rail to the main deck, two decks below."

The four men of the navy gun crew who died were listed by the navy as Jim Dillehay Smith, of Tanner, Ala.; Victor William Navak, of El Camp, Texas; Alphie Rice Worthy, of Sacramento, and W. D. Boyett, of Bessemer, Ala.

JAP LOSSES AT SEA SET AT 358 SHIPS

Recent Allied Air Raids Take Heavy Toll of Enemy Vessels.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Battering offenses aimed by United Nations' air, sea and land forces at smashing Japanese power in the Pacific have claimed 358 enemy ships of all types since America's entry into the war, a review of official announcements disclosed today.

Allied Far Eastern raids this month cost the Japanese nine vessels, including five fighting ships and four merchantmen.

United States submarines, in 10 months of war patrols extending throughout the western Pacific, successfully attacked 115 enemy ships in all categories, counting 47 craft sunk, 19 probably sunk and 22 damaged. The cost of inflicting this damage has been five American submersibles.

New American successes in the Aleutians, where tons of bombs and shells have been raining destruction upon Japanese installations intermittently since early June, boosted to 39 the number of enemy ships destroyed or crippled in that area. United States aerial and naval spearheads now point at Kiska, the islands of Attu and Agattu having been cleared of enemy toe-holds.

Halifax Ship Fire Kills Two

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 10 (AP)—Two ship's stokers were killed today when they were trapped in the smoke-filled forecastle of their vessel, afire at a pier here. Three others were seriously burned, and it was feared more men may have lost their lives.

PORTUGAL, SPAIN ROYAL REVIVALS MAY BE SPEEDED

OCT 11 1942

Brazilian Wedding of Portuguese Pretender May Be First Step.

BY RICHARD DYER

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10.—(Wide World) The marriage October 15 of Dom Duarte Nuno, pretender to the Portuguese throne, and Princess Maria Francisca, of the former Brazilian royal family, may be an important step in a careful program for restoration of both Portuguese and Spanish monarchies.

That is the belief of competent observers here, both Portuguese and Spanish observers, who feel that such moves would have tacit British support, as a means of arresting any post-war reactions to fascism.

In commenting on recent dispatches from Bern which predicted an early return to Spain of Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, sources here close to the Spanish government predicted that the return would be preceded by declaration of a regency in favor of General Francisco Franco.

General Franco, exercising the regency of the restored Spanish monarchy, then would permit return of Don Juan as successor to the throne, but would retain in his own hands the reins of government and would step aside for actual ascension of Don Juan only "in event of unusual developments."

It was pointed out that the position of Franco in Spain is quite distinct from that of premier Antonio de Olivieria Salazar in Portugal, in that Franco regards the present government of Madrid as a personal accomplishment created in the face of the most strenuous opposition, while Salazar merely modified an existing government after coming into power.

Portugual Would Accept King

The same sources further indicated that the Portuguese people "would accept favorably restoration of the monarchy." They said Salazar has been quoted as stating his willingness to accept return of Dom Duarte to a restored Portuguese throne, once the pretender had married Princess Maria Francisca of the Brazilian Braganca line, which also has a claim to the throne.

One high Latin American diplomat, who knows the Iberian peninsula intimately, voiced the opinion that the "Portuguese people have been well prepared for restoration of the monarchy, and in general would welcome a king." The small diplomat said return to monarchy in Spain would not receive similar popular support, indicating that declaration of a Franco regency would be a logical first step.

Brazilian press comment on the forthcoming wedding and plans to restore both monarchies has been frequent, often expressing a hostility but slightly veiled.

The leading Rio de Janeiro morning daily "Correio da Manha," quoting telegrams from Berlin which reported restoration of the Spanish throne as a matter of months 'or even weeks," says:

"We know that Spain is governed by declared sympathizers of the Axis, 'non-belligerant' but certainly not neutral; we could never imagine this return to Spanish tradition without German approval, and we know such events would be dictated by their convenience to Germany.

"What is behind all this? We already know what 'Hispanism' is and what it means, we already know by what forms Teutonic minds thought to use the Imerian peninsula as an instrument of disturbance, if not of domination, in South America...."

One General Plan

Other comments have failed to find any implication of German influence in the restoration of either

(See add'l 16270

er monarchy, but regard early attempts at such restorations as foregone conclusions and are inclined to link monarchial aspirations in Spain and Portugal as both part of one general plan.

The wedidng scene will be Petropolis, beautiful, mountain-circled summer capital of Brazil and long home of the still existent Brazilian royal family.

Sponsors of the bride will be her sisters and brother-in-law, the Count and Countess of Paris, while the Spanish pretender Don Juan already has indicated he will name a personal representative who will act as best man for Dom Duarte. The Count of Paris is pretender to the non-existent throne of France.

Argentina, Chile Hit At Welles

OCT 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 10—Argentina and Chile, the only American nations, maintaining relations with the Axis, formally protested today assertions by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles that the two countries are being used as bases by Axis agents.

Both governments issued strong notes categorically rejecting Welles' statement in Boston Thursday night that ship sinkings in American waters have been due in part to the activity of Axis spies operating within their borders.

They declared in effect that they were loyal to their American neighbors and that Welles had painted a false picture of their relations with other Western Hemisphere republics.

Death Blow To Hopes

Observers here expressed belief the official reaction of the two governments had dealt a virtual death blow to Allied hopes that they might soon carry out recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro conference by severing all ties with the Axis.

Chilean Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa noted in a formal statement that Welles' speech came just as President Juan Antonio Rios was preparing to visit the United States. Government sources here speculated on the possibility that the President might postpone his trip pending an explanation from Washington.

In any event, informed Argentine quarters said, the speech has resulted in a definite cooling of relations between the United States and the two South American republics.

The Argentine foreign office characterized Welles' speech as "inopportune" and "crude," while an official Chilean statement said he had "offended the dignity of the country."

Two Nations Not Named

In his speech in Boston Welles did not refer to Argentina and Chile by name but said the two American republics still maintaining relations with the Axis were "permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors."

He added that "as a result of reports sent by these agents" ships of other American nations have been sunk without warning, and he expressed the hope that the two countries in question would not long continue to permit their sister republics to "be stabbed in the back by Axis emmissaries" operating in their territory.

Welles Keeps Mum

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of state, told his press conference today he had no comment on Argentina's and Chile's protest against his Thursday-night speech.

CHILE PROTESTS TO ROOSEVELT ON WELLES ADDRESS

OCT 11 1942

Ambassador Confers with Roosevelt 45 Minutes—Argentina Also Objects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10——(AP) Chile's protest against acting secretary of State Sumner Welles' speech in which he asserted Chile was being used as a base for Axis agents was conveyed to President Roosevelt today by Rodolfo Michels, the Chilean ambassador. Welles also attended the conference at the White House which lasted for 45 minutes.

The ambassador, smiling as he talked with reporters afterwards, said he had conveyed the protest from his government both orally and in a formal aide memoire.

President to Visit U. S.

In reply to questions, Michels added that he saw no reason to believe that President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile would cancel or postpone his contemplated visit to the United States.

"He has been invited as the head of a sovereign country," Michels stated, "and he will come in that capacity. I don't know of any reason that the trip will be postponed. President Roosevelt said he was looking froward with pleasure to the visit."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina called at Welles' office in the State department late today and told newsmen afterward that he had "fulfilled the instructions" of his government, which had announced in Buenos Aires it likewise was protesting the speech.

Espil talked with Welles for 45 minutes.

There was no comment from the State department, but Espil told newspapermen:

"I have fulfilled my instructions, which have been published previously."

The ambassador at first was hesitant to call the message he conveyed a "protest," but later conceded it was both a protest and a memorandum on the subject.

Michels described his visit as "very cordial," and said the President was "very kind."

Welles, in his speech at Boston last Thursday night, said both Argentina and Chile were being used as a base of operations for Nazi agents and expressed the hope that those two countries would follow other Latin American republics in declaring war or breaking relations with the Axis.

Knox Returns From Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Navy Secretary Knox returned today from an 18-day inspection trip to United States bases in the Caribbean area and to Rio de Janeiro, the Navy announced.

GREW SPEAKS AT DOUBLE 10 CHINA RALLY

Former Envoy To Japan And Chinese Minister Mark Date

OCT 11 1942

Call For Sacrifices To Insure Victory In Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 10—Greater sacrifices, matching those of the Chinese people, were asked of the American people tonight by two statesmen of the United Nations as the United China Relief observed "double ten"—China's Fourth of July.

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, and T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister and brother-in-law of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, were speakers at a "Salute to China Rally" in Carnegie Hall on the tenth day of the tenth month, the thirty-first anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

Warning his audience "the Pacific war is and will be a hard war," Grew described China's sufferings and asserted in his prepared text that "only when our own will to win is backed by the spirit of sacrifice and contribution of every man and woman in these, our United States, shall we be assured of victory."

"Fight For World To Come"

Following Soong's plea for some "United Nations Executive Council" to plan now for a stable, peaceful post-war world, Grew said that the war would be "well fought and well won if we fight for the world to come, and not merely against the enemies who threaten us."

Soong appealed for immediate action toward erecting the post-war structure, saying only the pressures of conflict would enable men to overcome obstacles to cooperation, and only an inspiring ideal would evoke enthusiasm among United Nations youth.

President Roosevelt, he said, "has again evinced his deep understanding of the political sentiments of an aroused Asia" in announcing the United States is ready to negotiate a new treaty relinquishing extraterritorial rights in China.

Correspondents Speak

Five American correspondents who returned from the Orient recently aboard the Gripsholm (Robert T. Bellaire, of the United Press; Joseph E. Dynan, of the Associated Press; Otto D. Tolischus, of the New York *Times;* John Goette, of the International News Service, and Gwen Dew, of the Detroit *News*) also addressed the rally.

Paying tribute to China's valor and courage, Grew said American sympathy for China was based on common views, "our respect for the individual as a man, our abhorrence of fanaticism, our allergy to the idea of the state as a religion in itself."

Grew said the Japanese had grown formidable and well equipped by utilizing "every dangerous force" in industry and technology to a high peak, and he warned the war held "immense" consequences for Americans.

"Master-Minded Japan"

"Should we lose," said Grew, "the United States would be faced by a master-minded Japan and an enslaved East Asia possessed within itself of every raw material, every climatic zone, all the sources of energy needed to maintain the most formidable and autarchic military power."

The Chinese, Soong said, have a "revolutionary" faith in themselves and also a "revolutionary faith in you, the democracy you Americans stand for and your courage to build new worlds."

In return China asks of America "revolutionary faith in yourselves and in the possibilities of democracy . . . to start now, realistically, to build the kind of democratic world that can stay democratic after this conflict."

Soong said China wanted action begun now to assure the four freedoms "for Asia as well as for Europe and the Americas."

10 MILLION MEN IN ARMED FORCES SEEN 1944 LIMIT

Senators Seek to Divide Nation's Manpower to Meet All Demands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) Ten million fighting men by the end of 1944 is the estimated limit of the American armed forces in the views, gathered today, of senators looking forward to the solution of a major pending problem, the most effective use of the nation's manpower.

Not every senator, by any means, would hazard a guess as to how big the Army, Navy and other arms of the service would grow, but several questioned because of their concern with military affairs named ten million as the probable maximum.

Some thought that fewer men would meet the combat demands of the United States for some time to come, even if a major front called them somewhere.

Division of Manpower

The problem about which the senators are introducing bills is how to divide available manpower among the armed forces, agriculture and industry, all linked in equally vital work for the war effort. The ability to equip, clothe and feed a great army was given as the principal limitation on its size.

Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production board, told reporters this week that he believed there was a limit, but he declined to state what it was. He did say that the country could equip and supply ten million men, if enough time is provided.

"Nelson didn't say how soon that would be," Senator Lodge (R-Mass.) pointed out.

With about 4,500,000 men in the Army now, both Senators Hill (D-Ala.) and Taft (R-Ohio) estimated that the figure would be raised to 7,500,000 by the end of 1943. The Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel, they said, would account for the remainder of the 9,000,000.

Questions for Administration

To Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), the riddle of the ceiling on the military roster was a series of questions for the administration to answer.

"How many men are we going to have?" Senator Wheeler asked.

"How are we going to use the men we already have without shipping facilities? The farmers are entitled to know how much they have to raise to support the men. And the manufacturers, mining and lumber interests must have some definite idea what will be needed from them. At present no one knows, because there is no coordination among the various departments in Washington. Up to date, there is nothing but confusion."

Senator Brown (D-Mich.) said he had the impression the Army was "about big enough now for the time being." He and several others have urged Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system, to defer the drafting of farm workers, because they considered the labor shortage the big problem.

TIRES FOR ALL IS U. S. PLAN

OCT 11 1942

OPA Construes Baruch Report As Requiring Provision For Everyone

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 10—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today announced the Government's plan to provide tires to keep every passenger car "rolling for essential mileage' 'throughout the war.

The announcement—setting forth strictest control over mileage, speed, rubber, gasoline, tire care and car-sharing—was the first official indication that the Office of Price Administration construed the recent Baruch committee report as calling for tires for every driver.

Robert W Horton, deputy director of OPA in charge of information, confirmed this interpretation when questioned by saying:

"The Baruch committee, after a long and careful study, said that everybody could get tires. This is our plan, to try and get tires to everybody."

Offers No Guarantee

Horton said, however, that doubt

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existed in his own mind whether this objective could be obtained, and added that OPA could offer no guarantee of performance.

Henderson's plan would authorize tire replacements in the form of recaps, used tires or new tires of various quality grades.

In every case, the replacement will be the "minimum grade of tire that will serve for the mileage granted in the gasoline ration book," he stated.

Strict Adherence Needed

"The Government's undertaking to keep tires on all passenger cars with driving reduced to essential mileage," his statement cautioned, "is a goal which can be reached only if driving is brought within the 5,000-mile-a-year average recommended by the Baruch report, and if there is strict adherence to the thirty-five-mile-an-hour speed limit.

"Any failure to accomplish the mileage limit or speed cut will result in stricter curtailments to prevent excessive drain on the national rubber resources."

Steps Outlined

The five steps in the Government plan follow:

Rationing of used tires and recaps and new tires now in stock to provide as far as possible the minimum essential mileage to each of the nation's passenger cars.

Actual control of each car's mileage through the rationing of gasoline to prevent unnecessary driving and to hold the national average down to 5,000 miles a car a year.

Compulsory periodic inspection of all tires to guard against abuse and to prevent wear beyond the point where they can be recapped.

Denial of gasoline and of tire replacement to cars whose drivers persistently violate the national thirty-five-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Capacity use through car sharing of every car on every trip so far as possible.

A national stock pile of "all the idle passenger-car tires in the country" must be created if the plan is to work, Henderson said, adding that the details of the stock-piling program would be announced within three or four days.

Begins In November

The complete mileage rationing program will go into operation, he said, when coupon rationing of gasoline on a nation-wide basis begins November 22.

Associates of Henderson disclosed that the stock pile of used and unused idle tires would be built up through an appeal for voluntary sales by motorists of all tires owned by them in excess of five for each car.

The Rubber Reserve Corporation, owned by the Government, will purchase the tires at prices fixed by OPA.

Will Pick Up Tires

To make the plan as effective as possible, arrangements have even been made with the American Express Company to pick up the tires offered for sale at the motorists' residences.

It was noted that any incentive to "hoard" tires against future needs would be removed by the program for supplying tires to all drivers.

Under the tire replacement plan, Henderson said, motorists who use their cars but little will get certificates for recaps. If their worn tires cannot be recapped, they will get used tires.

To Provide Tires

Others will get recaps or new tires of the various grades now in dealers' stocks — "but always," Henderson added, "the minimum amount of rubber will be issued to meet the individual need."

proximately 6,000,000 tires, many of them new. Under the scheme as it is anticipated here, these would be restored by the Government to the tire-rationing pool as a further means of keeping some 20,000,000 or more passenger cars rolling.

The tire industry already is making plans to produce approximately 1,000,000 reclaimed rubber tires monthly. Present indications, the rubber industry experts say, are

[By the Associated Press]

that all tire manufacturers will be in production of reclaimed rubber tires by the end of the year.

Tire, Gas Rations Parallel

Under another phase of the contemplated rationing program a motorist's eligibility for tire replacements would be determined by his gasoline allowance.

With only an "A" card entitling him to sufficient fuel for approximately 240 miles of driving monthly, he will have little chance to buy a tire of any kind. If he gets additional gasoline permitting 560 miles of driving monthly, he would be entitled to buy a reclaimed rubber casing or a recapped tire.

Allowed fuel for between 560 and 1,000 miles monthly, he would be eligible to purchase a Grade B new casing.

Recap, If Possible

A gasoline allowance good for more than 1,000 miles a month would make the motorist eligible to buy a first-line pre-war tire, if available. If casings of that quality were not available, he would have first call on tires of lower grade.

A stipulation applying to all classifications would be that no motorist could purchase new casings if his tires could be recapped.

Extras Would Revert To Government Pool

OCT 11 1942

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Oct. 10—When gasoline rationing is made nation wide within the next few weeks, one of the jolts probably in store for the average motorist is that he will not be permitted to own more than five tires for each vehicle registered in his name.

According to word reaching automotive circles here, the applicant for a rationing card will have to swear that he does not own more than five tires for each of his cars, or indicate a willingness to sell the extra casings to the Government.

Also Slated For The East

Representatives of the nation's rubber industry say this program, which will be extended to the Eastern States already operating under the gasoline-rationing plan, probably will result in the release of ap-

UNION PLANS FINISH FIGHT

OCT 11 1942

Machinists' Group of AFL To Take Old Issue To Convention Floor If Possible

Jurisdictional Row May Determine Supreme Authority Of Labor Body

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, One., Oct. 10—The machinists' union prepared today to demand a convention floor showdown in its four-year-old fight with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, stirred by information that the council had instructed the resolutions committee to ignore a resolution designed to resolve the issue.

While most delegates to the AFL convention here took a week-end rest after five days devoted almost exclusively to hearing visiting orators, it was learned that Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, had summoned the IAM executive council to Toronto to plan the fight on the AFL executive council. Brown's immediate problem was getting the issue before the convention.

Origin Of Fight

The fight grew out of a long series of disputes between the machinist and the carpenter's unions over whose members would do certain work, but the machinists contend the simple jurisdictional row has resolved itself into the issue whether the convention or the council is the supreme AFL authority.

The machinists contend that by mandate of the 1914 convention the AFL president must set forth the machinists' jurisdiction on request of an employer, but that since 1918 the executive council has restrained William Green, president.

A letter to the delegates, distributed by the Machinists, said the council gagged Green because of the threat of William C. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, to stop paying per capita tax.

The machinists argue that Carpenters have been "hijacking" jobs and requiring members of the Machinists Union to pay dues to the Carpenters.

The Machinists contend their fight, though brought before previous conventions, has never been decided by the convention itself but only by the executive council.

WAR IN ALASKA LACKS GLAMOR

U. S. Soldiers Operating In Land Where Trees Are Rare And Roads Few

Combat Posts Are Built Of Dirt Walls Around Tents And Barracks

OCT 11 1942

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

An Advanced Army Post in Alaska, Oct. 10 (Wide World)—The war in Alaska is not being fought on the tourist routes.

It is being fought in a country where a tree is a rarity and a caribou trail looks as friendly as a paved highway.

The combat posts of the United States Army are not beautiful. They do not conform to the square-with-a-parade-ground-in-the-middle pattern of peacetime forts.

These Alaskan posts are places of dirt walls around tents and barracks, of V or S-shaped slit trenches outside almost every door, of fox holes that are menaces to life and limb on dark nights. And if the stranger has a hard time finding the post headquarters—well, a Japanese might not find the power house, either.

Blue Uniform A Memory

The commanders left their dress blouses somewhere else, and the blue uniform of full dress is something out of an old memory book. The hills are the same as they always were, unless you look closely. If you do look closely, you find out why all the Japanese planes did not return from the Dutch Harbor raid in June.

Of course, the air war at the moment is the important war here. Foot soldiers have yet to see action, but the planes that roar over the top of tents and huts are not on training missions. And the emptiness of sub-Arctic beaches is broken now and again by bodies which have washed in.

Some Are Japs, Some Not

Some are Japanese officers wearing the ceremonial belly-band which is supposed by tradition to make them invincible (and is incidentally a nice place to conceal an extra knife or pistol if captured). Some other bodies are not Japanese.

But the foot soldiers are battling in their own way—engineers, infantry, artillery. Most Alaska combat posts started from scratch less than a year ago—and the men have been scratching ever since to get gun positions built, roads constructed, airfields cut from the tundra.

Swamps where caribou were thick a year ago have no caribou within miles today — they simply moved away because they were unable to stand the constant clatter of bulldozers and the clashing of truck gears.

Of course, every combat post is on constant alert. Dutch Harbor was not too much surprised by the June raid of Japanese planes; and none of the combat posts would be surprised at all if another raid came tonight. Every gun, every observation post is on a twenty-four-hour basis.

Hitler's Plans in Russia

OCT 11 1942

Heavy Withdrawal of Airpower From Stalingrad For More Pressing Purposes Forecast

By DEWITT MACKENZIE,
Wide World War Analyst.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Hitler's announcement that he has achieved his main objective at Stalingrad and therefore will depend on bombardment rather than infantry to complete the operation of reducing the city would seem to cover a much more important issue than appears on the surface.



Dewitt MacKenzie.

There is a sound reason, in my view, to believe he is preparing to weaken his position there by a heavy withdrawal of airpower for other and even more pressing purposes.

His peculiar statement broadcast by a spokesman obviously was calculated to prepare the German public for a slowing down of the attack on Stalingrad and perhaps disappointment at the failure to capture this amazing colossus. Probably it also was intended to soften the disclosure of the extent of the huge German losses.

However, it is doubtful that Hitler would thus tacitly admit the blows he has been taking were it not for the necessity of making a quick shift in his plans. The only logical move of real magnitude would appear to involve his air force, the major part of which he has been employing in the bloodiest and biggest siege of history.

My reasons for believing this represents his purpose are: One—The devasting, Anglo-American bombing raids against Nazi war industries and transport systems in Western Europe are hitting the Reich in a vital spot and hurting like the devil.

Lille Raid Is Illustration.

We have a fine illustration of this in yesterday's raid against the French industrial city of Lille by 100 of our great bombers, supported by a fleet of 500 British fighter planes.

The time has arrived when Hitler must try to halt these assaults and that would necessitate the withdrawal of warplanes from the Russian front.

2. The Nazi all-highest has been displaying jangling nerves over the fear of an Allied attack somewhere in Western Europe.

He has been hastily strengthening his ground forces here, there and everywhere and he undoubtedly feels the necessity of repairing his now comparatively weak air defenses.

3. Because Hitler has been so engaged on the Russian front that he has had to quit large-scale bombing of Britain, John Bull naturally has been free to get ahead with the business of piling up resources.

4. In order to throw every ounce of weight he could into the assault of Stalingrad, the Fuehrer even stripped Rommel of air power. This not only deprived the Nazis of strength to continue the offensive against Egypt but also placed them in a most uncomfortable defensive position.

There is an ever-growing danger of Allied attack against the Axis Army in Libya and Nazi warplanes must be sent there.

5. Indications are that the Nazi chief hopes to be able to drive eastward along the foothills of the Caucasus Mountain range to the Caspian Sea in an effort to cut the Russian transport line from the Persian Gulf. This would call for more air power since the Reds have been holding well in that area.

Big Air War Seen in Spring

6. Apart from all these considerations, there is one which basically is of even more pressing importance. Hitler must at once begin to prepare for the great war of the air which most certainly will be waged next spring over Western Europe. That battle is likely to determine the course of the war and length of time it will last.

Hitler's air losses in Russia have been terrific. In addition, he has had his first line warplanes in such constant action that his entire fleet is badly in need of rest and overhauling.

It will take him from now until spring to repair the damage and replace the losses. Indeed it's quite likely the intervening six months won't give him the time he needs especially since he may be called upon to conduct large-scale operations, both defensive and offensive, during the next few months.

The cold fact is that Hitler made a great contribution to the Allied cause when he tied such a great portion of his air force to infantry operations in the Caucasus.

Of course, he is gambling greatly at a decisive moment in the war. If he made a quick kill and swept down through the Caucasus into the Middle East, thereby securing the oil and other supplies and threatening the whole structure of the British hold on the Mediterranean, he would have gone far toward winning the war.

On that basis history may say his Russian gamble was justified, but the fact remains that in the exertions of his now-or-never spring the Fuehrer has spiked himself badly.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.10-(AP)-AT LEAST 500 FIGHTER PLANES ESCORTED THE U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES IN FRIDAY'S RAID ON LILLE, OCCUPIED FRANCE, COMPETENT GERMAN QUARTERS SAID TONIGHT.

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IT WAS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A MAJORITY OF THE BOMBERS NEVER REACHED THEIR TARGET, SEVEN HAVING BEEN SHOT DOWN BEFORE UNLOADING THEIR BOMBS AND MOST OF THE OTHERS HAVING BEEN FORCED TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS TO ESCAPE ATTACKING GERMAN PLANES.

(ALLIED STATEMENTS IN LONDON SAID ALL THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE TARGET AREA AND ONLY FOUR BOMBERS WERE LOST. THE NUMBER OF ESCORTING FIGHTER PLANES WAS NOT DISCLOSED IN LONDON.)

LONDON, OCT. 10-(AP)-RAF BOMBER PILOT OFFICER DAN SHUMAN OF STATESBORO, GA., WILL SEND A RADIO MESSAGE TO HIS FOLKS BACK HOME TONIGHT, BUT THE VOICE WILL NOT BE HIS OWN.

DAN, WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER THE CONTINENT SOME TIME AGO, NOW IS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE. HIS BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN IN A RAID SOME TIME AGO.

HE WROTE A LETTER TO MRS.FRANCES DEXTER, FORMERLY OF OMAHA, WHO NOW IS IN CHARGE OF THE INFORMATION DESK AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS EAGLE CLUB IN LONDON.

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"HELLO, MRS.DEXTER," HE STARTED. "I'M ALWAYS ASKING FOR FAVORS SO HERE GOES. I'D LIKE TO BROADCAST TO MY FOLKS BY PROXY. I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM MY FOLKS YET BUT I'D LIKE FOR THEM TO HEAR FROM ME."

DAN SAID HE WANTED THE MESSAGE HOME TO START WITH, "HELLO MA AND PA, THIS IS A STOOGE FOR YOUR LITTLE SON DAN."

THOSE WORDS AND THE REST OF THE MESSAGE WILL BE SPOKEN AT 8 P.M. EASTERN WARTIME TONIGHT (VIA MUTUAL) WITH PILOT OFFICER BASIL ANDREWS OF GLENCOE, ILL, AS DAN'S "STOOGE." ANDREWS IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM MALTA AFTER TAKING PART IN THE BIG AIR SEA CONVOY BATTLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MRS.DEXTER REMEMBERS SHUMAN AS A "GAY, TALKATIVE, IRREPRESSIBLE BOY WHO'D BE SURE TO WANT TO DO SOMETHING OF THIS KIND."

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 10-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT 54 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN NORTH AFRICA, 45 BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES AND NINE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, IN "BITTER AIR COMBATS."

(THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 12 BRITISH PLANES WERE MISSING FROM VARIOUS OPERATIONS IN EGYPT AND LIBYA YESTERDAY.)

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ITALIAN PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR 20 ALLIED AIRCRAFT, GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 25 MORE "DURING INTENSE AIR ACTIVITY ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES DESTROYED NINE MORE.

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ITALIAN POSITIONS WERE ATTACKED BY LARGE FORMATIONS OF ALLIED BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS WHICH WERE INTERCEPTED AND ENGAGED BY THE AXIS AIR FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "BITTER AIR COMBATS" TOOK PLACE, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

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30.24-19267

CAIRO, OCT. 10-(AP)-CAPTAIN HAROLD W. EDMONDS OF GARDEN CITY, N.Y., SCORED A DIRECT BOMB HIT RECENTLY ON A SHIP IN THE HARBOR AT BENGASI, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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CAPT. EDMONDS' "PINK ELEPHANT" PLANE--AS THE FOUR-ENGINED B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS ARE KNOWN IN THIS WAR THEATER--WAS TORN BADLY BY AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL BUT IT GOT HOME SAFELY.

LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-"CHAIN HIM, PUT HIM IN IRONS," SHOUTED SEVERAL WOMEN WHO SAW A GERMAN PILOT PARACHUTING FROM A DAMAGED PLANE WHICH ATTACKED A TOWN IN SOUTHEAST BRITAIN TODAY.

BUT WHEN THE PILOT WAS BROUGHT DOWN FROM A ROOFTOP TO WHICH HE HAD FLOATED, HE WAS GIVEN INSTEAD A CUP OF TEA.

HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, OCT. 10-(AP)-EDGAR LOUIS GRANVILLE, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID IN A SPEECH LAST NIGHT THAT THE "UNITED NATIONS SHOULD GIVE NOTICE THAT UNLESS OUR SOLDIERS ARE FREED FROM THE NAZI CHAIN GANG THE ALLIED AIR FORCES WILL BOMB BERLIN WITH MASS RAIDS WITHOUT RESPITE."

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"LET THE BBC TELL THIS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE," GRANVILLE SAID, "SO THEY WILL KNOW THE NAZIS ARE RESPONSIBLE. IT'S THE ONLY WAY."

GRANVILLE WAS REFERRING TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND YESTERDAY THAT 107 BRITISH OFFICERS AND 1,269 MEN HAD BEEN PLACED IN FETTERS IN REPRISAL FOR SIMILAR ACTION ALLEGEDLY TAKEN AGAINST GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN--A CHARGE THE BRITISH HAVE DENIED.

THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD RETALIATE BY MANACLING THE SAME NUMBER OF GERMANS UNLESS THE NAZIS RESCINDED THEIR ACTION BY NOON TODAY. SIMILAR ACTION AGAINST GERMAN PRISONERS IN CANADA WAS PROMISED LAST NIGHT IN OTTAWA.

PRISONERS

LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-OFFICIAL GERMAN ORDERS APPEARING IN CHANNEL ISLAND NEWSPAPERS, COPIES OF WHICH WERE BROUGHT BACK BY COMMANDO RAIDERS WHO LANDED ON SARK ISLAND OCT. 3, WERE OFFERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT AS PROOF OF ITS CHARGE THAT THE GERMANS ARE DEPORTING BRITISH SUBJECTS TO GERMANY.

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ONE SUCH NOTICE, SIGNED BY FIELD COMMANDER COL. KNACKFUSS AND DATED JERSEY, SEPT. 15, SAID THAT "PERSONS WHO HAVE THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCE NOT ON CHANNEL ISLANDS," AND "ALL THOSE MEN NOT BORN ON CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ARE 16 TO 70 YEARS OF AGE" WOULD BE "TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY."

ACCOMPANYING THIS NOTICE WAS A CENSUS FORM TO THE FILLED OUT "BY ALL PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY, TO WHOM SAID NOTICE REFERS."

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE APPEARED IN "LA GAZETTE OFFICIELLE" OF THE GUERNSEY STAR ON SEPT. 26:

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"ALL PERSONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1942, FOR EVACUATION, HAVE NOW TO REPORT ON SUNDAY SEPT. 27, 1942, AT TIMES MENTIONED IN THE ORDER AT THEIR ASSEMBLING PLACES FOR EMBARKATION."

THE NOTICES WERE PUBLISHED IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

NEW YORK, OCT 10-(AP)-TRANSATLANTIC RADIO WAVES SIZZLED TODAY AS 18-YEAR-OLD JANET BARRY, OF BELMAR, N.J., NAMED "SWEETHEART OF THE A.E.F." FOR IRELAND AND ENGLAND, ASSURED CORPORAL ALBERT WEXLER, SIGNAL CORPS, OF ASBURY PARK, N.J., SHE WAS WAITING FOR HIM "WHETHER IT BE SIX MONTHS OR SIX YEARS."

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MISS BARRY WAS SELECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE A.E.F. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUBMITTED BY CORP. WEXLER IN A CONTEST CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHOICE WAS MADE BY MAJOR GENERAL RUSSEL P. HARTLE, COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS, AND THE BROADCAST WAS CARRIED IN THIS COUNTRY BY NBC.

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WITH WASHINGTON--CHINA

OTTAWA, OCT. 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CANADA IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY WITH CHINA RELINQUISHING EXTRA-TERRITORIAL AND RELATED RIGHTS ENJOYED BY CANADIANS UNDER EXISTING TREATIES BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 10-(AP)-REUTERS QUOTED THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT PREMIER STALIN HAD ISSUED A DECREE CREATING A SINGLE MILITARY COMMAND IN RUSSIA AND ABOLISHING THE SYSTEM OF POLITICAL COMMISSARS ATTACHED TO THE ARMED FORCES.

LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-GEN.WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, AND THE MAHARAJAH OF NAVANAGAR COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS TODAY TO CARE FOR SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF THE 12,000 POLISH REFUGEE CHILDREN WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY IN IRAN FROM RUSSIA.

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THE MAHARAJAHS OF NAVANAGAR AND PATIALA HAVE AGREED TO CARE FOR UP TO 5,000 CHILDREN EACH ON THEIR GREAT ESTATES IN INDIA. THE CHILDREN ARE ORPHANS WHOSE PARENTS DIED AFTER BEING DEPORTED TO DISTANT PARTS OF RUSSIA DURING THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF POLAND.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME ON THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AND WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTENTIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS. DISCUSSIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN INITIATED WITH THE CHINESE MINISTER IN OTTAWA.

"THE RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS WILL NOT IN ANY WAY ADVERSELY AFFECT EXISTING LAND OWNERSHIP BY CANADIANS IN CHINA OR FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL, RESIDENCE AND TRADE IN THAT COUNTRY," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"THE RESULT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE PROPOSED TREATY SHOULD BE A FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE EXISTING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

WHILE CANADA HAS NO DIRECT CONCESSIONS FROM CHINA, THE DOMINION IS INCLUDED IN THE TERMS OF THE EXISTING TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. CANADIAN PROPERTY IN CHINA IS LARGELY OWNED BY MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS BELIEVED THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA IS THE LARGEST CANADIAN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY-HOLDER IN CHINA.

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THE CITATION CREDITED CATALLO WITH SAVING THE LIFE OF A COMRADE ON SEPT.17 DURING A JAPANESE AIR RAID ON AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN NEW GUINEA, WHERE HE WAS ASSISTING IN PREPARING THE PLANE ON WHICH HE SERVED AS BOMBARDIER AND CO-PILOT FOR A BOMBING MISSION.

"CATALLO AND THE REST OF THE CREW," THE CITATION SAID, "ATTEMPTED AN IMMEDIATE TAKEOFF, REMAINING WITH THEIR PLANE WHEN BOMBS STARTED FALLING WHILE IT WAS BEING TAXIED INTO POSITION.

"ONE STICK OF FOUR BOMBS FELL WITHIN 30 YARDS, FILLING THE PLANE WITH SHRAPNEL AND DAMAGING IT SO SEVERELY AS TO RENDER IT UNSERVICEABLE AND WOUNDING ALL BUT ONE OF THE CREW.

"THE PILOT WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN THE LEFT ELBOW AND WAS BLEEDING PROFUSELY.

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"CATALLO, ALTHOUGH PAINFULLY WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT THIGH, IMPROVISED A TOURNIQUET FOR THE PILOT'S ARM AND ASSISTED HIM OUT OF THE PLANE AND IN THE MIDST OF CONTINUED BOMBING CARRIED HIM THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RUNWAY TO RELATIVE SAFETY.

"WHEN TRANSPORTATION WAS PROCURED, CATALLO USED HIS OWN BODY AS A CUSHION FOR THE WOUNDED PILOT. HIS COURAGEOUS AND SELF-SACRIFICING ACTION UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED THE LIFE OF THE PILOT."

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 10-(AP)-Copies of the Vienna newspaper Wiender Tagblatt reported today the execution of two Vienna officials for stealing thousands of textile cards and selling them.

London, Oct. 10-(AP)-Occupants of a lifeboat from a torpedoed Netherlands vessel were landed today at Lisbon by the Portuguese shipCubango nearly a month after their ship was sunk , the Netherlands news agency Aneta reported tonight. Three other lifeboats were missing. The entire crew of 52, with the exeeption of the captain and a steward managed to get away in the four boats.

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London -- Add Cassidy

The Spectator, however,took another view, holding that it was "not a very happy inspiration on the part of the Associated Press of America--unless journalistic coups are the sole ende of journalism--to instruct its correspondents at Moscow tp put to Stalin the three questions . . ."

It objected to the use made of Stalin's replies by enemy propagandists and second front advocates.

Havana, Oct. 10-(AP)-Diplomatic recognition will be extended by Cuba to the Soviet Union,soon, it was said today by prime minister Dr. Ramon Zaydin in an address delivered at any anti-Facist rally. It was state unofficially that notes preparing the way for recognition had been exchanged through the Russian embassy in Washington.

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Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Oct. 11-(AP)-Thirteen members of the United States army air forces and a medical corps officer were awarded Silver Stars today by Major General George C. Kenney for gallantry in action. Winners of the awards were:

Major Edwin B. Broadhurts, 609East Hancock St., Smithfield, N.C.; Major Kenneth R. Kreps, 714 Northcroft Ave., Hollywood, Cal.; Major William E. McDonald, Peabody, Kans.; Sergt. Charles D. Franklin, Jr., 1825 SixthStreet, Meridan, Miss.; Second Lieut. Grover J. Gardner, 3509 Brooklyn St., Kansas City, Mo.; Capt.Charles a Baumhauer, Whistler, Ala. (Medical Corps); Major Robert E. Northcut, 1254 Linden Ave., Halethorpe, Md.; Capt. Ben. S. Irvin, Washington, Ga.; Capt. John D. Mainwaring, Glencove, N.Y.; Capt. Alvin J. Mueller, New Braunfels, Texas; First Lieut. Wilson A. Chapman, Quitague, Texas; Second Lieut. Gene F. Drake, 1011 Greenwood Ave.. Wilmette, Ill; Second Lieut. Claude H. Bernett, Jr., 725 One Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.; First Lieut. A.B. Jack Domalson, 1304 South Knoxville,St., Tulsa, Okla.

Major Broadhurts was decoratedit for his part in an action over Davao in the Philippines last Jan. 9, when he commanded a formation of Flying Fortresses which scored direct hits on a Japanese battleship and destroyed a large quantity of enemy supplies.

The citation said weather conditions were extremely poor, but that Broadhurts had pressed home the attack with devastating effect.

Major Kreps and Major McDonald received their awards for heroic action near Mariveles, the Philippines, on Dec. 30. "Kreps and McDonald were being evacuated from Mariveles," said the citation, "when the boat on which they were passengers was suddenly attacked by several Japanese planes. Disregarding their own safety, Kreps and McDonald assisted in maintaining order and aidedit in removing the personnel from the boat.

"The gallantry they displayed during the attack did much to preserve the discipline that is in keeping with the highest standards of the service."

Sergt. Franklin's citation said he was operating the lower turret guns of a Flying Fortress when it was attacked by a large formation of Japanese fighters while participating in a bombing mission overLae, New Guinea, on July 4. In the face of heavy enemy fire, Franklin and another gunner shot down two of the attacking planes.

Lieut. Gardner, a fighter pilot, received his decoration for helping to beat off a Japanese bombing attack on Darwin, Australia, last April 4. Although is guns jammed early in the fray and he was the target of heavy fire from the eny bombers, he succeeded in clearing his guns and sent one of the bombers down in flames.

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"His determination to complete his mission despite heavy obstacles was in keeping with the finest traditions of the service," the citation said.

Capt. Baumhauer was decorated for heroism during a Japanese air raid on Port Moresby April 26, when he left shelter to assistm wounded comrades, exposing himself to enemy fire. Said the citation: "He did a great deal to relieve the pain and suffering of wounded men and helped to establish a feeling of safety and security among the personnel who had been through a harrowing experience."

Capt. Mueller was decorated for his part in a bombing forway overLingayen Gulf in the Philippines on Dec. 11, 1941, when his Flying Fortress was intercepted by g five Japanese fighters. During the engagement his plane shot down one of the attacking craft and damaged several others.

Lieut. Chapman, a fighter pilot, was credited with dowing a Japanese Zero fighter when his formation intercepted a large force of enemy planes overDarwin on Aug. 23. The citation said he had displayed gallangry in keeping with the highest standards of the service.

Lieut. Drake, also a fighter pilot, received his award for participating in the interception of a large formation of Japanese bombers and fighter which attacked Darwin on July 30. Disregarding heavy cannon and machinegun fire from the enemy, Drake harried the raiders continuously, shooting down one bomber. His own plane was so badly shot up he was forced to bail out.

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Capt. Mainwaring's citation said he was leading a flight of Airocobras over New Guinea on May 29 when he noticed that one of his planes had been attacked by approximately 18 enemy fighters. Turning back he plunged headon into the fray, shot down the leader of the Japanese formation and scattered the others. He then reformed his own group and made a coordinated attack on the scattered enemy planes, destroying three more and possibly two others.

"Leadership and gallangry of this type are in keeping with the finest traditions of the UnitedStates Army Air Forces," the citation added.

Donaldson won his Silver Star over Clark Field in the early stages of the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. His citation said that while flying on patrol he became separated from his formation but continued to search for enemy planes that were expected to attempt a dawn attack. "He observed three enemy planes approaching," the citation said, "skilfully maneuvered into position, opened fire and caused two of them to burst into flames."

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Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Saturday, Oct. 10-(AP)-Gen. MacArthur conferred the Distinguished Service Cross today on Staff Sergeant Albert L. Catallo of (7452 Ternes St.) Dearborn, Mich., for "Extraordinary heroism" in action with the United States Army Air Forces.

ADD UNDATED JAP SINKINGS

IN THE MARINE-HELD SOLOMONS, WHERE THE NAVY YESTERDAY DISCLOSED THAT DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES SANK A DESTROYER, DAMAGED ANOTHER AND TORPEDOED AND BOMBED A 7,100-TON CRUISER, THE ANNOUNCED SCORE OF NIPPONESE VESSELS SUNK OR DAMAGED HAS MOUNTED TO 38.

TOKYO, POINTING TO A RECENT REVIEW OF UNITED STATES WARSHIP LOSSES, WHEREIN 39 AMERICAN FIGHTING SHIPS HAD BEEN COUNTED AS LOST SINCE DEC. 7, REPORTED THAT JAPANESE FORCES SANK 72 WARCRAFT, INCLUDING SIX BATTLESHIPS, SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 14 CRUISERS, EIGHT DESTROYERS AND 33 SUBMARINES. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS CLAIM FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

MONTHLY SINKINGS OF JAPANESE CRAFT SINCE PEARL HARBOR INCLUDED: DECEMBER, 1941--NAVAL, 51; MERCHANT-7; JANUARY, 1942---NAVAL-45, MERCHANT-15; FEBRUARY---NAVAL-44, MERCHANT-14; MARCH---NAVAL-30, MERCHANT-11; APRIL---NAVAL-15, MERCHANT-4; MAY---NAVAL-20, MERCHANT-12; JUNE---NAVAL-24, MERCHANT-5; JULY---NAVAL-10, MERCHANT-7; AUGUST---NAVAL-12, MERCHANT-10; SEPTEMBER--NAVAL-5, MERCHANT-8; OCTOBER (TO DATE)--NAVAL 5, MERCHANT -4.

THE CLASS-TABULATION (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF SHIPS FOR WHICH THE TOTAL KNOWN TONNAGE IS LISTED) FOLLOWS:

CLASS	NUMBER	TONNAGE
BATTLESHIPS	1	20,330 (1)
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	6	110,850 (6)
CRUISERS	22	37,700 (5)
DESTROYERS	41	1,700 (1)
SUBMARINES	29	F
TRANS		
SUBMARINES	29	X
TRANSPORTS	92	58,152 (7)
SUPPLY SHIPS	12	36,000 (4)
MERCHANT SHIPS	97	214,231 (30)
SUB-CHASERS	1	X
MINESWEEPERS	15	10,000 (2)
GUNBOATS	8	X
PATROL BOATS	5	X
OILERS	4	X
AUXILIARIES	6	8,000 (1)
MISCELLANEOUS	19	200 (2)
TOTALS.....	358	497,163 (59)

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(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11).

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CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE!

- - -

DENMARK TIRING
OF NEW ORDER

- - -

"REALISTIC" VIEW
NOW BEING TAKEN
OF NAZI PLEDGES (380)

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- - -

BY FRANK BRUTTO

(ADVANCE)..BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT.10-(WIDE WORLD)-DENMARK IS SHOWING INCREASING SIGNS THAT SHE IS TIRED OF THE ROLE OF A FAVORITE UNDER THE NAZI NEW ORDER, TIRED OF BEING PATTED ON THE HEAD WHILE FORCED TO TIGHTEN HER BELT.

ALTHOUGH STILL WELL-FED COMPARED WITH OTHER GERMAN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, A DISPATCH FROM DENMARK TO THE BASEL ARBEITER ZEITUNG RECENTLY SAID THE FOOD SITUATION WAS GETTING WORSE AND THAT GERMAN COAL DELIVERIES ARE FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE.

THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF SWEDEN WHO RECEIVED 1,500,000 MILLION TONS OF THE 5,700,000 THE GERMANS PROMISED FOR 1942. BUT SWEDEN, UNLIKE DENMARK, HAS BIG TIMBER RESOURCES UPON WHICH TO DRAW.

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B136 (NYC IN--AGENCIES OUT)

DENMARK NO LONGER IS LIVING ON HER PRODUCTION ALONE BUT IS CONSUMING HER RESERVES. GREAT QUANTITIES OF FOOD HAVE BEEN SENT TO

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GERMANY AGAINST PAPER MONEY PAYMENT AND GERMANY NOW OWES MORE THAN 2,000,000,000 (BILLIONS) KRONER (ABOUT $500,000,000 IN PRE-WAR TIMES).

BUT, SAID THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG DISPATCH, "DENMARK HAS NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT EVER COLLECTING ANY EQUIVALENT FOR THIS MONEY."

SINCE THE WAR THE COUNTRY'S DRAFT ANIMALS HAVE DECREASED BY MORE THAN 12 PER CENT. THERE IS NO MORE COFFEE, TEA OR CHOCOLATE.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, ARE NOT PERMITTED TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY, BUT GERMAN LITERATURE FLOWS FREELY.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN DENMARK WAS SINGLED OUT AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFITS OF THE NEW ORDER, BUT RECENTLY THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSING DISPLEASURE AT THE LACK OF DANISH ARDOR, THE DISPATCH SAID.

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THE GERMAN MINISTER TO COPENHAGEN RETURNED FROM BERLIN LAST MONTH WITH A DEMAND THAT THE DANISH POLICE BE PUT UNDER GERMAN LEADERSHIP. ONE RESULT WAS AN INCREASE IN SABOTAGE WHICH PROMPTED THE DANISH PREMIER TO MAKE A RADIO APPEAL FOR ORDER.

THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG SAID THE DANES "ARE LOOKING VERY REALISTICALLY" AT THE GERMAN PROMISE TO RESTORE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE AT THE END OF THE WAR.

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DANISH NAZIS, MEANWHILE, ARE MAKING LITTLE HEADWAY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FRITZ CLAUSEN WHO, ACCORDING TO THE DISPATCH, HAS BEEN PROMISED POWER IF HE IS ABLE TO LINE UP 15 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION.

AGAINST THE DANISH NAZIS STAND "ALL POLITICAL AND NON-POLITICAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS UNITED IN THE DANSK UNGDOMSAMVIRKE." THE NAZIS ARE UNABLE TO GET A FOLLOWING, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ADDING THAT

POWER COULD BE WON OTHERWISE ONLY WITH FOREIGN HELP STRONG ENOUGH "TO BEGIN AN UNDERGROUND WAR WITH MORE THAN 3,000,000 DANES."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 11. MOVED SEPT.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, OCT. 11)

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

MANPOWER PROBLEM NEXT BIG ISSUE

MCNUTT THINKS PERSUASION BETTER THAN COMPULSION

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,OCT 10-(WIDE WORLD)-WITH THE QUESTION OF ANTI-INFLATIONARY STABILIZATION DISPOSED OF, THE NEXT GREAT WAR-TIME DOMESTIC FRONT ISSUE TO TAKE SHAPE IS THAT OF CONTROLLING MANPOWER--OF SEEING THAT THE NECESSARY MEN ARE ON THE SPOT TO DO THE NEC ESSARY JOBS AT THE RIGHT TIME.

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CONGRESS IS ALREADY GIVING THOUGHT TO THE PROBLEM. IT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED IN CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS, AND TWO COMMITTEES ARE ABOUT TO MAKE REPORTS. BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED, AND ONE REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN PREPARED BUT AWAITS INTRODUCTION. THAT IS THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION MEASURE DRAWN UP IN THE OFFICE OF PAUL V.MCNUTT, THE FEDERAL MANPOWER COMMISSIONER.

A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ARE INVOLVED IN THE OVERALL PROBLEM.

ONE IS JUST HOW BIG AN ARMY AND NAVY THE NATION CAN EFFI- CIENTLY MAINTAIN IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR HUGE NUMBERS OF MEN ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT. WPB CHAIRMAN DONALD M.NELSON SAID A DECISION ON THIS QUESTION MUST BE REACHED SOON. IT WOULD NOT BE WISE, HE INDI FIGHTING FORCES TO EXPAND SO FAST AS TO OUTSTRIP THE ABILITY OF IN- DUSTRY TO SUPPLY THEM.

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THE FARMERS HAVE COMPLAINED, BITTERLY, THAT THE DRAFT, AND THE LURE OF HIGH WAGES IN INDUSTRY HAVE DRAINED THEIR FARMS OF WORK- ERS. THEY ASSERT THAT THEIR MANPOWER SITUATION HAS BECOME SO CRITICAL THAT THEY FEAR PRODUCTION MUST BE CURTAILED, FOR LACK OF WORKERS TO PLANT, TEND AND HARVEST THE CROPS.

SOME INDUSTRIAL PRODUCERS, MAKING THE GUNS, TANKS, PLANES, SHIPS AND OTHER THINGS NECESSARY TO THE FIGHTING FRONTS, COMPLAIN THAT THEY CANNOT FIND ENOUGH WORKERS. HENRY J.KAISER, THE WEST COAST SHIPBUILDER, WAS OBLIGED RECENTLY, FOR INSTANCE, TO RECRUIT A FORCE OF WORKMEN IN NEW YORK CITY, AND TRANSPORT THEM TO THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

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MCNUTT HAS CHARGED REPEATEDLY THAT SOME EMPLOYERS HAVE ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF PIRATING WORKERS. THAT IS THEY OFFER HIGHER WAGES AS A LURE TO TAKE SKILLED WORKERS FROM THE PLANT OF ANOTHER EMPLOYER. OR THEY BEGUILE WORKERS AWAY FROM OTHER PLANTS WITH A PROMISE OF MUCH LUCRATIVE OVER-TIME.

TO A DEGREE, THE STABILIZATION OF WAGES UNDER THE ANTI-INFLA- TION LAW IS EXPECTED TO REACH THIS PHASE OF THE PROBLEM, BUT IT IS NOT REGARDED AS AN IMMEDIATE CURE, SINCE IT LEFT SOME ROOM FOR SOME WAGE SCALES TO RISE. AND IT DOES NOT TOUCH THE OVER-TIME LURE, AT ALL.

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ANOTHER PRACTICE OF WHICH THE CAPITAL HAS HEARD COMPLAINTS IS THAT OF HOARDING LABOR. SOME PLANTS, IT IS CHARGED, HAVE KEPT MORE MEN ON THE PAYROLLS THAN THEY NEEDED, IN THE EX- PECTATION OF FUTURE EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS, WHICH WOULD THEN PUT THEM TO WORK.

AS FEDERAL MANPOWER COMMISSIONER, MCNUTT IS CLOSE TO THE PROBLEM. IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, RELEASED DURING THE WEEK, HE SAID, THAT "MANPOWER PROBLEMS

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ARE BECOMING MORE SERIOUS EVERY DAY AND X X X WILL BECOME VERY SERIOUS NEXT YEAR.

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"THE MANPOWER PRESSURES ARE JUST NOW BEGINNING TO BE FELT," HE SAID, "BUT THEY ARE INCREASING EVERY DAY, AND IT EXTENDS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, IN EVERY ONE OF OUR ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS. THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR IS NOT BEING MET."

HIS ESTIMATE WAS THAT BEFORE NEXT JULY, MORE THAN A MILLION WORKERS WILL LEAVE THE FARMS FOR INDUSTRY AND THE ARMY. THESE MUST BE REPLACED, HE ADDED, AND AN ADDITIONAL 300,000 WORKERS MUST BE FOUND TO CARRY OUT THE INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO REMOVE LABOR FROM SUBSISTENCE FARMS, AND FROM FARMS WITH LOW PRODUCTIVE RATES, TO SOLVE THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM. ALL FARM LABOR FORCES MUST BE PUT "INTO PRODUCTIVE FARMING," HE SAID.

HE LOOKS TO THE WOMEN OF THE NATION TO CLOSE MUCH OF THE GAP IN INDUSTRY. IT MAY EVEN BECOME NECESSARY, IN HIS VIEW, TO PLACE WOMEN WITH SMALL CHILDREN IN THE FACTORIES AND "PROVIDE DAY CARE FOR THOSE CHILDREN."

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS DISCOURAGED SUGGESTIONS THAT MEN BE TAKEN FROM THE ARMY, EVEN FOR SHORT PERIODS, TO FILL VITAL MANPOWER SHORTAGES, AND HE AGREED THAT THAT SHOULD NOT BE DONE UNLESS IT BECAME "IMPERATIVE."

OVERALL, HE FELT THAT SOME SORT OF "NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION" SHOULD BE ENACTED. WHILE IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT POWER TO COMPEL WORKERS TO CHANGE JOBS OR STAY WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED, HE THOUGHT THAT SUCH POWER PROBABLY NEVER NEED BE USED.

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THE BRITISH EXPERIENCE, HE SAID, HAS BEEN THAT BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAD SUCH POWER FROM THE START IT FOUND NO NEED TO EXERCISE IT.

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"THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE POWER MADE IT POSSIBLE TO BRING ABOUT PROPER ALLOCATIONS (OF MEN)," HE SAID.

THUS, APPARENTLY, THE LEGISLATION MCNUTT REPORTEDLY HAS DRAWN UP, IS BASED UPON PERSUASION AND VOLUNTARY ACTION, RATHER THAN UPON COMPULSION, BUT WITH COMPULSION AUTHORIZED TO BE USED IF NECESSARY.

TWO BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE, ONE BY A NEW ENGLAND REPUBLICAN, SENATOR AUSTIN OF VERMONT, AND BY A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT, SENATOR HILL OF ALABAMA.

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BOTH WOULD THROUGH DIFFERING VERBIAGE SIMPLY AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL ITS CITIZENS TO WORK WHERE THEIR WORK IS NEEDED.

THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT FOR ACTION ON THE MANPOWER PROBLEM BEFORE NEXT MONTH. IN THE MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, IT IS RECEIVING A THOROUGHGOING STUDY, AND PREPARATIONS FOR ACTION ARE BEING MADE.

Stalingrad Battle Halted As Nazis Hurl Huge Tank, Air Forces Into Caucasus

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RUSSIANS BREAK 48-DAY ASSAULT ON BLASTED CITY

OCT 12 1942

Only Minor Fighting Remains as Hitler Ends Prodigal Attacks.

GROZNY IMPERILLED

Germans Stage Concentrated Bombing Raids on Oil Center.

NAZI LOSSES HIGH

26 Planes Downed, 14 Tanks Destroyed During Fierce Mozdok Battle.

MOSCOW, Monday, Oct. 12—(AP) The Germans appeared today to have shifted their main attack to the Mozdok area, deep in the Caucasus, after failure in 48 days of fierce assaults against the city of Stalingrad.

The Soviet midnight communique said the fighting inside the shell-torn city was now confined to artillery activity, and it referred also to fighting northwest of Stalingrad as being of "local significance."

In the Mozdok area, however, there were five heavy attacks at one place, the communique said.

Trend Apparent Early

There had been increasing evidence of this shift for some days both in the German and Russian communiques. Yesterday's Soviet communique mentioned large German troop concentrations in the Mozdok area.

(The German high command spoke Sunday of Russian counter-attacks along the Terek river, in the Mozdok sector, and said concentrated night bombing attacks were being made against Grozny, important oil center, which is the objective of the Mozdok drive.)

The Soviet communique indicated huge tank and air forces had been thrown into the Mozdok battle to support ground forces. It listed 14 German tanks and destroyed during yesterday's fighting and said 300 German troops had been killed in five attacks on one Soviet position.

Large Aerial Assault

It was also stated that 75 German bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked one Soviet position, adding that Soviet fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down 26 of them.

Reviewing the situation inside Stalingrad, the communique mentioned exchanges of artillery fire and said:

"German tanks and infantry, which during the last few days have suffered tremendous losses, showed no activity."

The minor character of the fighting inside the city was indicated by the communique which said that at one point two Russian machine-gun crews killed about 80 Germans.

Artillery was said to have blown up eight German blockhouses.

Several Minor Attacks

Northwest of Stalingrad, where both the Russians and the Germans have been attacking fiercely for many days, the communique said some German attacks had been repulsed in "fighting of local significance."

At one point some German prisoners were said to have been captured during an unsuccessful attack and in another sector about a company of German troops was killed.

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Fighting also became heavy along the Black sea southeast of Novorossisk where the communique said, Russians troops advanced and encircled a village after breaking stubborn German resistance.

"Fighting is in progress for annihilation of a German garrison," it stated.

Prodigal Assaults Ended

Hitler called off his prodigal frontal assaults, Stalingrad dispatches said, after hurling one tank and five infantry divisions of 50,000 to 75,000 men into a futile effort to reduce the Soviet Verdun.

The Red army attributed the German change in tactics to exhaustion of Nazi frontline manpower and armored equipment there rather than achievement of their "strategical objective" as Berlin propagandists boasted last Thursday.

It was believed too early to call this development a decisive turning point but it was taken as a sure sign that the Germans were feeling pretty deeply the strain of their long and costly struggle.

(The German Sunday communique continued to subordinate the Stalingrad action, reporting only that "positions where the enemy had gathered were destroyed by effective artillery fire in the course of continuous firing.")

Two Nazi Platoons Wiped Out

With positional warfare developing within Stalingrad after 48 days of siege, the noon Soviet communique announced still more gains by Marshall Timoshenko's forces knifing into the German left flank northwest of the city. Two platoons of Nazi automatic riflemen were reported annihilated in this advance.

Down in the Caucasus, the communique said, the Red army had smashed 12 Nazi assaults in two days, annihilating two enemy battalions, southeast of the Black sea port of Novorossisk. Farther east in the Mozdok area, the Germans also were on the offensive but the Russians indicated the enemy had made little progress there. In one night attack Soviet scouts were credited with killing 200 Nazis.

Dispatches from the Mozdok front told, however, of increasing pressure by German forces newly reinforced with infantry and tanks.

The army newspaper Red Star reported that in the big five-division attack through which the Germans hoped to clinch the battle for Stalingrad the enemy registered some gains but fell far short of its goal.

Umbrella of Planes

Attacking under an umbrella of planes, the powerful Nazi force advanced from the northwest to the city's northern suburbs through an industrial section.

From dawn to dusk the German airmen raided a worker's settlement in formations of 15 to 20 planes, methodically leveling the area section by section.

But when the fury of the German attack was spent their ground forces still had not occupied the entire district and they failed to reach the west bank of the Volga. If they had, they would have split the Red army defenders and gravely imperilled the city's entire defenses.

Tank Lead Assault

The brunt of this assault was absorbed by a Soviet guards unit against which the Germans hurled 50 tanks and two infantry regiments. After a three-hour battle, Red Star said, the Nazi retreated leaving hundreds of dead and 18 smashed tanks. In the evening the Germans made another desperate try, only to be rolled back with heavy losses.

Amid the litter of bricks from crumbled buildings, fallen electric light poles and trees which made many streets impassable the Russians employed trench mortars to good advantage.

They installed these stubby, high trajectory guns behind ruined buildings and placed observation posts atop crazily tilting roofs.

One observation post established on a stable roof, supported only by three poles, was said to have directed three mortars which blasted the Germans from a strongly fortified position.

Firing both shrapnel and explosive projectiles, the mortars were used singly in street combat and in mass firing against German-held squares and other open spaces.

Russian guns were declared to have battered the enemy mercilessly. One Guardist mortar was credited with killing more than 400 Germans and an artilley battery pinned down and c[illegible] to pieces two Nazi infantry battalions.

Red Star reported that in recent combat the Germans had been compelled to throw five sapper battalions into the fight without rest after they were brought up hurriedly. It said that the Germans also sent in 10 companies of convict troops.

The newspaper warned that the diminishing strength of the German attacks did not mean that Hitler had abandoned hope of taking the ruined city. It said the Nazis were bringing up new troop concentrations.

It pointed out on the other hand that the Russians, with shorter communications, were in better position to bring up reserves from their gigantic reservoir of manpower east of the Volga.

The Germans have been hammering away with air attacks on communications over which these Red Army reserves must travel but Volga River transports still were pouring in reinforcements.

Nazi communication lines are stretched across the open steppes from the Don and are exposed to both Russian artillery and air attack.

Effective Soviet counterattacks on the German left flank were cited as a foretaste of what the Germans face in their long salient jutting out to Stalingrad, its point blunted by the stubborn Russian defense and flanks open to constant harassment.

Nazi Report Russian Attacks

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 11 (AP).—Strong Russian attacks on German positions along the Terek River in the Caucasus were reported by the German high command today. These attacks, the high command stated, were repelled, and counter-blows were struck by the German Air Force, which concentrated attacks by day and night on Grozny, source of much of Russia's oil. There was, a communique stated, "most considerable destruction" in this region.

West of the Terek region German Alpine troops were active in mountainous terrain. The Russians, it was reported, were forced out of several hilltop positions.

In Stalingrad, Russian positions were kept under "effective artillery fire," the high command said, and fighting was described as being continuous. It was reported that Soviet relief attacks north of the city bogged down.

High command statistics published today indicated that Russia lost 459 planes from Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, a period in which the Gemans said they lost thirty-six on the eastern front. British Royal Air Force losses from Oct. 1 to 10 were given as 127 planes, while twenty-three German machines were admitted destroyed in fighting the English.

Not A Building Intact In Stalingrad, Nazi Says

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—Not a house, public building, factory, warehouse or railway station remains intact in Stalingrad, the German radio said tonight in broadcasting the account of a German war reporter, Oswald Zenkner, from the embattled city.

"In the debris of walls and in the heaps of rubbish, sharpshooters have taken up positions," he said. "Every gully had been turned into a stronghold."

Soviet soldiers creep along subterranean passages, hide in manholes, and take up positions in cellars whose walls have been strengthened by sandbags, he continued.

"The defenders are not to be seen but their bullets are whistling everywhere," he added. "Everywhere lie corpses, but no one takes time to bury them."

A part of the dispatch sought to give the impression that the Germans hold the most important parts of the town.

He described the civil population "with gray faces," clad in rags and starving, and said German authorities had ordered removal of civilians from outside the fighting zone.

Reds Sink 5 Nazi Transports

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (Monday) (AP).—The Red Fleet has sunk five German transport ships totaling 16,000 tons in the Baltic Sea, a Soviet communique said today.

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AIR POWER ALONE CAN'T WIN, RED SAYS

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Stalingrad Upsets Douhet's Theory, Russian Writes

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The successful defense of Stalingrad was considered here today to have dealt a death blow to the pre-war theories of General Giulio Douhet that victory can be achieved by air raids alone.

Major General of Aviation N. Zhuravlev wrote in Red Star that Stalingrad had been subjected to bombings equivalent to the effect of 9000 planes—three times the number prescribed by the Italian authority for bringing a city to its knees.

Resistance persisted.

'STALINGRAD IS PROOF'

"When a skillful and stubborn resistance is developed in the air as well as on land, even superior air forces of the enemy cannot decide the result of a war or the result of a separate combat," General Zhuravlev wrote.

"The proof of this is Stalingrad."

The General wrote:

"The issue of war is decided by armies of many millions of men, equipped both with land as well as air arms. The basic force in war is the land army. The air force itself is organized in such a manner that it cannot accomplish its task independently of the land forces but in co-ordination with them.

"The outcome of campaigns and even of wars depends upon the correct application of all armed forces of a country and not on any one arm."

Noting that lately the American and British press had been debating the prospects of war in the air, he declared:

"There are some devoid of all sense of measure and realities. Some military authors try to prove that blows from the air can take the place of offensive operations of land troops."

The General's opinion in a sense was another Russian argument for a second front in western Europe, and an answer to views expressed by some Allied authorities that the U. S. and Britain could best aid Russia by their continued air offensive in western Europe.

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KEEPS SILENT ON NEW FRONT

Churchill Refuses Answer To Questions Like Those Put To Stalin

Reiterates Stand Against Discussion In "Significant" Period

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—Asked three questions paralleling those which Joseph Stalin answered last Sunday in a letter to Henry C. Cassidy, of the Associated Press, Prime Minister Churchill stood pat today on previous statements on aid to Russia, saying that no further statement is called for at present.

The reply called particular attention to the Churchill statement in Commons last Tuesday in which he declined to discuss aid to Russia on the basis of the Stalin-to-Cassidy letter, hinting his reticence was based on a desire to avoid tipping off the Germans in this "certainly significant" period as to the nature of coming operations.

Asks Second-Front Status

On the basis of Stalin's broad hints of dissatisfaction over Allied help in his letter to Cassidy, the Associated Press, London Bureau, wrote to Churchill, asking these parallel questions:

1. What place does the possibility of a second front occupy in Britain's estimate of the situation?
2. Are the Allies fulfilling their pledges of aid to Russia and arranging to increase it?
3. What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?

The Prime Minister, who has a rule against interviews, had his reply sent from No. 10 Downing street, his official residence.

Signed By Secretary

It was signed by J. M. Martin, private secretary to Churchill. It follows:

"I write on behalf of the Prime Minister to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 6 in which you ask certain questions corresponding to those put to Premier Stalin by the chief of your Moscow bureau.

"You will have seen Mr. Churchill's reply to a question on this subject in the House of Commons (Tuesday) to the effect that his Majesty's Government are quite clear that no statement from them is called for at the present time further than those which have already been made upon this particular subject. The Prime Minister has nothing to add to this statement."

Standley Reaches Teheran

The United States Ambassador to Russia, Admiral William H. Standley, who announced he would return to Washington for consultation last week, has arrived at Teheran, Iran, on the homeward flight. He conferred with the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, at Moscow Monday, the day following publication of Stalin's letter.

The German radio reported in an Ankara dispatch that Standley, in a statement to reporters at Teheran, explained his trip was not directly connected with the Stalin letter.

HANOVER POUNDED BY R.A.F. PLANES IN DAYLIGHT RAID

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British Raiders Also Sweep Over French Coast; Meet Little Opposition.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—(AP) R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on several places in western Germany today, including the city of Hanover, the Air ministry announced tonight.

Other planes made sweeps over the coastal region of occupied France.

Three fighting planes and two bombers failed to return from these expeditions, it was announced.

The Air ministry communique said:

"Daylight attacks were made by aircraft of the bomber command today at several places in western Germany, including Hanover. Our fighters made sweeps over the St. Omer and Abbeville areas of occupied France. Three of our fighters and two bombers failed to return."

Fly Low Over Coast

The Air ministry news service reported that Spitfires and Mustangs of the army cooperation command followed up the Flying Fortress and Liberator raid on Lille Friday with attacks at "telephone pole height" on Nazi fortified positions along the French coast.

The British and Canadian pilots on these flights said they encountered little opposition. One Spitfire pilot, after raking his target with cannon fire, flew into a telephone line, tearing away poles and wires. The pilot kept his plane in control and he returned without further adventure.

43rd Raid on Hanover

The attack today was Hanover's first raid since Aug. 1, when the R.A.F. visited it by day, and the forty-third since the beginning of the war.

Directly west of Berlin, and half way between the capital and the western frontier, it is a busy railroad and industrial center of about 500,000 population. It is on the main railway line connecting Berlin and the industrial Ruhr. The city has many machine factories, most of which have been converted to making of arms. It manufactures many rubber products.

Hanover's schools were an attraction to foreigners before the war, British students especially visiting it in great numbers. It is reputed to be about the only city in Germany in which German is spoken "as written," without dialect or local variations.

Nazis Raid England

An enemy raider attacked a town on England's northeast coast tonight and killed two persons. Some houses were wrecked and a school set afire by the bombs which were the first to fall on England in a night raid since Sept. 26.

During the raid flares in the form of inverted V's were dropped. Incendiary bombs also were dropped at two other towns in that part of England.

In a fourth town a shower of high explosives and incendiaries damaged property and started fires in the sharpest attack in a long time.

U. S. Planes May Make Nazis Change Defenses

By WILLIAM B. KING

[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, Oct. 11—Four-motored American "battleships of the air," which in Friday's raid on Lille inflicted the heaviest defeat on the German air force since Dieppe, appear to have presented the Germans with the necessity of revising entirely their methods of defense.

The Fortresses and Liberators, flying in tight, bristling formations and aided by a new technique in the use of their 500-plane fighter escorts, were known or believed to have destroyed and damaged a total of 105 of the very best fighting planes Reichsmarshal Goering can put into the air.

Lost Only Four Bombers

This American victory ranked with the known destruction of ninety-one Nazi planes during the nine-hour Dieppe operation August 19, and was doubly significant in that only four of the American bombers were lost Friday, while the Allies lost ninety-eight planes in cooperation with the Dieppe landing.

Considering the significance of this score today, Allied airmen wondered if Hitler would not have to revise his whole aerial strategy to try to stop the big bombers.

The culminative effect of the two shattering defeats, piled on top of the day-to-day attrition of western European air war, will drive the Fuehrer to force his aircraft manufacturers to a new pitch of activity and at the same time demand of his designers and strategists a quick solution of the problem presented by the thirteen .50-caliber guns of the Fortress and the armament of the Liberators, it is generally believed.

Fly In Tight V's

Flying in tight V's of three, the bombers are able to bring the converging fire of their guns upon fighters attacking from any angle, and the resulting concentration of fire is such that no known fighter plane can match it.

Reports of the crews returning from Lille indicated that the German fighters—mainly Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt 109F's, the best the Nazis have—tried every conceivable maneuver in an effort to get close enough to fire effective bursts from their 20-millimeter cannon.

Gunners said the Nazis peeled off from their formations, not singly but in twos and threes, and flew straight at the bomber tails in an effort to knock out this defense point by presenting too many targets for the rear gunner to deal with.

Twin Guns Drive Foe Off

But the twin .50-caliber high-velocity guns had sufficient range usually to force the fighters to turn away short of effective shooting distance for their 20-millimeter cannon. Those that came on, refusing to swerve, usually were seen dropping away with smoke pouring out.

An interpretative *Sunday Chronicle* article today gave credit to the bombers' heavy machine guns, which the article said "can penetrate the defensive armor of German planes designed to deal with the rifle caliber of British fighters. . . . The combination of fighting power and range has offset the value of the new German fighters as combat planes."

As for the fighter escort, normally used in layers above, below and around bombers, it was employed in much more imaginative fashion Friday.

Fighters Go Out Ahead

The Allied fighters went out ahead of the bombers, so that Nazi interceptors which went up to meet them had largely exhausted fuel and ammunition by the time the bombers arrived.

At the same time others went on wide diverging sweeps which drew many German defenders far away from the chosen course of the Fortresses and Liberators.

The effect was completely to confuse the enemy, as shown by an intercepted hurry-up radio call for all German fighters to come back to Lille when the Americans began methodically dropping their bombs on warehouse, railway yards and locomotive works targets.

In addition, other fighters accompanied the bombers and kept at a minimum the interceptors which were able to drive home an attack on the four-motored planes.

Mostly Refuse Combat

For the most part, however, Nazi fighters refused combat with this escort and remained intent upon bomber quarry. This accounted for the fact that 500 Allied fighters were able to destroy only five Axis planes, compared to the bombers' 105, and lost none of their own number.

Although American Army headquarters did not say whether the four bombers missing from the raid were brought down by enemy fighters or anti-aircraft, the crews said they met "clouds" of exploding shells from ground batteries and had to engage in almost continuous evasive action.

This led some observers to the opinion that Germany may have to admit that the fighting plane has been dethroned as the "queen of air defense" against the superbomber and base her Continental air defense system on a lavish use of high-caliber anti-aircraft barrages.

'The Germans Swept In for What They Thought Was the Kill'

OCT 12 19[illegible]

BY WES GALLAGHER

[illegible] Special News Service

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLYING FORTRESS COMMAND, Somewhere in England, Oct. 10—Picture yourself in a Flying Fortress more than five miles above France in this predicament:

Forty of Goering's best fighters—Focke Wulf 190s—are attacking; two of your motors are out of commission, three shell holes are in the rudder and three more in the stabilizer, half the controls are shot away, a big anti-aircraft shell hole is in a wing, landing gear is smashed and more than 200 holes are in the fuselage.

What would you do?

The courageous crew of a Flying Fortress named Phyllis faced this predicament and, depending upon American airplane building genius and their own skill, they fluttered home battered but intact to tell the story of one of the war's epic flights.

The crewmen included Lieut. Stanley A. Komarek, 27, of 674 Westlarch Ave., Muskegon, Mich. All of the crewmen are fresh from civilian life. By coincidence both pilot and co-pilot were attorneys and the bombardier a law student. The navigator was a questioner for an American polling organization before joining the Air Corps, while the gunners included a coal miner, an artist and a printer.

Lieut. Charles Paine joined the squadron the night before taking part in the biggest Fortress raid yet when they attacked the Meaulte plant in France. He saw the rest of the crew for the first time when they entered the plane that morning.

PHYLLIS WAS the last in a tail-end formation approaching the target.

Here is the story in the crew's own words as they ate a midnight supper at their home airfield after returning from a remote airdrome where they made a crash landing:

"We had just crossed the target when trouble started," Paine, a lean and angular Georgian, said. "I suddenly heard shouts from every quarter of the plane 'Here they come!' and then about 40 FW-190s, including some from Goering's Yellow Nose Squadron, jumped us."

The Germans swarmed to the attack from all sides. Gunner Arthur Bouthillier lost his oxygen mask and a 20-millimeter cannon shell cut Walter Purcell's oxygen tube. Both fell unconscious.

"At the same time two cannon shells knocked one motor out of commission and Phyllis started losing her place in the formation. The Germans then swept in for what they thought would be the kill. I started a long glide down to save the lives of the radio men as we were too high to go without oxygen."

At this point an antiaircraft shell ripped a gaping hole in a wing, three cannon shells tore

a big chunk out of the rudder over Bent Taucher's head and three more shells smashed into the right stabilizer.

Taucher said he was too busy shooting at Germans to notice that anything had happened, but when he landed he found bullet holes were only three inches from the place where his head had been.

A burst of cannon fire inside the plane severed some of the controls and Paine and Lieut. Robert Long began a frantic fight to keep the ship under control.

"The ship's nose wouldn't go down," Paine said. "We had to stand up in our seats and push forward with all our might. Slowly the ship nosed down.

"We were near the coast by now and I could see a solid wall of flak. We could do nothing but sail into it and through it over the channel."

MEANWHILE a German fighter got a direct hit on the upper turret with a cannon shell.

"I heard it hit and held my breath," Paine related. "Then I heard Tom Coburn firing again."

Coburn was cut badly about the head and was blinded by blood but kept on firing until he collapsed unconscious between the two pilots.

Upon reaching the channel, another of the Fortress' motors gave out and once the plane got out of the anti-aircraft fire the German fighters jumped to the attack again. In the ball turret Sheeder was wounded slightly as was Waist Gunner Peterson, but both stuck to their guns.

"I saw the coast of England ahead and started down into a long dive. We finally lost the fighters in mid-channel," Long, a slight 140-pounder, said.

"It must have driven those Germans crazy to see how they poured fire into us and still we stayed in the air," Long said.

Lieut. John Thomson plotted the nearest airfield and Paine headed for it. An alert British civilian observer spotted the condition of the Fortress and had all fields in the area cleared.

The nearest airdrome was a small one used by Mustang fighters in the RAF and was much too small for a Fortress to land. Able only to turn to the right, and keeping just above stalling speed, Paine and Long brought the ship down.

"The first time down I was unable to cut one motor off and saw we were going to crash into a hangar so I tried to regain speed," Paine said.

THE FORTRESS actually kicked bricks from an airfield building and a wing brushed treetops, while RAF watchers below stiffened.

Phyllis wobbled around in a long sweep for a new try. A larger field was seen but Paine couldnt' make it.

"Next I saw a row of trees at the edge of the field so I clipped their tops to slow the plane up and set her down in a belly-landing," Paine concluded. "My flaps wouldn't work and the wheels wouldn't come down but we made it."

"Best landing I ever saw," Komarek, the Muskegon man, put in. "And what an airplane! No other plane could take such punishment and still come home."

Only Coburn had to stay in the hospital today. The rest were back on duty.

BRITAIN FOR WINTER RAIDS

OCT 12 1942

Ground Defenses at Highest Efficiency Since War Began, Air Power Increasing.

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

London, Oct. 10.—(AP)—(Wide World)—Britain's ground defenses are at the highest pitch of efficiency since the war began and her air strength unquestionably is in the ascendancy, so that the nation is fully prepared for whatever kind of attack the Nazis might try this winter.

Plain realistic thinking produces the conclusion that the Germans could turn quite a heavy aerial assault on Britain, but there is a parallel conclusion—that such an attack would not be comparable to the offensive which might be launched against the Germans from here, and that despite the enemy's shorter bomb hauls.

The bombing Britain may undergo this winter assuredly would not be the kind she suffered in 1940 and 1941 when a 500-pound bomb was considered a big one. The new style blitz would be shorter and hotter with big stuff running up to perhaps 8000-pounders.

London's worst raids, those of April 16, 1941 and May 10, 1941, were all-night ordeals, the Nazis coming over in waves, dropping their loads and returning for more bombs. The revised tactics probably would mean raids lasting an hour or even less by concentrations of planes. This would be done in the hope of demoralizing civil defense.

Turning to Heavy Bombers

There have been many indications that the Germans are turning to heavy bombers such as the Heinkel 177, and some British aviation experts expect the enemy to rely heavily on stratosphere bombers in the coming months of war over this country.

Stratospher bombing has not surprised the British who without telling secrets make clear that it can be coped with. High level bombing still has sensation value, but the masses of the people apparently are not upset by it. Moreover, the weather of a typical English winter is unsuitable much of the time for high level bombing.

To bolster preparations against winter air raids, fire guard duties have been extended to women and compulsory fire guard training has been introduced for both men and women.

The Ministry of Home Security estimates that by early winter every person eligible for fire guard duty will have been properly taught what to do in an air raid.

Some objections have been raised against employing women as fire guards, most of them, the authorities say, by men, who contend that the women should not take the risks entailed or that all-night duty would stir up moral issues. The example of the Russian women pretty well disposes of the first objection; the moral question has been called "just boloney."

Women's Part Important

What women are doing and what they are going to do—in fire watching, in national fire service, as crew members of anti-aircraft batteries, and in the handling of balloons—are among the most important contributions to defense this winter.

Notwithstanding the fact that a sixth of their full-time personnel has been lost to the armed forces or to production jobs, the National Fire Service is rated as the world's finest fire-fighting organization which requires little more improvement than the filling in of gaps in the second line—that of water supplies.

Firemen are being trained now in Commando fire-fighting methods as well, and unofficial suggestions have been made that groups of them accompany Allied invaders when a second front is opened.

Most British towns now have improved shelter facilities. London has built eight huge subway shelters, using tunnels originally intended for underground trains. Each accommodates about 8000 persons.

Meanwhile, the RAF, ever on reconnaissance, is watching the opposite shores for any sign of an attempt to invade Britain.

The reconnaissance is extremely thorough. The enemy is constantly observed through thousands of pictures taken each week. However well the Germans planned an invasion, this reconnaissance would show within two weeks of the kick-off just what the enemy was up to.

"Lots of Things Up Sleeve"

Here, as with other forms of defense, the British say: "We've got a lot of things up the sleeve but we can't talk about them."

But if Hitler should try to invade Britain this winter the RAF would be the first to seek superiority over the battle area, isolating it, smashing at all communications, raiding vulnerable targets such as Cologne through which the Nazis would supply their forces, and almost unceasingly engaging the Luftwaffe.

Isolation of the battleground would enable sea and land forces to deal with the enemy in their own elements—and the land forces in Britain are much greater and immeasurably better than they were a year ago.

The German invasion threat has all but been eliminated in most minds, however, and a considerable number of people are doubtful if the Nazis will be able to sustain a long heavy winter bombing campaign of Britain. Certainly the "guide book" raids of spring and summer are hardly profitable for the Germans.

On its side, the RAF, taking advantage of the longer nights, soon will be striking deeper into Germany though qualified sources say the mere distance is not a determining factor. A number of the most successful RAF raids in recent months have been concentrated in industria' belts, notably in the Ruhr region.

U. S. Guns Drive Nazi Plane From Iceland

Reykjavik, Oct. 11 (AP)—American anti-aircraft batteries rattled the windows of Reykjavik with heavy fire today when a German four-motored plane kept the city under a forty-minute alarm.

The bomber was driven off. The army did not announce whether hits were scored.

AXIS CLAIMS 3 BIG BRITISH VESSELS SUNK

OCT 12 1942

Also Reports Damage To Another Off Coast Of Africa

New-Type U-Boats Said To Be Operating In That Area

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 11—The Axis claimed today the sinking of three big British ships and damage to a third in the Atlantic, placing two of the sinkings off Africa where their U-boat campaign is reported to have been transferred after opposition got too heavy in the North Atlantic.

These Axis claims, without any Allied confirmation whatever, appeared to be an extension of boasts in recent days which brought this British comment:

"The Germans have gone all out for any kind of allegations of sinkings."

Berlin Reports Two

The Berlin radio broadcast a Iransocean report that the 20,119-ton steamer Ruchess of Atholl, veteran of peacetime transatlantic passenger trade, was sunk while sailing to Freetown, West Africa, and that the 23,456-ton steamer Orcades was sunk by another U-boat in Cape Town waters, off Southwest Africa.

The Italians reported one of their submarines sank the 20,043-ton British liner Oronsay, formerly in the Australian service, and damaged the 17,000-ton Nea Hellas, formerly the Tuscania.

The Oronsay figured in war news once before when she was badly bombed while removing 7,000 soldiers from St. Nazaire in June, 1940.

The Nea Hellas is understood to have been taken over by the British after sailing in the early months of the war under the Greek flag. This vessel brought many refugees to the United States while she was on the Lisbon-New York run.

Neither Gives Dates

Neither the Germans nor the Italians gave the dates of their attacks. Last Friday the Germans claimed the sinking of ships in the same Cape Town waters, where the Duchess of Atholl, a Canadian Pacific liner, was reported sunk.

In their Friday report the Nazis said among the ships sunk was the 14,943-ton Andalucia Star, British refrigerator ship.

Loss of only five Allied merchantmen in western Atlantic submarine forays was disclosed last week, but reports of increased U-boat activity between Trinidad and the western African bulge appeared to presage new Axis assaults against United Nations' shipping.

A dispatch yesterday by Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, from a United Nations base in West Africa said the Germans had sent a fleet of small, new model U-boats against shipping off the bulge of West Africa after the Allies had fought the submarine to a standstill in the North Atlantic.

500 Miles From Cape Palmas

Freetown, off which the Germans said the Duchess of Athol was sunk, is in Sierre Leone, some 500 miles up the bulge from Cape Palmas. It is in the latter region that Morton said mysterious Axis activity is centered. Cape Palmas itself is in Liberia just west of the border with the Vichy-controlled Ivory Coast.

As if to divert attention from strong indications of secret supply bases in that supposedly neutral corner of Africa, the Berlin radio blared forth today with lavish accounts of the "enormous distances" the U-boats were covering to get to their new hunting grounds.

"The radius of action of our submarines defies all imagination," said one broadcast account credited to Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*.

"According to this newspaper, the distances are: 2,500 to 3,000 nautical miles to the West African coast and 6,000 to Cape Town."

Rome Reports Sinking Two

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Oct. 11 (AP).—The Italian high command said tonight that an Italian submarine operating in the Atlantic torpedoed and sank the 20,000-ton British liner Ironside and damaged another ship, the 17,000-ton Nea Hellas, formerly the Tuscania.

[A later Rome broadcast identified one of the two ships torpedoed by an Italian submarine as the 20,043-ton British liner Oronsay, formerly in the Australian service. Neither the Germans nor the Italians gave the dates of the reported sinkings, and their reports were not substantiated by other sources.

[The Orcades, built in 1937, and the Oronsay, of 20,043 tons, built in 1925, were owned by the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Glasgow. The Nea Hellas, of 16,991 tons, is owned by the British Ministry of Shipping. In the early months of the war it operated under Greek registry between Lisbon and New York, carrying many refugees to the United States. The Duchess of Atholl, launched in 1928, was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

FOUR U-BOATS ARE DAMAGED IN 2-DAY FIGHT

OCT 12 1942

Norwegian Corvettes And British Destroyer Shell Several Others

30.24—19277

30.24-19277

Wolfpack Attacks In Relays, As Many As Seven At One Time

OCT 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Oct. 12—A quartet of little Norwegian corvettes and a British destroyer that led them have seriously damaged four Axis submarines and shelled several others in a forty-eight-hour battle in the Atlantic, the British Admiralty announced early today.

The U-boat "wolf pack" attacked in relays of as many as seven at a time, by day and night. The corvettes sighted submarines on the surface eighteen times during the day-and-night battle. The corvettes themselves delivered thirty-three attacks, it was said.

Flares Light Night Battles

The night battles were lighted by an eerie criss-cross of calcium flares, star shells and tracer bullets.

The destroyer Viscount went after the U-boats nine times and the corvettes made several daring but vain attempts to ram submarines, so hot did the battle become at times.

Although these particular Norwegian corvettes had been engaged in protecting Atlantic convoys for a year, this was their first tangle with the enemy in real action.

Reports "Uncanny Skill"

Despite this, however, Lieut. Com. J. V. Waterhouse, the destroyer commander, said the Norwegians uncorked an "uncanny skill" in locating the attacking submarines.

There was an officer high on the mast of each corvette, and every man on deck worked as a lookout, and "when ever the cry, 'Tallyho,' went up I had only to check my bearings to find a submarine," he said.

The corvette H. M. S. Potentilla dashed up as one surfaced enemy ship dived, and dropped a circle of depth charges.

Only 12-Minute Rest

After only a twelve-minute breather, the corvette sighted another enemy boat only 300 yards away and let fly with her guns, scoring several hits. She set out to ram the submarine, but missed by a few feet as the sub dived. Again a pattern of depth charges was dropped, this time around the conning tower.

Another submarine attempted to crash dive when the destroyer overtook it and shelled it. The submarine's bow tipped up out of the water at a 50-degree angle and the boat slid down stern first, apparently out of control. The depth charges which were dropped right on top "probably finished her," the Admiralty said.

PAPERS FARE WELL IN BRITAIN

They're Better Off Financially Than Ever Before, Writer Says

Rationing And Man-Power Losses Create Revolutionary Change

OCT 12 1942

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

London, Oct. 11 (Wide World)—British newspapers, publishing under unprecedented wartime conditions of strain and drain, are better off financially than ever before.

William Will, chairman of the Newspaper and Periodical Emergency Council, disclosed that papers have been faring unusually well and are paying handsome profits, notwithstanding that:

Consumption of newsprint has been reduced to one fifth of the pre-war tonnage;

Man power has been reduced approximately sixty-five per cent. in virtually all departments;

Circulation has been frozen, though in most cases it has not fallen greatly below the figures reported at the beginning of the war;

Advertising space is only sixteen to seventeen per cent. of the space available in pre-war times.

Will disclosed that no daily newspapers had been forced to close down because of the war. Magazine stoppages, only nominal, have been caused by lack of paper and not by financial distress.

Non-Profit Company

At the outset of the war adequate newsprint supplies continued to be shipped across the seas, and home mills managed to keep up production pretty much along the old lines.

However, it was realized quickly that this happy state could not last. Either the newspapers would have to work out a sound cooperative plan or submit to eventual governmental adjudication of inevitable problems and quabbles.

As a result the Newsprint Supply Company was created in May, 1940. It started immediately to buy, control and allocate all newsprint used by the newspapers of England, Scotland and Wales, whether it was manufactured in home mills or imported from Canada and Newfoundland, the Scandinavian sources having been cut off.

With the consumption of newsprint in Britain reduced from some 23,000 tons a week in pre-war days to approximately 4,350 tons now, newspapers generally have elected to cut down their size and keep their circulation.

The two major London morning papers, however, persuaded that they couldn't get all the war news into a four-page paper every day, took a different course.

The *Daily Telegraph* wanted to retain as many of its special features as possible; so it decided to publish a six-page paper five days a week and a four-page paper on Saturday.

The "popular" press, which takes in all the other morning papers and the three evening papers in London, is standardized at four full-sized pages or eight pages of tabloid format.

Papers are rationed in newsprint tonnage on the basis of their pre-war circulation.

Production Costs Drop

Cost of newsprint has increased from $40 to $45 a ton in pre-war years to as much as $120 a ton today.

Production costs generally in the newspaper business have dropped about forty per cent. below the pre-war figure, however.

Factors tending to keep down the costs are the absence of competitive advertising; the elimination of huge returns of unsold paper from news agents, which in the old days were enormous; and the discontinuance of promotion schemes such as contests and the giving of free insurance and other premiums.

All publicity campaigns are tied in now as part of the nation's war effort.

Man Power Is Cut

As to man power, the newspaper industry has given up so much that it hasn't enough men to serve as war correspondents, one spokesman said.

"Newspapers are trying to get men out of the army to cover engagements," he asserted.

Every department of every paper has been affected sharply by the summoning of trained workers, both men and women, to the armed or auxiliary forces, to munitions jobs and to other war tasks.

Reportorial staffs have been halved, and in some instances, cut even more drastically.

Other Reductions

Most papers have lost about thirty-three per cent. of their pre-war staffs of desk men.

Personnel in the mechanical departments has been cut as much as seventy per cent., thereby reducing most working plants about forty per cent.

Of the advertising department staffs of yore a bare ten per cent. remains.

In the newsrooms the tendency is for women to be given a better opportunity.

BRITISH MEET WAR DEMANDS

Textile Industry In High Gear Despite Labor Shortage

Civilian Consumption Cut To One Quarter Of Normal Needs

OCT 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—Despite a labor shortage, the British textile industry is in high gear to meet important war demands. Civilian consumption has been reduced to about one quarter of the pre-war level, clothing supply to about forty-five per cent. and household textiles to a mere ten per cent.

The Board of Trade has trimmed civilians still more with an order restricting headwear makers' supplies to thirty per cent. of the 1941 value.

Enough Orders To Keep Going For Many Months

Cotton: Manchester reported producers were too busy trying to maintain present output to go after new business. They have enough orders to keep spindles and looms going for many months ahead. The United States and South America has inquired for poplins and other finer goods without much hope.

Yarns have been in irregular request but producers of coarser American type qualities have booked useful weights. The Cotton Controller ordered cessation of overtime in 160 weaving firms and one hundred spinning mills for four months effective November 1. That doesn't mean production will equal demand but is mostly due to understaffing of mills and machinery, the absence of junior labor and a high average age of workers.

Unable To Fill Looms Due To Labor Shortage

Rayon circles said enough yarn was being produced to satisfy all manufacturers' needs but some weaving sections were unable to fill looms owing to a shortage of operatives.

Reluctant To Enter Into New Commitments

Wool: The trade has been very reluctant to enter into further commitments, outside Government and utility orders, because of the increased demands for war purposes. It is not easy for would-be buyers of ordinary civilian goods to get business accepted.

Production has been maintained steadily despite labor difficulties in Ulster, the situation seemed more cheerful owing to new substantial Government contracts for coarse two-spins which will provide work until mid-February.

Encouraged To Revive Spindle Spinning Art

Women in sheep rearing counties are being encouraged to revive the ancient art of spindle spinning free wool, making coupon free garments.

General Venning Named British Supply Head

London, *Monday*, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gen. Sir Walter King Venning, who retired recently as Quartermaster General of the British Army, has been named New Director General of the British Supply Mission in Washington, it was announced today.

He succeeds Edward P. Taylor, Canadian industrialist, who resigned the Washington post because of ill health and is returning to Canada in a supply post.

The supply ministry also announced the appointment of J. C. Patteson as its Canadian representative. He is former European representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has been with the supply ministry here for two years as Director of General Supply Service.

Michaelmas Marked

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—On this old Michaelmas Day — the traditional end of the harvest—Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson said today that "a miracle has given us bread in greater abundance than ever before" and that he expects appreciable increases in production for the next two years.

QUEEN ELIZABETH RECOVERS

LONDON, Oct. 11—(AP) Queen Elizabeth, who has been suffering from acute bronchitis, was sufficiently recovered today to accompany King George to church for the first time since Sept. 14.

Wimbledon Goes Through 'Invasion'

OCT 12 1942

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Residents of Wimbledon, sports center and London suburb, today went through a realistic full-dress rehearsal of scenes which might occur in the event of an invasion.

Loud-speakers blared noises of machine-gunning, dive bombing and weeping, hysterical women.

Hundreds of persons broke through barriers, simulating panic and giving doctors, nurses and civilian defense workers unexpected trouble such as they might have if the Nazis ever got to the outskirts of London.

All branches of the civilian defense service played roles of caring for casualties and refugees and insuring water, sanitation and food. Housewives in one street ran out of their homes and cared for a hundred "wounded," and other houses were turned into hospitals. Even children took part.

Realism was carried to the extent that the refugees pushed baby carriages and took along pony carts laden with their belongings. Atop one load a baby slept soundly through it all.

WAR-SHACKLE ROW RAGES ON

New British And Nazi Action Expected On Chaining Of Prisoners

London Paper Looks For "Unexpected Development" Soon

OCT 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 11—The British War Cabinet was reported tonight to have reviewed the shackled prisoners controversy, in which retaliation has been heaped upon retaliation in the treatment of war captives, and there were indications that both Britain and Germany may be preparing to make new moves.

The *News Chronicle's* diplomatic correspondent asserted that there were "suggestions" after a week-end War Cabinet meeting that an "unexpected development" might take place within the next forty-eight hours. No hint was given as to what the development might be.

Nazi Review Expected

A German broadcast quoting "a German news agency" said a "comprehensive general account of the treatment of German prisoners of war by the British will be published by the high command of the German armed forces shortly."

An unstated number of German prisoners of war in Britain and Canada were under fetters tonight in retaliation for the like treatment of British prisoners, mostly Canadian, taken by the Germans in the raid on Dieppe. Presumably the number of Germans put in chains was equal to the number of British the Germans said they had bound—1,376.

In counter-retaliation, the Germans had threatened to bind three times as many British as already were being made to suffer. But so far the Germans had made no announcement of the execution of this threat.

British Version

The Germans said they had handcuffed the original 1,376 as revenge for the fettering of German prisoners during action at Dieppe and during a small Commando raid on the Channel island of Sark.

The British announcement Saturday that orders of some British commanders for the binding of prisoners at Dieppe had been countermanded and that prisoners actually had been tied momentarily at Sark

was accepted in the German broadcast tonight as an admission of the high command's charges.

The British said, however, that they had not violated international conventions regarding treatment of prisoners, inasmuch as there was a distinction between prisoners held in the midst of an action and those removed to places of safekeeping.

War Sidelights

Warlike Air To Sweden's Maneuvers

OCT 12 1942

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 11 (AP).—Large Swedish maneuvers "on a war-like basis were held outside Stockholm today in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators," Transocean's correspondent reported in a dispatch from the Swedish capital.

"Tanks, flame-throwers, dive-bombers and other modern weapons were in action," the correspondent reported. "Troops numbering 5000 participated in the maneuvers, which were favored by fine weather.

"Members of the royal family as well as military attaches of Axis powers watched the maneuvers."

Swedes Keep On Arming

The Germans have shown increasing interest in Sweden's independent course in recent weeks and on one occasion the Berlin radio broadcast a Foreign Office outburst in which the Scandinavian neutral was called the "center of Communist activity in Europe."

Soon after that the Swedish Nazis lost every one of their five seats in the Swedish nation-wide town and country council elections. The Communists gained seventeen, for a total of thirty-nine seats out of the more than 1,000.

And the Swedes kept right on building their biggest army in history.

Nazis Put Pressure on Neutral Sweden

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Well-Equipped Swedish Army of 600,000 Troops Prepared to Give Battle to Any Invader, Axis or Allied; Pro-Nazi Faction Loses at Polls

BY JOHN GROVER

New York—(WW)—Recent events in Sweden, plus German saber-rattling directed at the Swedes, have turned attention again to the only neutral left of the Scandinavian nations.

Sweden has said she will fight invading forces, either Axis or Allied. There is little doubt she will. The Swedish army numbers 600,000 troops under arms. Reserves are in training with the regulars, who have been on maneuvers for months.

The Swedish navy is built around three armored cruisers, relatively small but mounting 11-inch guns. A fleet of fast destroyers and submarines makes it a formidable force in the Baltic.

Model Arms Industry

The army and navy are supplied by a munitions industry that is small but a model of quality production. Bofors guns and other Swedish lethal manufactures are tops in their field.

That's what any invader faces, plus the fact that the Swedes are on the alert, have purged their military of possible Quislings and cannot be surprised.

Sweden is surrounded by Axis or Axis-dominated territory. Therein lies her military strength and weakness. While vulnerable to Axis attack, she is also in a position to deal damaging blows to Axis industry and is in the rear of all the Axis fronts in the north.

Sweden is not so vulnerable to Allied invasion. It would be necessary for the Allies to push through Norway or Finland before touching Swedish soil. Allied invasion is a secondary possibility.

But as an ally of the United Nations, Sweden would be a military trump of great value. Unless Germany could occupy Sweden in an overnight surprise action—highly unlikely with the suspicious Swedes on 24-hour alert—it would be military suicide to provoke Sweden and push her into the Allied camp.

With Sweden as a base, easily garrisoned by air from England, what the Allies could do to the Axis in Norway, Finland and the industrial concentrations on the Baltic littoral would be strictly wonderful from an Allied viewpoint.

Southern Sweden is within minutes by air of Hamburg, Stettin and other German production centres. Now the Allies must use their long-range bombers to fly the round trip, but with Swedish bases, they could shuttle back and forth with three or four loads a night.

The Swedish land forces are within 50 miles of the Norwegian coast on the panhandle at Trondheim. It wouldn't help Germany to have her occupation forces in Norway cut in two. From Swedish bases, planes could wipe out the Nazi bases at Trondheim, Narvik, North Cape and Varanger fjord which have bedeviled Russian-bound convoys.

Threat to Red Railway

Likewise, it wouldn't take much of a demonstration from Sweden in the Nazi-Finnish rear to destroy the threat to the Murmansk railway which carries Russian supplies south after they've been landed.

Plus all that, Sweden in the enemy camp would deprive Germany of millions of tons of the rich iron ores which regularly move to the industrial centres in Germany. Germany also gets much pulpwood for her ersatz manufactures from Sweden.

Within the past fortnight, the Swedish people went to the polls and threw out the miniscule Nazi party representation bodily. At the same time, Communist candidates made extensive gains. It's indicative of the temper of the Swedish people. It made German propagandists squawk to high heaven. So far, the Swedes haven't scared a bit.

It's almost too much to hope that the German threats against Sweden will be implemented by Nazi invasion. That would make Sweden an ally, with her invaluable strategic position in the rear of the Nazi fronts available for United Nations use. It would open Northern Germany to shuttle bombing attack.

It doesn't seem likely that the Nazis would make such a mistake. However, there's always Russia to prove that the Nazis do make military mistakes.

Sum up the situation this way: Sweden has little to fear from Allied invasion, because the Allies can't get at Sweden. The Nazis could, but they risk the whole north unless they can pull off a coup to gain absolute control of Sweden in minimum time. Otherwise, the United Nations gain a potent ally with a not-to-be-discounted army and navy and the strongest central position in the Nazi-dominated northland.

Exiled Belgian Sees Collapse For Germany

By the Associated Press

London, (Monday) Oct. 12.—Germany is on the verge of collapse on the military and home fronts, Antoine Delfosse, minister of Justice and Information of the Belgian government in exile, declared in a statement released early today.

"We are in 1918," Delfosse said. "The only point is how long her (Germany's) final struggle will last."

The minister, who recently escaped to Britain from German-occupied Belgium, said that Belgians have "the leisure to notice evident signs of slow German disintegrations which are the precursors of the final debacle.

"The German soldier, formerly so smart and alert, is dull and dejected and complains openly about the unexpected length of the war, the end of which he cannot see . . . Germany is on the eve of collapse."

The minister said that except on the coast only "old and tired" soldiers are in Belgium and their material is "much reduced in quantity and worn out."

Streams of civilians being evacuated from Cologne and other German cities which have been recent targets of Allied bombers are entering Belgium, Delfosse recounted.

He added that German soldiers on leave from the Russian front have a real terror at being sent back, and that desertions are increasing.

His report in this respect tallies with recent reports from Norway telling of virtual mutiny among German soldiers, with many being shot when they refused to return to the Russian front.

Leopold Commended

The attitude of Belgium's captive King Leopold is "irreproachable," the Minister declared, and ninety-five per cent. of the Belgians have a "fierce, implacable hatred of the Boches," and are waiting and preparing for Germany's downfall.

Leopold, a "prisoner in his Leaken Chateau, has refused in spite of repeated pressure from the enemy to lend himself to any political action," Delfosse said.

"His attitude is strongly approved by the nation, who regard it as a mute protest and steady determination not to bend before a *fait accompli*," he continued.

Nazis Lift Emergency Curbs From Trondheim

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—The state of emergency imposed by the Germans last Tuesday to combat sabotage in the Trondheim area of Norway was lifted tonight, the Norwegian telegraph agency said. Radio reports from Oslo were given as the source of information.

Thirty-four Norwegians were executed and more than a thousand arrested by German secret police, who imposed sweeping restrictions on the population in Trondheim and in a 400-mile strip of territory along the Norwegian coast during the emergency.

150 POLES HANGED

LONDON, Oct. 11—(AP)—The Germans hanged 150 Polish citizens from telegraph poles recently along the tracks near Krakow where a Nazi troop train plunged into a dynamited bridge causing 30 soldier casualties, the Polish Government-in-exile announced today.

Dakar Conference Reported

Berlin (from German Broadcasts, Oct. 11)—A. P. dispatches from Vichy today said a number of important persons in the economic life of France and her colonies have gathered at Dakar for the first economic conference on French West Africa.

SMUTS RETIRES OFFICERS

Lowers Age Limit for South Africans, Sets New Scale

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts issued orders today lowering the retiring age of officers of the South African Army and withdrawing officers and noncommissioned officers of mature years from desert fighting.

The retirement age of officers was reduced from 65 to 60 years. New age limits for field officers were fixed at 50 for lieutenant colonels, 45 for majors, 40 for captains, 35 for lieutenants and 44 for other ranks. It was also understood that no one over 30 years old would be commissioned in the fighting units.

The orders, to become effective Jan. 1, grew out of combat experience in the western desert.

AMERICAN, GERMAN ARMS TO COMPETE

Nazi Death Toll In Warsaw 6000

Moscow, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Information Bureau in a communique tonight said the Germans had "killed or tortured to death 6000 Poles in Warsaw" alone during September.

More U. S. Weapons To Figure In Coming Clash In Egypt

OCT 12 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Oct. 11—The sixth and possibly most vital chapter of the battle for North Africa, the inevitable clash between the forces of the United Nations and the Germans and Italians under Marshal Rommel, may well be entitled "American arms versus German arms."

In the next desert battle Axis troops will have more American weapons against them than in any previous encounter in Africa. At the same time the Axis will be opposed by more representatives of the United Nations than at any other time in the last three years of desert warfare.

Today both sides are building up strength to break the deadlock aground which has persisted through the weeks since the British retreat from Libya to the Egyptian line anchored on El Alemein.

Landed At Red Sea Ports

American arms have arrived steadily at ports on the Red Sea where they are unloaded, assembled and sent out on the long trek over dusty roads and crowded railways to the front-line areas.

Supplies as well as arms, marked "U. S. A.," have been pouring into the Middle East from factories on both American coasts as well as from Middle Western States. A great deal will be heard about these things after the first shots are fired and the enemy is aware of what he faces.

But while fighting on the ground is at a standsill, the battle continues in the air. Here again, American arms are playing an increasingly powerful and successful role.

Drive Off Messerschmitts

United States heavy four-motored bombers at noon Saturday scored a near miss on a transport vessel moored to the outer mole at Bengasi and planted at least fifteen heavy bombs on buildings and installations in the center of the dock area, it was announced today.

The Germans sent two Messerschmitt 109s to intercept the formation, but these were driven off before doing any damage. Nor did the heavy anti-aircraft fire from the Libyan port damage the American formation.

Australian Planes Attack

The Royal Australian Air Force, for the first time in many weeks, sent heavy bombers Saturday into an attack on Tymbaki harbor, Crete, starting fires which could be seen from fifty miles away.

The regular British communique described Friday's attacks on

Vichy View Of France's Future

OCT 12 1942

Vichy, Oct. 11 (AP)—Paul Marion, secretary of state for information in the Laval Government, told a group of Paris publishers today that France can hope to save its empire only if it "relies on the rest of Europe."

Other nations have their eyes on the empire and are prepared to take it by force, he said.

"Refusal to integrate ourselves with Europe, if kept up, would lead to the worst of disasters for our people," he asserted.

30.24 — 19279

30.24 - 19279

enemy landing grounds in the Fuka area and strafing attacks by British fighters.

"Motor transport vehicles, tanks and tents were attacked and casualties were inflicted upon enemy troops," the communique said.

Nazis Bomb Truck Columns

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 11 (AP)—D. N. B., German official news agency, said it learned from the high command today that German bombers carried out low-level attacks yesterday on a British truck concentration and tanks on the Alamein front in the Egyptian desert.

Several British batteries were silenced by direct hits and heavy losses were inflicted on truck columns moving along the coastal road east of Alamein, it was said. Two British planes were reported shot down in combat.

U.S. BOMBERS SINK TOKYO TRANSPORT IN SOUTH PACIFIC

OCT 12 1942

Long-Range Planes Also Damage Destroyer, Army Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(AP) How four long-range Army bombers sank a Japanese transport in the southwest Pacific and put a destroyer out of commission was reported belatedly today by the War department.

The two enemy vessels were encountered in the vicinity of the Japanese bases of Lae and Salamua in Nw Guinea on July 30 when the bombers were en route to attack shipping in Buna bay.

Because of poor visibility, the bombers attacked from 1,800 feet. Five direct hits were obtained on the transport, the War department said, and the destroyer's guns were silenced.

The group was commanded by Major Felix M. Hardison, Washington, D. C., decorated for gallantry over Java.

Among members of the crew of his Flying Fortress was Private Michael R. Andrade, a gunner of Boston.

Another of the Fortresses piloted by Capt. John W. Chiles of Richmond, Va., had aboard as Navigator Second Lt. Warren E. Bryant, Billerica, Mass.

JAP PLANE TENDER HEAVILY DAMAGED IN ALLIED ATTACK

OCT 12 1942

Large Vessel, With at Least 12 Zeros Aboard, Hit in Solomons.

RABAUL LAID WASTE

Important Enemy Base Target of Heavy Aerial Assault.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Monday, Oct. 12—(AP) Allied medium bombers scored two bomb hits on a 10,000-ton Japanese seaplane tender in the Solomons sea south of New Ireland yesterday and left the vessel, which carried at least 12 Zero fighter planes, heavily damaged and motionless, the Allied command announced today.

The tender may have had even more than the dozen planes. The 12 were seen on the upper deck. The attack was made despite the fact that a Japanese destroyer was escorting the larger ship.

The region of the attack has been the scene of increasing activity of late. It is between New Britain and the northern tip of the Solomon islands.

Jap Attack Repulsed

Today's communique stated that there were no new developments in the Owen Stanley area, where Japanese forces first staged an overland drive westward toward Port Moresby and then withdrew in the face of a strong Allied counterdrive.

However, Allied attack planes escorted by fighters carried out a sweep from Kokoda, Japanese-held mountain town along the route of the drive, down to the coast, bombing and strafing Japanese supplies and installations along the trail. Fires were started.

At the coast barges were machine-gunned along the beach.

Rabaul In Ruins After Allied Raid

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 11—(AP) Flying Fortresses in heavy force and medium bombers have turned the important Japanese base at Rabaul in New Britain into a smouldering ruin in two successive assaults in which 100 tons of bombs were dropped while enemy officers and men scurried to the safety of nearby hills.

The attacks on early Friday and Saturday mornings will have an important bearing on the campaigns in the spinal Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea and in the southern Solomons where the Japanese have been reinforcing their troops on Guadalcanal for an assault to wrest from the U. S. Marines the airport they hold.

Rabaul is the supply base for both Japanese encroachments which in turn are menaces to the Australian mainland.

Rabaul lies 700 miles northwest of Guadalcanal and 575 miles from Port Moresby, the advanced Allied base in southwest New Guinea. The crippling blows of the greatest Allied bombing attacks ever made in the southwest Pacific at Rabaul were believed today to have complicated the Japanese supply and reinforcement problems in both theaters appreciably.

The big planes were guided to Rabaul in the darkness of early Saturday by fires still smouldering from the attack of the night before.

Bridgeporter Led Raid

Comments on the raid were made by Major William Hipps and Capt. Borin Zubko, who were in the first plane to reach Rabaul. (Capt. Zubko, of Kearny, N. J., is a native of Bridgeport).

Maj. Hipps said: "We found we had time before the flights were scheduled to arrive to make a run over the business district," he said.

"We dropped our bombs in the center of the business district. Large fires still were burning at the head of the bay among warehouses, lighting up a considerable area. The flares we dropped lit up the rest of the town. We could see one entire block burned out with the buildings gutted.

"It was a wonderful show. Each bomber made runs over the town, docks, or airdrome. One string of bombs even hit a ship in mid-harbor."

Capt. Zubko took up the story from there.

"There were more fires than were set the previous night. The anti-aircraft fire was hot, but not as hot as the night before. Over the airdrome, I saw several fires from a string of bombs, and several of the fires were burning planes."

Ambassador Business Is Bad

OCT 12 1942

By Fred Vanderschmidt

Free Press Special News Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The ambassador business, which has been steadily running out of priorities ever since Munich, is reeling from its hardest punch of the war, delivered by Joseph Stalin.

Belligerencies and conquests naturally have put a record quota of ambassadors, ministers and secretaries on the beach in the last few years, but this is not exactly the thing that is causing the gentlemen with the black Homburg hats and tram-line pants to look around for, maybe, a nice opening in the restaurant game.

What really worries them is the way one head of state or prime minister after another has been taking over the big jobs himself.

Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, Churchill, President Roosevelt—all of them have developed a strong inclination to personal contact in international politics.

STALIN, however, left the green table experts gasping. He by-passed every form of diplomatic procedure when, in effect, he wrote a letter to the papers to tell his Allies what he wanted.

That is what he did when he mailed to Henry C. Cassidy, the Associated Press Bureau Chief in Moscow, a reply to three questions. The replies made it known that Russia puts a second front in the first rank of importance; that Russia expects the Allies to fulfill their obligations to the Soviet Union "fully and on time."

In the language of the ambassadors, this probably would have been called an "Aide Memoire," to be handed ceremoniously to Allied envoys and foreign offices.

In correct diplomatic procedure, any statement to the press would be read to an outwardly respectful group of journalists assembled in an austere chamber. The reading would be done by an elegant secretary standing with his back to a strong light, lest his face betray emotion.

Probably the journalists would be cautioned that this communication from one ally to another must in no circumstances be regarded in the light of a "de marche," and that it could not conceivably (Oh, horrors, no) be considered a document of ultimative nature.

Questions from the correspondents probably would draw some such illuminating reply as "Who can tell?" or (This actually was said in the British Foreign Office): "One should never, never doubt what no one can be sure about."

BUT Stalin did not bother with any of this and the result was that his own ambassadors and those of the Allies read what he had to say in the morning papers, just like everybody else.

The Encyclopedia Britannica defines an ambassador as "a public minister of the first rank, accredited and sent by the head of a sovereign state as his personal representative to negotiate with a foreign government, and to watch over the interests of his nation abroad."

But Hitler does his own talking to Mussolini, Chamberlain went to Hitler three times and to Mussolini once; Churchill and Roosevelt have met on land and at sea; the British Prime Minister has flown through battle zones to meet Stalin.

The result is that the modern ambassador is likely to fall into these classes:

A baffled, harassed and unhappy figure who spends most of his time making speeches to banquets and accepting or presenting presents at gatherings of ladies' auxiliary units.

An overworked individual who either is looking out for the doubtful interests of a half dozen belligerent states in his capacity as neutral envoy to another belligerent (such as the Swiss envoy to Berlin) or is representing his own government to assorted and anxious governments-in-exile (such as America's Biddle in London).

An elderly spy who not only is trying to find out what the enemy is doing but also is trying to find out what agents of other departments of his own country are doing (example, Germany's Von Papen in Turkey).

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IF HE IS in or near the war zone he is liable to be machine-gunned (Britain's Knatchbull-Hugesson in China), have a bomb thrown at him (Von Papen); have bombs dropped at him (Biddle in Poland and many others).

It used to be that when his country went to war with the country to which he was accredited, the ambassador was handed his passports and started for home in a sealed train."

Now he is lucky if he can straggle back to base from enemy territory within six or eight months, after waiting hungrily and wearily in durance vile for the magic moment of diplomatic exchange.

Marine Colonel Visits New Zealand On Mission

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 11 (AP)—Melvin Maas, colonel of the United States Marine Corps and a Representative from Minnesota, said on a recent visit to New Zealand that the war will be a long, bitter struggle.

Here on a special mission, Colonel Maas predicted there were many blacker days ahead in the defense of Australia and New Zealand and in the jungle fighting in New Guinea.

Chinese Unit Attacks Japs' Hupeh Positions

Chungking, Oct. 11 (AP)—Japanese positions at two points south of Tangyang, western Hupeh province, have been attacked by a Chinese unit, the Chinese high command reported tonight, and a Japanese attempt to encircle the attackers with a counter-attacking force of 2,000 was frustrated.

The Chinese, it was said, returned to their original position after inflicting some casualties.

Three Killed In Clash With Police In India

Peshawar, India, Oct. 11 (AP). Three persons were killed and several injured yesterday when police at the frontier province town of Mardan, twenty-five miles south of Peshawar, fired on about 100 Red Shirts — All-India Congress party followers—attempting to picket a court.

Authorities declared they tried to destroy court records. The situation, they added, now is in control.

Prelate's Aid On India Asked

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury was asked in an open letter today to join in a statement signed by numerous American religious leaders urging President Roosevelt to mediate the question of political freedom from India.

The letter was to be published in the October 15 issue of *The Churchman*, independent journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and asserted in part:

"The statement would have added force, we believe, were its objective of a mutually satisfactory settlement of the Indian crisis to find a strong and sustained response in Great Britain.

Authoritative Voice

"Not only because of the eminent position you occupy in the church, but also because of the view of world affairs which has for so long and so widely been associated with your name, there could be no response approving the purposes of this statement which could be more effective than yours."

The statement said the people of the United States viewed the situation in India with alarm because "it threatens the victory of the United Nations." It asked that President Roosevelt tender his good offices with other members of the United Nations in seeking a settlement.

Rios of Chile Postpones His Visit to U. S.

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President of Chile Takes Action After Protest On Speech by Welles

Gives Assurance Of Aid in Defense

'Unpleasant Atmosphere' Laid to Charge of Axis Use of Nation as Base

OCT 12 1942

By The Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 11.—President Juan Antonio Rios announced today that he was postponing a projected visit to Washington because "official information circulated in the United States about my country has created an unpleasant atmosphere."

The President's announcement followed by twenty-four hours a former Chilean protest against a speech by Sumner Welles in Boston last Thursday night, in which the United States Acting Secretary of State said Chile and Argentina were being used as bases by Axis agents.

Rios assured President Roosevelt, however, that his decision had not "changed the disposition of my government to continue co-operation with the United States and other American countries in defense of the continent."

President Rios was to have arrived in Brownsville, Tex., on Oct. 21, and in Washington the following day. He had planned to visit also Detroit, Buffalo and New York.

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Argentina "Displeased"

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 11—The Argentine Ambassador to Washington, Felipe Espil, has expressed the "displeasure" of the Argentine Government to Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles over the latter's declaration in Boston Thursday that Nazi agents were using this country as a base of operations, it was announced tonight.

A Foreign Office communique said the Argentine Ambassador had asked Welles Saturday to submit the concrete fact which caused him to denounce the Argentine Government.

(Welles mentioned both Argentina and Chile, the only two South American countries which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, as being bases for Nazi agents. The Chilean Government protested yesterday.)

Earlier, the 1938 Socialist nominee for President, Nicholas Repetto, told his party's national convention that "under the mantle of neutrality the (Argentine) Government is working for the totalitarians."

"The extremely benevolent tolerance shown here toward Nazis and their clandestine radio stations and their organizations for espionage give irrefutable basis to the accusations of Sumner Welles," he said.

Irreparable Damage

Noting that the Government has protested to Washington over the speech last week of Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, in which the latter said Argentina and Chile by permitting Axis agents to operate on their soil were stabbing American nations in the back, Repetto said "We never will be able totally to repair the damage which the foreign policy of the present Government is causing us."

Repetto, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, said "When the Allies triumph all America will point out Argentina as the country which failed in the duties of brotherhood and continental solidarity. If the totalitarians win, an eventuality highly improbable, Argentina would be the focal point of Nazi agents in their fight against the rest of the hemisphere. Both eventualities would be equally disastrous for us."

Also Backs Welles

Paul Damonte Taborda, former chairman of the Argentine Congressional Committee Investigating Anti-Argentine Activities, also backed up the Welles declaration, asserting a statement that it was no more than a repetition of what had been said many times in the Chamber of Deputies.

"The activities of espionage was one of the reasons why I introduced a resolution to rupture relations with the Axis nations," he said.

MEXICAN CHURCH THANKED

Avila Camacho Praises Clerics' Aid in Achieving National Unity

TEZIUTLAN, Mexico, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho, in interviews here, expressed appreciation for the support of the Catholic Church in the effort to achieve national unity, and newspapers today greeted the statement as the start of a "new era of friendship between the Mexican Government and the Catholic Church."

The President expressed pleasure over the recent statement of Mexico's Archbishop, Luis M. Martinez, that "it is a sin for Catholics not to cooperate with the government."

President Avila Camacho said: "The high clergy is conscientious and respectful, and it is evident that it has no desire to exceed its functions. The attitude helps greatly in unifying the country and strengthening morale."

Paper Reports Envoy Ordered 'USA' Removed

Havana, Oct. 11 (AP)—The letters "USA" disappeared from the uniforms of Americans playing in the amateur world's series here, and *La Prensa Libre* published a report today that Ambassador Spruille Braden had ordered the emblems removed.

The newspaper said it had been informed that the Ambassador acted because the team, the Eastern Air Lines club from Miami, is not an official governmental organization.

No explanation was forthcoming at the embassy.

Drum: 'People Not Complacent, But Some Of Our Leaders Are'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 11—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, asserted today that "the (American) people are not complacent, but some of our leaders were and still are."

Speaking at a ceremony of the massing of the colors in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church following a parade down Fifth avenue, General Drum said:

"The people are ready for all and any sacrifice; they have the spirit and desire to win. They are responding to the demands of the situation as true Americans and seek only an opportunity to clean up as fast as possible the miserable situation in which we find ourselves.

Inspired By Example

"Men in the ranks of the army and navy—on land, on the sea, and in the air—have been inspired by the example of those Americans who have met the enemy and have fought back. So also we must admire the production efforts of our industrialists and great labor groups associated with them.

"The financial support given to the Government by the masses and their ready acceptance of the few curtailments of their pleasures and comforts should inspire hesitant leaders to take full action to insure early and ultimate success in our war efforts. If we fail, it will not be through any lack of spirit and willingness on the part of the great mass of our people."

Shall Have To Win, He Says

General Drum asked for Divine benediction for those who had died and those now fighting and added: "Especially do we ask God's blessing on a much greater legion yet to fight and who must be added to our armed forces if the United States is to win this war."

"We shall have to win," he said, "if our country, our Christian religion and our existence as free men are to survive."

GREEN FEARS

LEWIS MIGHT HAMPER TALKS

OCT 12 1942

Says Admission Of Mine Chief Would Spoil Labor Peace Parley

AFL President Wants To Hold Conference With CIO Only

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 11—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today the admission of John L. Lewis to labor peace conferences would hamper success and that any negotiations with the United Mine Workers and other independent unions should be conducted separately.

When asked to comment on a Lewis statement that a general peace conference of all labor groups, called by President Roosevelt, would be constructive, Green remarked, "In my opinion, Mr. Roosevelt will not care to call such a conference."

He said the mine union chief "seems to be a creator with a faculty of destroying the things he creates."

Referring To CIO

Green said he was referring to the CIO, which Lewis organized when he quit the AFL in 1935.

The AFL chief said he was optimistic about prospects for the success of AFL-CIO peace negotiations which are scheduled to start the latter part of November.

Asked in a press conference whether he saw anything constructive in a joint peace negotiation of all labor groups, including Lewis' United Mine Workers, Green said:

Inject Difficulties

"I think such a conference would inject into peace negotiations an increasing number of difficulties. Any discussion with Lewis or other groups should be separate. We will have enough difficulties in our negotiations."

Lewis' remarks were made in a press conference in Cincinnati, where his union is meeting. Green is presiding over the AFL convention here.

Another difficulty in dealing with Lewis, he said, was the fact that the Progressive Miners' Union is affiliated with the federation.

Asked whether he was closing the door to Lewis, Green said, "I have stated the door of the AFL is open, and will remain open."

He added, with a smile, that "it doesn't look as if he is going to knock on the door right now."

"Personal References"

Green said he deemed it "inadvisable to comment on the personal references" of Lewis, meaning the remarks that Lewis would not return to the AFL while Green continued as president, that the miners considered Green a renegade and not competent.

When aked about Lewis' published views that the Victory War Board has been of no value, Green said:

"That's his opinion. Did you hear anybody else say that?"

The Victory War Board, or Labor War Board, consists of AFL and CIO representatives who have met frequently with the President on labor problems.

Prospects Of Success

As to prospects of success in the forthcoming negotiations with the CIO, President Green said:

"I am encouraged to believe the chances are brighter than they have been, largely because of the feeling of the memberships. There is no doubt but that the rank and file of the CIO and the AFL desire peace, to reestablish the solidarity within the ranks of labor."

Asked whether he meant that Lewis' withdrawal from the CIO had enhanced the possibility of peace with that organization, Green said, "I wouldn't go that far."

"Do you think it is possible to have labor peace in this country?" he was asked.

"Can Establish Peace"

"Yes," said Green, "we can establish peace in labor if we can work out a settlement between the AFL and the CIO."

"What about District 50?" (the United Mine Workers' coast-to-coast catch-all for Coke, Gas, Chemical and Cosmetic workers, Farmers, and Construction Workers).

"We will have to meet that when we come to it," Green answered.

Navy to Scrap The Oregon but Spare Olympia

Roosevelt Orders Dewey's Flagship Preserved as Last Spanish War Relic

OCT 12 1942

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Despite many sentimental protests the Navy regretfully announced today that the famous old battleship Oregon, whose stormy race from the West Coast around South America to be in on the kill of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898 was an epic of the service, is to be broken up for scrap.

The scrapping of the historic vessel, which was lent to the State of Oregon in 1925 and has been preserved as an exhibit at Portland since, was proposed some time ago by the War Production Board and opposed immediately by Oregon officials and residents, historical societies and some officials within the Navy itself.

But the urgent need for metal finally led to the decision to scrap the 10,288-ton ship. President Roosevelt himself, for all his sentimental attitude toward the Navy, agreed to the move.

The President stipulated, however, that the 5,865-ton cruiser Olympia, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, be permanently preserved as the nation's last naval relic of the Spanish-American War. It was aboard the Olympia at the Battle of Manila Bay that Admiral George Dewey gave the command to Captain G. V. Gridley: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." And it was the Olympia which brought home the body of the unknown soldier in 1921.

The scrapping of the Oregon had been proposed several months ago, but James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, assured Governor Charles A. Sprague of Oregon in July that the Navy was opposed to the step, because "it regards this vessel as one of the historic symbols of the nation." Last Friday, however, Mr. Forrestal notified Governor Sprague that the decision not to scrap the ship would have to be reconsidered. And today the Navy issued a statement which said:

"The Navy Department regrets to announce that a decision has been reached to scrap the famous naval historical relic, the U. S. S. Oregon, in connection with the present nation-wide drive to collect metal urgently needed for the war program. This project was suggested initially by the special projects section of the conservation division, War Production Board, and the ultimate decision was approved by the President of the United States.

"The President agreed to the necessity for scrapping the Oregon with the stipulation that the U. S. S. Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila, be preserved permanently as this nation's naval relic of the Spanish-American War.

"The Olympia will be the Navy's only remaining vessel of that period. The U. S. S. Rochester, the only other existing vessel of the Spanish-American War, had been reduced to a hulk in 1938 and was at the United States Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I., when that station was captured by the Japanese in December, 1941. The Rochester was the former armored cruiser U. S. S. New York and was Rear Admiral William T. Sampson's flagship at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, on July 3, 1898, when the Spanish Fleet was destroyed.

"The U. S. S. Oregon was commissioned in 1896 and participated in the blockade and ultimate destruction of the Spanish Fleet in this same battle. The vessel was loaned to the State of Oregon in 1925 and since that time has been preserved as a naval relic at Portland, Ore.

"It is anticipated that the Oregon

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will be sold by negotiation to a qualified ship wrecker. The vessel then will be wrecked under the joint supervision of the salvage conservation section of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, and the scrap allocation section of the iron and steel branch, War Production Board. The salvaged metal will go immediately to certain mills where such scrap is most urgently needed.

"It is estimated that the 10,288-ton Oregon will yield about 70 per cent iron and steel and the balance in copper, brass, lead and zinc, all extremely vital materials for the successful prosecution of the present war."

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), OCT 11-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED "INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES" ON THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT TODAY.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID SIX ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTERS IN AIR FIGHTS.

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OTTAWA, OCT 11-(AP)-NO MORE BRASS WILL BE RELEASED FOR THAT HAT BADGES, TUNIC BUTTONS, BUCKLES AND WEB EQUIPMENT OF THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES, THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

METALS CONTROLLER GEORGE BATEMAN SAID THE SHORTAGE OF BRASS NOW IS SO ACUTE THAT IT MUST BE CONSERVED BY THE SERVICES AS WELL AS BY THE CIVILIAN. ENOUGH WILL BE SAVED BY HIS RULING TO MAKE 26,000,000 RIFLE CARTRIDGE CASES.

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INSTEAD OF BRASS, A HAT BADGE MADE OF A PLASTIC WILL BE STANDARD ISSUE IN A FEW WEEKS. JOHN EATON OF TORONTO, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GENERAL PURCHASING BRANCH, HOLDING A SAMPLE, SAID "IT IS BLACK IN COLOR, NEAT AS A PIN, AND SO TOUGH THAT EVEN A STRONG MAN COULD NOT BREAK IT WITH HIS HANDS."

THE METAL PARTS OF THE WEB EQUIPMENT WILL BE STEEL, COATED WITH A BLACK FINISH. "AS FOR THE TUNIC BUTTONS," SAID MR.EATON, "A FINAL DECISION HAS NOT BEEN REACHED BY THE SERVICES. THE BUTTONS MUST MATCH THE BELT BUCKLE, AND THE BUCKLE WILL BE MADE OF A PLASTIC, OR OF THE SAME BLACK-FINISHED STEEL THAT WILL GO INTO THE WEB EQUIPMENT."

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.11-(AP)-TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGEN SAID IT LEARNED FROM COMPETENT GERMAN QUARTERS TONIGHT THAT THE 20,119-TON BRITISH STEAMER DUCHESS OF ATHOLL AND 23,456-TON ORCADES HAD BEEN SUNK BY NAZI SUBMARINES.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS ENEMY CLAIM FROM ANY SOURCE.)

NEW YORK, OCT.11-(AP)-OCCUPATION OR CONQUEST IF NECESSARY OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA WOULD OPEN MANY POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER ALLIED OFFENSIVE ACTION, JAMES W.GERARD, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY IN WORLD WAR I, DECLARED TONIGHT, URGING THIS AS THE SECOND FRONT.

GERARD, IN A RADIO SPEECH FROM STATION WINS, ASSERTED POSSESSION OF NORTH AFRICA BY THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD SPELL DISASTER FOR GERMANY'S GENERAL ROMMEL AND LEAD TO COMPLETE POSSESSION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. THUS FREED, THE ALLIED ARMIES IN EGYPT COULD GO TO THE AID OF THE RUSSIANS, HE SUGGESTED.

"ITALY COULD BE CALMLY ATTACKED, PERHAPS INVADED AND POSSIBLY DETACHED FROM THE AXIS," HE SAID, "AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ONCE MORE IN THE POWER OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD AFFORD A SURE PATH FOR AID TO YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS BRAVE GUERRILLAS, AND TO GREECE."

GERARD SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY OF MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH VICHY WAS A "DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH" FOR THE PRESENT, AND POINTED OUT "THE LONGER ANY DIRECT MOVE IS POSTPONED, THE GREATEI ARE OUR CHANCES THAT THE FRENCH POPULATION OF NORTH AFRICA, THE FRENCH OFFICERS AND TROOPS STATIONED THERE, WILL WELCOME THEIR BROTHERS IN ARMS, THE FREE FRENCH, AND SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES."

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MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN BUDGET X X-X HARASSMENT.

GERMAN PRESSURE AT THE TWO ENDS OF THE CAUCASUS FRONT, IN THE MOZDOK AND NOVOROSSISK AREAS, WAS STEPPED UP AFTER ARRIVAL OF FORCES WITHDRAWN FROM OTHER SECTORS AND NEWLY FORMED UNITS.

DISPATCHES FROM MOZDOK SAID THE NAZIS ASSEMBLED A CONSIDERABLE FORCE OF TANKS BUT WERE UNABLE TO GET ANYWHERE IN THAT MOUNTAINOUS

AREA. AFTER STALLING THE ENEMY TANKS IN THE TEREK VALLEY RED STAR SAID SOVIET TROOPS TURNED THEIR ANTI-TANK GUNS, MACHINE-GUNS AND RIFLES ON GERMAN INFANTRYMEN, MOWING THEM DOWN IN WAVES.

IN THE HILLY SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMANS WON AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT THEN LOOSED LANDSLIDES WHEN RED ARMY TROOPS STORMED UP ITS SIDES BUT FINALLY WERE EJECTED.

A PRAVDA ACCOUNT FROM THE CAUCASUS SAID THE NAZIS MADE 19 ATTACKS ON ONE SOVIET POINT AND WOUND UP WHERE THEY STARTED AFTER LOSING 3,000 MEN IN THREE DAYS. COSSACK GUARDS WERE BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE NAZI ASSAULTS IN THIS MOUNTAIN COMBAT.

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ON THE NORTHWESTERN FRONT, THEGERMANS WERE MAKING REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS IN AN EFFORT TO REGAIN A LINE LOST TO A RED ARMY OFFENSIVE IN THE NARROW SINYAVINO SECTOR. IN SIX THRUSTS PRAVDA SAID THE ENEMY LOST 900 MEN AND 12 TANKS.

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, OCT.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY TO CONFE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

--DASH--

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED SUNDAY THAT STANDLEY HAD ARRIVED AT TEHERAN, IRAN, WHERE, THE BROADCAST SAID, THE ENVOY IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, DENIED THAT HIS TRIP WAS "DIRECTLY CONNECTED" WITH THE STALIN "SECOND FRONT" LETTER OF A WEEK AGO.

UNDATED--STALINGRAD BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 12 1942

THE GERMAN SQUEEZE ON STALINGRAD HAS RELENTED AFTER 48 DAYS OF SIEGE AND THERE SIGNS OF A GREAT DEFENSIVE VICTORY FOR THE DEFENDERS OF THAT CITY.

THE SITUATION NOW, AT LEAST, IS SUCH AS TO CONTRADICT ADOLF HITLER'S BOAST OF SEPT.30 THAT "WE SHALL TAKE STALINGRAD, YOU MAY DEPEND ON THAT."

IT APPEARED THAT SINCE HITLER'S ASSERTION THERE HAD BEEN A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN HIS HIGH COMMAND'S TACTICS, AND THAT THE BERLIN RADIO FOR ONCE HAD MADE A DEPENDABLE STATEMENT OF GERMAN MILITARY POLICY WHEN IT ANNOUNCED LAST THURSDAY THAT INFANTRY AND TANK ASSAULTS ON STALINGRAD WOULD CEASE TO PREVENT "UNNECESSARY SACRIFICE OF GERMAN BLOOD."

THERE NO LONGER IS ANY DOUBT THAT THE TOUGH DEFENDERS OF THE CITY HAD UPSET A GERMAN TIMETABLE, AND THAT THE WAR HAS NOT GONE ACCORDING TO THE HIGH COMMAND SCHEDULE SET UP ON JUNE 28 WHEN, AFTER THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE KERCH PENINSULA, THE GERMAN ARMIES STARTED DOWN INTO THE CAUCASUS.

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STALINGRAD STOOD AS A MENACE ON THE LEFT FLANK OF GERMANS WHO THOUGHT THEY WERE ON THE WAY TO BAKU, AND THE DIRECT ATTACK ON THE CITY STARTED ON AUG.25.

HALF A MILLION MEN WERE ASSIGNED TO THE TASK OF TAKING THE TOWN. THEY WERE REINFORCED BY SOME HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MORE, COMING ON IN WAVES AS THE DAYS PASSED. THE RUSSIANS ESTIMATE THEY KILLED 200,000 OF THEM.

ON SEPT.15 THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD TAKEN THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION OF THE CITY AND THAT THE BATTLE WAS IN ITS "FINAL PHASE."

THE NEXT DAY A NAZI SPOKESMAN SAID THAT A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE WAS AWAITED WITHIN 24 HOURS FROM THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THE GERMAN NATION CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED THAT STALINGRAD WOULD BE ADDED TO THE LONG LIST OF CONQUERED CITIES. THE WORLD IS STILL WAITING FOR THAT SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ON SEPT.17 THE RUSSIAN COMMAND SAID THAT VICIOUS FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY, A REGION IN WHICH MANY GERMAN REGIMENTS WERE SMASHED IN FOLLOWING WEEKS.

ON SEPT.18 AND 19 BERLIN REPORTED THAT THE ATTACK WAS BEING SLOWED DOWN TO SAVE MEN, AND THAT SMOKE AND CLOUDS WERE MAKING OPERATIONS DIFFICULT.

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BERLIN'S NEXT EXPLANATION WAS THAT SOVIET MINE FIELDS WERE EXTRAORDINARILY THICK, AND ON SEPT.21 GERMANS WERE TOLD THAT "THE FALL OF STALINGRAD IS DELAYED, BUT IS NOT BEING PUT OFF UNTIL WINTER."

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THEN CAME OFFENSIVE AND COUNTER-OFFENSIVE, AND SUCH TALES OF HEROISM AS ARE NOT SURPASSED IN ALL THE HISTORY OF WARS. BY SEPT. 25 THE BERLIN RADIO WAS SAYING THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND PREFERRED TO TAKE THE CITY BY A "SYSTEMATIC, GRADUAL ADVANCE, AND THAT ITS FALL CONSEQUENTLY MAY BE DELAYED FOR SOME TIME."

THE STRATEGY OBVIOUSLY WAS TO CUT WEDGES THROUGH THE NARROW CITY WHICH STRETCHES 31 MILES ALONG THE VOLGA, AND TO DIVIDE IT INTO SECTIONS TO BE REDUCED ONE AT A TIME.

SEVERAL TIMES THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY REACHED THE RIVER, BUT THERE NEVER WAS RUSSIAN CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS.

ON OCT.1 PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN IN A PERSONAL APPEAL URGED THE DEFENDERS TO HOLD AT ALL COSTS, AND THE NEXT DAY RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUES WERE SAYING THAT STALINGRAD WAS BEING BATTERED BY 600 TO 1,000 PLANES DAILY.

BY OCT.3 THE ENERGETIC ACTION DEMANDED BY STALIN GOT UNDER WAY, THE SOVIET ARMIES STARTING AN OFFENSIVE TO THE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, REPORTING 1,600 GERMANS KILLED THE FIRST DAY. WITHIN THE CITY THE GERMANS WERE TAKING AND LOSING A FEW STREETS AND HOUSES, AND ADVANCES WERE MEASURED BY YARDS.

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ON OCT.6, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED, THREE FRESH GERMAN DIVISIONS AND 100 NEW TANKS WERE THROWN INTO THE BATTLE, AND BY THE NEXT DAY A LEAST 11 OF THESE TANKS WERE SMASHED WITHIN THE CITY. IT MAY HAVE BEEN THIS ATTACK WHICH CAUSED THE CHANGE IN PLANS IN BERLIN.

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UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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(NY)--LOSS OF ONLY FIVE ALLIED MERCHANTMEN IN WESTERN ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FORAYS WAS DISCLOSED LAST WEEK, BUT REPORTS OF INCREASED U-BOAT ACTIVITY BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND THE WESTERN AFRICAN BULGE APPEARED TO PRESAGE NEW AND MORE VICIOUS AXIS ASSAULTS AGAINST UNITED NATIONS' SHIPPING.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX DECLARED LAST WEEK THAT "THE SUBMARINES FOUND THIS (CARIBBEAN AREA) A BETTER HUNTING GROUND THAN THE ATLANTIC COAST," AND U-BOATS NOW WERE "ESPECIALLY ACTIVE BELOW TRINIDAD."

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM AN ALLIED BASE IN WEST AFRICA REVEALED THAT A FEW SMALL, ENEMY UNDERSEA CRAFT, DESERTING THE UNITED NATIONS' WARSHIP-PATROLLED NORTH ATLANTIC, WERE STRIKING RENEWED BLOWS AGAINST ALLIED WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING IN THE DAKAR-FREETOWN AREAS.

IN THE GULF AND CARIBBEAN, HOWEVER, PROMISE OF GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST THE UNDERSEA THREAT TO NAVIGATION WAS MADE BY THE RECENTLY SIGNED CUBAN-MEXICAN MILITARY NAVAL AND AIR TREATY, A MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPER DISCLOSED.

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MEANWHILE, AXIS REPORTS, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, CLAIMED YESTERDAY (SUN) THAT ITALIAN AND NAZI SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC TORPEDOED AND SANK THE 20,043-TON BRITISH LINER ORONSAY, THE 20,119-TON BRITISH STEAMER DUCHESS OF ATHOLL AND THE 23,456-TON ORCADES. THE 17,000-TON NEA HELLAS, FORMERLY THE TUSCANIA, WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEVERELY DAMAGED. THE 14,948-TON ANDALUCIA STAR WAS INCLUDED AMONG 10 SHIPS THE GERMANS CLAIMED LAST FRIDAY AS HAVING SUNK IN SOUTH AFRICAN WATERS, BUT THIS REPORT ALSO WAS UNCONFIRMED.

IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE MERCHANTMEN REPORTED SUNK, THE NAVY

ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THE LOSS OF THE 1,827-TON COAST GUARD CUTTER MUSKEGET WHILE ON ANTI-SUBMARINE DUTY IN THE ATLANTIC. THIRD OF ITS TYPE LOST, THE VESSEL CARRIED ABOUT 100 OFFICERS AND MEN.

SINKING OF AN AMERICAN COASTWISE TANKER BY A JAPANESE SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC ALSO WAS REPORTED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT RAISING TO 10 THE NUMBER OF DISCLOSED PACIFIC COAST SHIP LOSSES SINCE PEARL HARBOR. WESTERN ATLANTIC SINKINGS SINCE AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR STOOD AT 487.

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AT LEAST 24 CREWMEN PERISHED IN THE MOST RECENTLY REPORTED WESTERN ATLANTIC ENCOUNTERS, BUT 165 OTHERS WERE RESCUED AND BROUGHT SAFELY TO ALLIED PORTS. AT LEAST 28 WERE SAID TO BE MISSING.

SUCCESSFUL SUBMARINE ATTACKS ANNOUNCED SINCE OCT. 4 CLAIMED TWO AMERICAN VESSELS, TWO BRITISH AND ONE NORWEGIAN.

THE TABULATION:

	WEEK OCT. 4-10	SINCE PEARL HARBOR
OFF THE U.S.	1	178
OFF CANADA	0	46
IN THE CARIBBEAN	2	163
IN THE GULF OF MEXICO	0	46
OFF SOUTH AMERICA	2	54
TOTALS	5	487

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA -- add

"DON'T LET ANYONE TELL YOU THOSE SONS OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN LIKE BOMBS," MAJOR HIPPS SAID, "WHEN WE WERE APPROACHING RABAUL WE SAW LONG LINES OF CAR LIGHTS STREAMING INTO THE HILLS FROM THE CENTER OF THE TOWN. NO ONE WAS GOING OFF THAT TIME OF MORNING FOR A JOY RIDE AS FAST AS THOSE CARS WERE TRAVELING."

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BEFORE THE LAST BOMBER STARTED FOR HOME, 40 TONS OF BOMBS HAD BEEN LOOSED CONVERTING THE WHOLE TOWN AND HARBOR AREA INTO A MASS OF FLAMES, SHROUDED BY A PALL OF SMOKE. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE WATERFRONT AND WHARVES, BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOPS.

THE BLAZING ROWS OF WAREHOUSES AND FLIMSY DWELLINGS IN THE TOWN THREW UP FLAMES VISIBLE FOR 90 MILES. A SHIP IN THE HARBOR WAS HIT AND LEFT SMOKING AND MANY LARGE AND SMALL FIRES WERE SET WHICH SWIFTLY MERGED INTO GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS.

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SOON AFTER THE JAPANESE SEIZED RABAUL, CIVILIANS WERE OUSTED AND THE TOWN WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE MILITARY. GREAT STORES WERE ACCUMULATED FOR JAPANESE ADVENTURES IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA.

ON THE FIRST RAID, 60 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THE ALLIED BOMBERS RETURNED ON EACH OCCASION WITHOUT LOSS.

IN THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE ABOVE PORT MORESBY, THE ADVANCING AUSTRALIANS AGAIN LOST CONTACT WITH THE BACK-TRACKING JAPANESE. THE AUSSIES, INSPECTED RECENTLY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WERE HAMPERED BY CONTINUOUS WET WEATHER AS WELL AS INCREDIBLY DIFFICULT TERRAIN. FORMATIONS OF ALLIED BOMBERS WENT AHEAD OF THE GROUND FORCES, HOWEVER, AND ATTACKED KOKODA AT THE BASE OF THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS--WHERE THE JAPANESE FIRST SET OUT FOR PORT MORESBY FIVE WEEKS AGO.

TWO FORMATIONS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND ATTACK PLANES SCORED DIRECT HITS AND STARTED FIRES, AND STRAFED TARGETS ALONG THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN TRAILS. ALL RETURNED SAFELY.

THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE ATTACK ON RABAUL BROUGHT A WIDE SMILE TO THE FACE OF THE BOMBERS' COMMANDING OFFICER.

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"I AM PROUD OF EVERY SINGLE MAN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THAT RAID THE FIRST NIGHT," THE COMMANDER, WHO MAY NOT BE NAMED, SAID. "WHAT THEY DIDN'T DO THAT FIRST NIGHT, THEY DID SATURDAY MORNING. BOTH MISSIONS WERE ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL."

LIEUT.DONALD GRAHAM OF SACRAMENTO,CALIF., AND LIEUT.JAMES HARCROW OF WACO, TEXAS, WERE AMONG THE FIRST PILOTS OVER RABAUL SATURDAY AND

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SAID FIRES SET THE PREVIOUS NIGHT STILL WERE BURNING.

"WE CIRCLED OVER OUR TARGET WHICH WAS THE WHARVES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE HARBOR AND DROPPED OUR BOMBS," GRAHAM SAID. "FLARES FROM OTHER PLANES MADE THE ENTIRE TOWN BRIGHT BUT WE COULD SEE PARTS OF CHINATOWN STILL BURNING FROM THE NIGHT BEFORE. THERE WERE LOTS OF SEARCHLIGHTS."

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THE FORTRESSES TOOK OFF FROM A FIELD IN NEW GUINEA FRIDAY NIGHT DURING A SLIGHT RAIN. ONE BY ONE, THEY ROARED DOWN THE RUNWAY, COVERING NEARLY THE ENTIRE STRIP BEFORE FINALLY LIFTING INTO THE AIR. AS THE PLANES DISAPPEARED INTO THE BLACKNESS ONLY PINPOINT SPARKS FROM THEIR EXHAUSTS AND THEIR RUNNING LIGHTS COULD BE SEEN.

EARLY SATURDAY MORNING, AS THE ROAR OF ENGINES SIGNALED THEIR RETURN, EVERYONE STOOD AROUND THE RUNWAYS WITH THE SAME THOUGHT: HOW MANY WERE COMING BACK AND ARE THE CREWS OK?

SINGLE SHIPS CAME OVER A MOUNTAIN RIDGE FIRST AND THEN CAME GROUPS OF TWO AND THREE.

LIEUT.FEASTER NORWOOD OF MIAMI, FLA., THE BOMBARDIER ON A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.RICHARD EZZARD OF WINTER GARDEN, FLA., WAS CREDITED WITH THE BOMB HITS ON THE SHIP IN THE HARBOR. PILOTS OF OTHER PLANES REPORTED A HUGE BALL OF ORANGE FLAME SHOT UP FROM THE SHIP.

CAPT.HAROLD BROWN OF THOMASVILLE, GA., SAID THIS OF THE RAID:

"I WAS DISAPPPOINTED BECAUSE IT WAS DULL. OUR BOMBERS STOLE THE ENTIRE SHOW FROM THE JAPS, BUT I WAS GLAD TO BE ALONG ON THE RAID."

TWO OF THE CREW ON A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT. CHARLES DOWNERS OF ''HAMBRA, CALIF., DESCRIBED THEIR IMPRESSIONS. THEY WERE SGT. KEN YNOLDS OF (347 S. BROADWAY) NEW YORK AND CORP. ARCHIE LEAZER OF GREENSBORO, S.C.

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"WE GOT LOTS OF GROUND FIRE HOT AND CLOSE," LEAZER SAID. "SOME OF THAT STUFF WAS BREAKING UNDER OUR WINGS BOUNCING US A LITTLE ONE SHELL BURST SO CLOSE WE COULD SEE THE FRAGMENTS BUT THE PLANE D[illegible]

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...DN'T GET A SCRATCH."

REYNOLDS ADDED:

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"ONE OF OUR BOMBS HIT ALONGSIDE A HOUSE ALREADY AFIRE. IT KNOCKED OVER ADJOINING BUILDINGS ALL OVER THE PLACE. ON OUR WAY OUT, WE FOLLOWED REFLECTIONS OF THE FIRES FOR SEVERAL MILES."

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, OCT. 12-(AP)-AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR OF 32 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE AND ONE MEDICAL OFFICER, ONE OF THE LARGEST GROUPS EVER ANNOUNCED AT ONE TIME BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WERE PUBLISHED TODAY.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY MAJ.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION" OVER BATTLE AREAS THROUGHOUT THIS PART OF THE PACIFIC.

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THOSE RECEIVING AWARDS WERE:

FIRST LIEUT.THOMAS R.FOWLER, 706 BLOOMFIELD BOULEVARD, JACKSON, MICH.; FIRST LIEUT.GEORGE M.MANNING, 1713 SANFORD ST., MUSKEGON, MICH.; FIRST LIEUT. RAY MELIKIAN, CAMDO VINYARDS, FRESNO, CALIF.; FIRST LIEUT.CLAY TICE, JR., 313 WEST GRANADA, PHOENIX, ARIZ.; SECOND LIEUT. MITCHELL ZAWISA, 1550 LOUIS ST., CAMDEN, N.J.; SECOND LIEUT. CLYDE L.HARVEY, JR., 6504 BROCKTON ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.; CAPT.BRUCE M.BENNETT, MEDICAL CORPS, 2007 KLINGLE ROAD, WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT. LEWIS B.MENG, 19 EXETER ROAD, AVONDALE ESTATES, GEORGIA; FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT B.DOCKSTADER, 2734 EAST BROADWAY, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT. JOHN A.KELTING, 624 ISLINGTON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO; SECOND LIEUT. EARL M.KINSLEY, CLINTON, ARK.; SECOND LIEUT. DONALD C. MCGEE, 31 MELROSE AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; SECOND LIEUT.JAMES M.MARTIN, JR., CLEARWATER, FLA.; SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT M.MCCONSEY, 923 PLUM ST., LANCASTER, PA.;

FIRST LIEUT.JAMES W.EGAN, HILL CITY, S.D.; FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES C. JOHNSON, 34029 BRYCE, FORT WORTH, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT.DONALD H.MORSE, 119 WESTERN AVE., AUGUSTA, MAINE; FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS R.JEMISON, 2524 MALLON AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.; CAPT. MITCHELL E.SIMS, RTH

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2524 MALLON AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.; CAPT. MITCHELL E.SIMS, 418 NORTH PETERS, NORMAN, OKLA., FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT L.RAMSAY, 2775 CAHUENGA BOULEVARD, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT. FREDERICK O'RILEY, JR., WAUKON, IOWA; SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM D.SELLS, HOOPSTOWN, ILL.; SECOND LIEUT. EDWARD M.STEERE, JR., 615 SUNSET AVE. ASHEBORO, N.C.; SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM G.BENNETT, NEVADA CITY, CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT. JOHN D.LANDERS, JOSHUA, TEX.; TECH. SGT. RALPH J.STILES, 12 FRONT ST., EASTON, PA.; TECH. SGT. ALBERT L. WASHBURG, 110 EAST SECOND ST., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.; CORP. CLARENCE H. HOEHN, MUENSTER, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. OLIVER B.VODREY, EAST LIVERPOOL OHIO; MASTER SGT. GEORGE A.HEARD, LONGVIEW,TEX.; FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT H. VAUGHT, 933 WEST VERNON AVE., LOS ANGELES; SECOND LIEUT. STEPHEN W.ANDREW, DALLAS, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD H.DENNIS, 1829 ROSEMONT ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOWLER WAS PILOT OF A P-40 FIGHTER IN A FLIGHT WHICH INTERCEPTED 16 JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 15. DESPITE ATTACKS FROM THE ENEMY, FOWLER FEARLESSLY ATTACKED A GROUP OF JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTERS, THE CITATION SAID, AND SHOT ONE DOWN IN FLAMES.

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MANNING PILOTED A P-40 IN THE SAME ACTION AND ALSO SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE.

MELIKIAN PILOTED A P-40 OVER DARWIN JULY 30 IN A FLIGHT WHICH INTERCEPTED A FORMATION OF JAPANESE PLANES. DESPITE FIERCE OPPOSITION FROM THE JAPANESE FIGHTER ESCORT, HE MAINTAINED HIS ATTACKS UNTIL HE SHOT DOWN A BOMBER.

ZAWISZA (CORRECT) SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER OVER DARWIN APRIL 27, PREVENTING THE JAPANESE PLANE FROM DOWNING AN ALLIED FIGHTER.

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HARVEY, FLYING A P-40, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER INTO THE SEA NEAR DARWIN MARCH 28.

BENNETT, A MEDICAL OFFICER ON DUTY AT PORT MORESBY, ON MAY 13 OBSERVED AN ALLIED BOMBER MAKE A FORCED LANDING DURING A JAPANESE RAID. THE PLANE WAS STRAFED DURING AND AFTER LEADING BUT, REALIZING THAT MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WAS URGENTLY NEEDED, BENNETT EXPOSED HIMSELF TO SEVERE JAPANESE MACHINEGUN FIRE TO GO TO THE PLANE'S CREW.

MENG LED A SMALL FLIGHT OF P-40S IN NEW GUINEA MAY 2 WHEN A FORMATION OF ZERO FIGHTERS WAS OBSERVED PREPARING TO STRAFE THE AIRDROME. MENG'S FLIGHT MADE A HEAD-ON ATTACK, DAMAGED ONE ZERO AND SCATTERED THE OTHERS. AFTER THE INITIAL ATTACK HE COULD HAVE DIVED TO SAFETY, BUT RATHER THAN ALLOW THE ZEROS A CHANCE TO RE-FORM FOR ANOTHER ATTACK HE CLIMBED INTO THEIR MIDST AND SHOT ANOTHER DOWN IN FLAMES.

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BOCKSTADER SHOT DOWN A 97-TYPE JAPANESE BOMBER OVER SOERABAJA, JAVA, FEBRUARY 24.

KELTING PILOTED A P-40 FIGHTER AGAINST JAPANESE BOMBERS NEAR DARWIN ON APRIL 4 AND REPEATEDLY ATTACKED ONE ENEMY PLANE UNTIL IT CRASHED IN FLAMES.

KINSLEY, DURING A RAID ON DARWIN BY JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS APRIL 27, NOTICED TWO ZEROS ATTACKING HIS FLIGHT LEADER. HE MANEUVERED INTO POSITION AND SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE PLANES.

MCGEE WAS PILOTING HIS PURSUIT PLANE OVER NEW GUINEA ON MAY 28

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WHEN HE INTERCEPTED A LARGE ENEMY FORMATION. HE SAW ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER ATTACKING ANOTHER MEMBER OF HIS GREATLY OUTNUMBERED FLIGHT AND FORCED THE ENEMY CRAFT TO WITHDRAW. HE THEN NOTICED ANOTHER ALLIED PLANE TRAILING SMOKE WITH ZEROS ON ITS TAIL AND WENT TO ITS AID. THE PILOT WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT, AND MCGEE DROVE OFF THE ENEMY PLANES, ENABLING THE OFFICER TO LAND SAFELY.

MARTIN WAS ON PATROL NEAR DARWIN ON APRIL 24 WHEN HE INTERCEPTED A NUMBER OF JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS. HE SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER INTO THE SEA.

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MCCONSEY, ANOTHER FIGHTER PILOT, WAS A MEMBER OF A FLIGHT WHICH INTERCEPTED A LARGE JAPANESE AIR FORMATION NEAR DARWIN ON JUNE 15. HE DISPLAYED GREAT COURAGE IN A HOT ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH HE OUTFOUGHT AND SHOT DOWN A ZERO FIGHTER.

EGAN, WHILE PATROLING OVER NEW GUINEA ON MAY 28, ATTACKED A FLIGHT OF SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN ONE AND DAMAGING ANOTHER. ALTHOUGH THE PROPELLER OF HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED AND PART OF THE ELEVATOR WAS SHOT AWAY, HE MADE A SAFE LANDING AND SAVED HIS CRAFT.

JOHNSON WAS LEADING A FLIGHT OF P-40

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JOHNSON WAS LEADING A FLIGHT OF P-40'S OVER DARWIN ON AUG. 23 WHICH INTERCEPTED AN ENEMY FORMATION BEFORE IT COULD REACH ITS TARGET. HE SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

MORSE, ALSO A P-40 PILOT, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A JAPANESE ZERO PLANE IN A HOT DOGFIGHT OVER DARWIN APRIL 25.

JEMISON WAS A MEMBER OF A LFIGHT OF AIRACOBRAS ASSIGNED TO THE TASK OF STRAFING LAE, NEW GUINEA, ON MAY 4. WHEN BAD

HE

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WEATHER MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WHOLE FORMATION TO REACH THE TARGET, JEMISON ATTACKED INDIVIDUALLY, DESTROYING ONE ENEMY BOMBER GROUNDED AT THE AIRDROME AND BADLY DAMAGING TWO OTHERS.

SIMS WAS THE LEADER OF A FLIGHT OF PURSUIT PLANES WHICH INTERCEPTED JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN ON APRIL 27. DURING THE BATTLE HE SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER AND DESPITE SEVERE DAMAGE TO HIS PLANE MADE A SUCCESSFUL FORCED LANDING.

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RAMSAY WAS PILOTING A FLYING FORTRESS OVER THE SOLOMONS ON JULY 17 WHEN HIS PLANE WAS INTERCEPTED BY THREE ZEROS OVER GUADALCANAL. HIS GUNNERS SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES AND THE PLANE COMPLETED ITS MISSION, OBTAINED MUCH VALAUABLE INFORMATION AND RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

O'RILEY, A P-40 PILOT, SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER IN FLAMES OVER DARWIN ON SEPT. 23.

SELLS WAS A MEMBER OF A FLIGHT OF P-40'S WHICH INTERCEPTED A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN ON MARCH 23. IN THE FACE OF HEAVY CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE HE ATTACKED THE FORMATION REPEATEDLY, SHOOTING DOWN ONE BOMBER AND DAMAGING SEVERAL OTHERS. HE RETURNED TO BASE ONLY WHEN HIS AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

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STEERE WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE INTO THE SEA IN A LONG RUNNING FIHT WITH A FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN ON JULY 30.

BENNETT WAS STATIONED AT AN AIRDROME IN NEW GUINEA ON MAY 9 WHEN A FLIGHT OF JAPANESE ZEROS MADE A STRAFING ATTACK. DISREGARDING HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE, BENNETT RAN TO HIS PLANE AND SUCCEEDED IN TAKING OFF. AT AN ALTITUDE OF 1,000 FEET HE WAS ATTACKED

BY FOUR ZEROS. HE SHOT ONE DOWN AND WHEN THE OTHERS WITHDREW MADE A SUCCESSFUL FORCED LANDING.

LANDERS WAS PATROLING ALONE OVER DARWIN WHEN HE SPOTTED A FLIGHT OF SEVEN ENEMY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY ZEROS APPROACHING. HE ATTACKED UNHESITATINGLY, SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER, OUTMANEUVERED THE ZEROS AND PUT A BURST INTO ANOTHER BOMBERN SENDING IT CRASHING INTO THE SEA.

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STILES WAS THE TOP GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY THREE ZEROS WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE SOLOMONS ON JULY 17. WITH THE AID OF OTHER GUNNERS, STILES SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES, ENABLING THE FORTRESS TO RETURN TO BASE WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION.

WASHBURG WAS ATTACHED TO AN AIRFIELD IN NEW GUINEA WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY JAPANESE PLANES AS A FLIGHT OF AIRACOBRAS WAS COMING IN TO LAND. WITH A DISPLAY OF INITIATIVE AND FEARLESS DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY. WASHBURG RACED TO A GASOLINE TRUCK AND DROVE IT TO THE AIRDROME, ENABLING THE AIRACOBRAS TO REFUEL AND GET INTO THE AIR TO MEET THE ENEMY.

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JOHN WAS THE LOWER TURRET GUNNER IN A FLYING FORTRESS ASSIGNED TO A BOMBING MISSION OVER LAE ON JULY 3. THE FLIGHT WAS ATTACKED BY 12 ZEROS AND IN A 15-MINUTE ENGAGEMENT HE DROVE OFF ALL ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY.

VODREY, A P-40 PILOT, ATTACKED A FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN ON SEPT. 23, SETTING FIRE TO ONE ENEMY PLANE AND SHOOTING IT DOWN.

HEARD WAS PARTICIPATING IN A NIGHT RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, ON JUNE 1 WHEN HIS BOMBER DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET. HEARD NEVERTHELESS PUSHED ON AND MADE A RUN OVER [illegible] IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT ONLY A PART OF THE BOMBS HAD BEEN RELEASED AND HE MADE ANOTHER RUN DESPITE AN ATTACK BY ZERO FIGHTERS. ON HIS RETURN TRIP A FUEL SHORTAGE FORCED DOWN THE BOMBER, BUT HEARD MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING WITHOUT INJURY TO CREW OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT.

VAUGHT, WAS PATROLLING OVER DARWIN MARCH 23 WHEN HIS FIGHTER FORMATION INTERCEPTED A FLIGHT OF JAPANESE BOMBERS. HE SHOT DOWN ONE, DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS AND AIDED IN DISPERSING THE FORMATION AND FRUSTRATING THE ATTACK.

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ANDREWS WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A ZERO NEAR DARWIN ON APRIL 27. HE WAS FORCED TO MAKE A PARACHUTE LANDING FIVE MILES FROM LAND, BUT SAFELY MADE HIS WAY TO SHORE AND REJOINED HIS SQUADRON.

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DENNIS, A P-40 PILOT, HELPED TO INTERCEPT A FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN APRIL 25 AND SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE INTO THE SEA IN A LONG RUNNING FIGHT.

DENNIS, A P-40 PILOT, HELPED TO INTERCEPT A FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS OVER DARWIN APRIL 25 AND SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE INTO THE SEA IN A LONG RUNNING FIGHT.

LOUIS QUITS RING

OCT 12 1942

Omaha, Oct. 11 (AP).—Heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis in an almost casual manner, today told the Associated Press: "My fightin' days are over."

"I'm in the Army now," he said, "and they're taking care of my plans, but by the time this war will be over, I'll be in my 30's, and that's too old for a fighter. I'm too old for it now." Joe is 28.

His remarks, made while he was surrounded by autograph hunters and friends, brought immediate repercussions from fistic circles in which Joe has been the No. 1 figure for the last five years.

National Boxing Association President Abe J. Green said at Paterson, N. J., Louis may believe he's through with boxing but "neither boxing nor the entire fight world will ever be through with Joe Louis."

John Roxborough, co-manager of Louis, declared at Detroit he did not believe the heavyweight champion would make a definite decision on possible retirement from the ring until after the war.

The Brown Bomber who rose from poverty to fame and fortune via the squared circle, made his statement in a brief interview after participating in an exhibition by the Fort Riley, Kas., drill team, an event held between halves of the Creighton University-Fort Riley football game here this afternoon.

He was waiting for the car of a friend when he was asked about his future plans. Without hesitation he replied "my fightin' days are over."

Told he would be quoted on his intentions of retiring, the big fellow smiled and said: "Sure, go ahead."

The heavyweight king also indicated he had no particular desire to return to prizefighting. "No, I really don't care much," he replied, when asked if he had any desire whatsoever to resume his career.

Joe had little to say of the fight which was never held—the bout in

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which he was matched against Billy Conn, but which was called off by Secretary of War Stimson after the Secretary investigated plans for the fight. Secretary Stimson opposed arrangements under which debts owed by Joe and Conn to promoter Mike Jacobs were to be paid from the gate receipts. The fight had been scheduled as a benefit for Army Relief.

He asserted, however, that he could have knocked out Conn in a few rounds. In their first match Pittsburgh Billy was ahead until the 13th round when Joe tagged him with a KO punch. "I could have finished off Billy in a few rounds; I don't think I would have had much trouble with him," Louis declared.

Louis did not show any regret in viewing the end of what has been one of the most sensational careers in the history of the prize ring. He conveyed the impression that he felt he had been champion long enough, that it was time for him to retire, and let someone else take over.

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CHAMP RIDES TEAM

Louis, who has ruled the heavyweight roost for five years, was color bearer for the precision-perfect Fort Riley drill team. The big fellow, unannounced and a last-minute surprise addition to the drill team which appeared here with Fort Riley's football team, looked every part a soldier as he marched on the sod of Creighton Stadium with his fellow servicemen. Applause burst forth as Louis strode down the field with the team, although a public address announcer repeatedly asked the crowd not to applaud until the drill was completed.

The exhibition completed, Joe left with some friends, but not until he had satisfied the demands of a score of autograph-seekers.

Louis won the title from Jimmy Braddock in June, 1937, at Chicago, scoring a knockout in the eighth round. He defended the crown 21 times, his last victim being Abe Simon, at the Garden last March.

Solomons Battle

DRAFT INEVITABLE FOR EARLY VICTORY NATION IS TOLD

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Spirit and Hardihood of Young Men Will Shorten War, He Says.

ASKS MANPOWER DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. —President Roosevelt, asserting that Allied strength was "on the upgrade" and the enemy growing nervous, tonight urged the drafting of 18 and 19-year olds so that an Army with the spirit and hardihood of youth may shorten the war with annihilating new offensives.

At the same time, the President called for the rationing of manpower, Workers must be kept from changing jobs at will, he said. Pirating of one employer's labor by another must be forbidden. The objective must be "the right numbers of people in the right places at the right time."

May Need Legislation

And he held out a possibility that legislation of a drastic nature may be necessary to keep the farmer supplied with hands to harvest the nation's food supplies. The American people, he added, will not "shrink" from such action, should it become necessary.

The President was delivering his second radio report to the nation in five weeks. It was, generally speaking, an optimistic report of what he found on his recent tour of de-

Text of Roosevelt talk Will be found on page six

fense plants, army posts, and naval stations. Already, he said, America is getting ahead of the enemy in the battles of transportation and production.

Hints Second Front

In addition there was another hint at second front plans. The officers of the general staff, he said, were in general agreement that it was necessary to divert "enemy forces from Russia and China to other theaters of war by new offensives against Germany and Japan."

"The objective of today is clear and realistic," he said. "It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy, and Japan to such good purpose that their threat against us and all the other United Nations can not be revived a generation hence."

Axis a Jittery Lot

He pictured a jittery lot of Axis leaders, nervously watching the strength of the United Nations grow and their own diminish.

"The strength of the United Nations is on the upgrade in this war," he said. "The Axis leaders, on the other hand, know by now that they have already reached their full strength, and that their steadily mounting losses in men and material can not be fully replaced. Germany and Japan are already realizing what the inevitable result will be when the total strength of the United Nations hits them—at additional places on the earth's surface. x x x

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Turns into Boomerang

"The 'war of nerves' against the United Nations is now turning into a boomerang. For the first time, the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive. They begin to apologize to their own people for the repulse of their vast forces at Stalingrad, and for the enormous casualties they are suffering.

"They are compelled to beg their overworked people to rally their weakened production. They even publicly admit, for the first time, that Germany can be fed only at the cost of stealing food from the rest of Europe.

"They are proclaiming that a second front is impossible; but, at the same time, they are desperately rushing troops in all directions, and stringing barbed wire all the way from the coast of Finland and Norway to the islands of the eastern Mediterranean.

Increase Atrocities

"Meanwhile, they are driven to increase the fury of their atrocities."

On the question of lowering the age limits of the draft so that youths of 18 and 19 will be included Mr. Roosevelt said:

"All of our combat units that go overseas must consist of young, strong men who have had thorough training. A division that was an average age of 23 or 24 is a better fighting unit than one which has an average age of 33 or 34. The more

h troops we have in the field, sooner the war will be won, and e smaller the cost in casualties.

Draft Change Inevitable

"Therefore, I believe that it will be necessary to lower the present minimum age limit for selective service from twenty years down to eighteen. We have learned how inevitable that is—and how important to the speeding up of victory."

Solemnly, he assured the parents of men in the services that their sons were receiving "the best possible training, equipment and medical care." This course, he added, "will save many, many lives in battle" for "the highest rate of casualties is always suffered by units comprised of inadequately trained men."

Congress Favors Proposal

Congressional leaders said they believed Congress would go along with the President's recommendation for lowering the draft age.

Senator Barkley (D-Ky) said he thought the address was "comprehensive, constructive, and frank and I am sure the American people as well as the Congress will react favorably upon his suggestions and recommendations," including that of the draft proposal.

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House military committee announced, after listening to the President's speech, that his group would expedite hearings on legislation already offered to lower the draft age to 18.

Offers Full Cooperation

"I did not want to draft them until it was necessary," May said. "If the commander in chief says he needs them I will cooperate in every way, and I am sure the Congress will go along."

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Naval committee, said:

"I think the draft of the 18 and 19 year olds is absolutely necessary."

Senator Gurney (R-SD) said he would ask the Senate Military affairs committee for an immediate hearing on his bill to draft 18 and 19 year old youths, adding that "I was glad to have the definite statement from the President that 18 19 year olds are needed in the army."

Senator Truman (D-Mo), chairman of the Special Senate Defense Investigating committee, said the drafting of 18 and 19 year olds "is necessary; I have been for it all along."

Speaking of the manpower problem, Mr. Roosevelt said the nation was "learning to ration materials" and now must "learn to ration manpower." He outlined two objectives:

"First, to select and train men of the highest fighting efficiency needed for our armed forces in the achievement of victory over our enemies in combat.

"Second to man our war industries and farms with the workers needed to produce the arms and munitions and food required by ourselves and our fighting Allies to win this war.

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Halt Labor Pirating

"In order to do this we shall be compelled to stop workers from moving from one war job to another as a matter of personal preference; to stop employers from stealing labor from each other; to use older men, and handicapped people and more women, and even grown boys and girls, wherever possible and reasonable, to replace men of military age and fitness; to train new personnel for essential war work; and to stop the wastage of labor in all non-essential activities."

Farm labor presents a special and "perhaps the most difficult phase" of the manpower problem as a whole, he continued.

It had been solved in one area, he noted, by "turning out the whole of a high school for three or four days" to harvest a perishable crop. In another place, the whole community from banker to butcher, every able bodied man and woman, "left their occupations and went out, gathered the fruit and sent it to market."

"Every farmer in the land must realize fully that his production is part of war production, and that he is regarded by the nation as essential to victory," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "The American people expect him to keep his production up and even to increase it. We will use every effort to help him to get labor; but at the same time, he

President Urges Draft For 18, 19-yr. -olds; 3 U. S. Cruisers Lost in

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and the people of his community must use ingenuity and cooperative effort to produce crops and livestock and dairy products.

May Need Legislation

"It may be that our volunteer effort—however well-intentioned—will not suffice to solve the problem. In that case, we shall have to adopt new legislation. If this is necessary, I do not believe that the American people will shrink from it."

Concerning his trip about the country, Mr. Roosevelt defended the secrecy with which it was surrounded. He said he hoped to make other such trips and to make them in the same way.

"I can tell you very simply that the kind of trip I took permitted me to concentrate on the work I had to do without expending time, meeting all the demands of publicity. And—I might add—it was a particular pleasure to make a tour of the country without having to give a single thought to politics."

Liberty, Liberation Are Goals

Earlier in the day, Mr. Roosevelt issued a Columbus Day statement asserting that the nation's war objective was "liberty for ourselves" and "liberation for others."

He noted that 450 years had passed since the discovery of the new world. Columbus and his followers, he added, "found a great expanse where new beginnings could be made, where men could steer their courses free of the fetters of tyranny and the encompassment of outworn institutions." He went on to say:

"In the wake of his courageous and unprecedented voyage there came to the Americas the seeking people of many countries people who sought liberty, democracy, religious tolerance, the fuller life.

"This was the American experiment, a bold experiment and successful. Our immigrant ancestors, yours and mine, made it successful.

Mankind's Greatest War

"But now the free nations we created on two continents, the very liberties we made by law, are endangered by destructive forces from without. We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war, a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest.

"Our cause is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others, an American victory will be a United Nations victory and a victory for oppressed and enslaved people everywhere. I like to remember on this significant anniversary the words of a contemporary poet, George Santayana:

"Columbus found a world and had no chart,

"Save one that faith deciphered in the skies."

"We have the faith," the President added. "Deeds will implement it."

Roosevelt Urges Draft of Youths 18, 19

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The text of President Roosevelt's address tonight follows:

As you know, I have recently come back from a trip of inspection of camps and training stations and war factories.

The main thing that I observed on this trip is not exactly news. It is the plain fact that the American people are united as never before in their determination to do a job and to do it well.

This whole nation of 130,000,000 free men and women and children is becoming one great fighting force. Some of us are soldiers or sailors, some of us are civilians. Some of us are fighting the war in airplanes five miles above the continent of Europe or the islands of the Pacific—and some of us are fighting it in mines deep down in the earth of Pennsylvania or Montana. A few of us are decorated with medals for heroic achievement, but all of us can have that deep and permanent inner satisfaction that comes from doing the best we know how — each of us playing an honorable part in the great struggle to save our democratic civilization.

Whatever our individual circumstances or opportunities—we are all in it, and our spirit is good, and we Americans and our Allies are going to win—and do not let anyone tell you anything different.

Unbeatable Spirit Clearly Evident

That is the main thing that I saw on my trip around the country—unbeatable spirit. If the leaders of Germany and Japan could have come along with me, and had seen what I saw, they would agree with my conclusions. Unfortunately, they were unable to make the trip with me. That is one reason why we are carrying our war effort overseas—to them.

With every passing week the war increases in scope and intensity. That is true in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and on all the seas.

The strength of the United Nations is on the up-grade in this war. The Axis leaders, on the other hand, know by now that they have already reached their full strength, and that their steadily mounting losses in men and material cannot be fully replaced. Germany and Japan are already realizing what the inevitable result will be when the total strength of the United Nations hits them—at additional places on the earth's surface.

Common Sense Combats 'War of Nerves'

One of the principal weapons of our enemies in the past has been their use of what is called "the war of nerves." They have spread falsehood and terror; they have started fifth columns everywhere; they have duped the innocent; they have fomented suspicion and hate between neighbors; they have aided and abetted those people in other nations—even our own—whose words and deeds are advertised from Berlin and Tokyo as proof of disunity.

The greatest defense against all such propaganda is the common sense of the common people—and that defense is prevailing.

The "war of nerves" against the United Nations is now turning into a boomerang. For the first time, the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive. They begin to apologize to their own people for the repulse of their vast forces at Stalingrad, and for the enormous casualties they are suffering. They are compelled to beg their overworked people to rally their weakened production. They even publicly admit, for the first time, that Germany can be fed only at the cost of stealing food from the rest of Europe.

They are proclaiming that a second front is impossible; but, at the same time, they are desperately rushing troops in all directions, and stringing barbed wire all the way from the coasts of Finland and Norway to the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, they are driven to increase the fury of their atrocities.

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Establish Identity Of War's Criminals

The United Nations have decided to establish the identity of those Nazi leaders who are responsible for the innumerable acts of savagery. As each of these criminal deeds is committed, it is being carefully investigated; and the evidence is being relentlessly piled up for the future purposes of justice.

We have made it entirely clear that the United Nations seek no mass reprisals against the populations of Germany or Italy or Japan. But the ring leaders and their brutal henchmen must be named, and apprehended, and tried in accordance with the judical processes of criminal law.

There are now millions of Americans in army camps, in naval stations, in factories, and in shipyards.

Who are these millions upon whom the life of our country depends? What are they thinking? What are their doubts and what are their hopes? And how is the work progressing?

The commander-in-chief cannot learn all of the answers to these questions in Washington. That is why I made the trip I did.

Politics Ignored In Secret Tour

It is very easy to say, as some have said, that when the President travels through the country he should go with a blare of trumpets, with crowds on the sidewalks, with batteries of reporters and photographers—talking and posing with all the politicans of the land.

But having had some experience in this war and in the last war, I can tell you very simply that the kind of trip I took permitted me to concentrate on the work I had to do without expending time, meeting all the demands of publicity. And—I might add—it was a particular pleasure to make a tour of the country without having to give a single thought to politics.

I expect to make other trips for similar purposes, and I shall make them in the same way.

In the last war, I had seen great factories; but until I saw some of the new present day plants, I saw only a small portion of all our plants, but that portion was a good cross section, and it was deeply impressive.

The United States has been at war for only ten months, and is engaged in the enormous task of multiplying its armed forces many times. We are by no means at full production level yet. But I could not help asking myself on the trip, where would we be today if the government of the United States had not begun to build many of its factories for this huge increase more than two years ago—more than a year before war was forced upon us at Pearl Harbor.

Allies Hold Lead in Battle of Transportation

We have also had to face the problem of shipping. Ships in every part of the world continue to be sunk by enemy action. But the total tonnage of ships coming out of American, Canadian, and British shipyards, day by day, has increased so fast that we are getting ahead of our enemies in the bitter battle of transportation.

In expanding our shipping, we have had to enlist many thousands of men for our merchant marine. These men are serving magnificently. They are risking their lives every hour so that guns and tanks and planes and ammunition and food may be carried to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad and to all the United Nations' forces all over the world.

A few days ago I awarded the first maritime Distinguished Service medal to a young man—Edward F. Cheney of Yeadon, Pennsylvania—who had shown great gallantry in rescuing his comrades from the oily waters of the sea after their ship had been torpedoed. There will be many more such acts of bravery.

Talked with People Actually Doing Work

In one sense my recent trip was a hurried one out through the Middle West to the Northwest, down the length of the Pacific coast and back through the Southwest and the South. In another sense, however, it was a leisurely trip, because I had the opportunity to talk to the people who are actually doing the work—management and labor alike—on their own home grounds. It gave me a fine chance to do some thinking about the major problems of our war effort on the basis of first things first.

As I told the three press association representatives who accompanied me, I was impressed by the large proportion of women employed—doing skilled manual work running machines. As time goes on, and many more of our men enter the armed forces, this proportion will increase. Within less than a year from now, there will probably be as many women as men working in our war production plants.

I had some enlightening experiences relating to the old saying of us men that curiosity—inquisitiveness—is stronger among women. I noticed that, frequently, when we drove unannounced down the middle of a great plant full of workers and machines, the first people to look up from their work were the men—and not the women. It was chiefly the men who were arguing as to whether that fellow in the straw hat was really the President or not.

We're Exceeding Foes In War Production

Having seen the quality of the work and of the workers on our production lines — and coupling these firsthand observations with the reports of actual performance of our weapons on the fighting fronts—I can say to you that we are getting ahead of our enemies in the battle of production.

Of great importance to our future production was the effective and rapid manner in which the Congress met the serious problem of the rising cost of living. It was a splendid example of the operation of democratic processes in wartime.

The machinery to carry out this act of the Congress was put into effect within twelve hours after the bill was signed. The legislation will help the cost-of-living problems of every worker in every factory and on every farm in the land.

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Ration of Manpower Next Problem

In order to keep stepping-up our production, we have had to add millions of workers to the total labor force of the nation. And as new factories come into operation, we must find additional millions of workers.

This presents a formidable problem in the mobilization of manpower.

It is not that we do not have enough people in this country to do the job. The problem is to have the right numbers of the right people in the right places at the right time.

We are learning to ration materials; and we must now learn to ration manpower.

The major objectives of a sound manpower policy are:

First, to select and train men of the highest fighting efficiency needed for our armed forces in the achievement of victory over our enemies in combat.

Second, to man our war industries and farms with the workers needed to produce the arms and munitions and food required by ourselves and our fighting Allies to win this war.

In order to do this, we shall be compelled to stop workers from moving from one war job to another as a matter of personal preference; to stop employers from stealing labor from each other; to use older men, and handicapped people, and more women, and even grown boys and girls, wherever possible and reasonable, to replace men of military age and fitness; to train new personnel for essential war work; and to stop the wastage of labor in all non-essential activities.

There are many other things that we can do, and do immediately, to help meet the manpower problem.

School Children Could Ease Shortage

The school authorities in all the states should work out plans to enable our high school students to take some time from their school year, and to use their summer vacations, to help farmers raise and harvest their crops, or to work in the war industries. This does not mean closing schools and stopping education. It does not mean giving older students a better opportunity to contribute to the war effort. Such work will do no harm to the students.

People should do their work as near their homes as possible. We cannot afford to transport a single worker into an area where there is already a worker available to do the job.

In some communities, employers dislike to employ women. In others they are reluctant to hire Negros. In still others, older men are not wanted. We can no longer afford to indulge such prejudices or practices.

Every citizen wants to know what essential war work he can do the best. He can get the answer by applying to the nearest United States Employment Service office. There are four thousand five hundred of these offices throughout the nation. They are the corner grocery stores of our manpower system. This network of employment offices is prepared to advise every citizen where his skills and labors are needed most, and to refer him to an employer who can utilize them to best advantage in the war effort.

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Citizens Cooperate To Aid Harvesting

Perhaps the most difficult phase of the manpower problem is the scarcity of farm labor. I have seen many evidences of the fact, however, that the people are trying to meet it as well as possible.

In one community that I visited a perishable crop was harvested by turning out the whole of the high

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school for three or four days.

In another community of fruit growers the usual Japanese labor was not available; but when the fruit ripened, the banker, the butcher, the lawyer, the garage man, the druggist, the local editor, and in fact every able-bodied man and women in the town, left their occupations and went out, gathered the fruit, and sent it to market.

Every farmer in the land must realize fully that his production is part of war production, and that he is regarded by the nation as essential to victory. The American people expect him to keep his production up, and even to increase it. We will use every effort to help him to get labor; but, at the same time, he and the people of his community must use ingenuity and cooperative effort to produce crops, and livestock and dairy products.

It may be that all of our volunteer effort—however well intentioned and well administered—will not suffice to solve the problem. In that case, we shall have to adopt new legislation. If this is necessary, I do not believe that the American people will shrink from it.

Draft Boards, C. D. Groups Commended

In a sense, every American, because of the privilege of his citizenship, is a part of the selective service.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the selective service boards. The successful operation of the selective service system and the way it has been accepted by the great mass of our citizens give us confidence that, if necessary, the same principal could be used to solve any manpower problem.

And I want also to say a word of praise and thanks for the more than ten million people, all over the country, who have volunteered for the work of civilian defense—and who are working hard at it. They are displaying unselfish devotion in the patient performance of their often tiresome and always anonymous tasks. In doing this important neighborly work they are helping to fortify our national unity and our real understanding of the fact that we are all involved in this war.

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Lower Draft Age Will Be Necessary

Naturally, on my trip I was most interested in watching the training of our fighting forces.

All of our combat units that go overseas must consist of young strong men who have had thorough training. A division that has an average age of twenty-three or twenty-four is a better fighting unit than one which has an average age of thirty-three or thirty-four. The more of such troops we have in the field, the sooner the war will be won, and the smaller will be the cost in casualties.

Therefore, I believe that it will be necessary to lower the present minimum age limit for selective service from twenty years down to eighteen. We have learned how inevitable that is—and how important to the speeding up of victory.

I can very thoroughly understand the feeling of all parents whose sons have entered our armed forces. I have an appreciation of that feeling—and so has my wife.

I want every father and every mother who has a son in the service to know—again, from what I have seen with my own eyes—that the men in the Army, Navy, and Marine corps are receiving today the best possible training, equipment, and medical care. And we will never fail to provide for the spiritual needs of our officers and men under the chaplains of our armed services.

Good training will save many, many lives in battle. The highest rate of casualties is always suffered by units comprised of inadequately trained men.

We can be sure that the combat units of our Army and Navy are well manned, and well equipped, and well trained. Their effectiveness in action will depend upon the quality of their leadership, and upon the wisdom of the strategic plans on which all military operations are based.

Typewriter Generals Not Deciding Policy

I can say one thing about our plans: They are not being decided by the typewriter strategists who expound their views in the press or on the radio.

One of the greatest of American soldiers, Robert E. Lee, once remarked on the tragic fact that in the war of his day all the best generals were apparently working on newspapers instead of in the army. That seems to be true in all war.

The trouble with the typewriter strategists is that, while they may be full of bright ideas, they are not in possession of much information about the facts or problems of military operations.

We, therefore, will continue to leave the plans for this war to the military leaders.

The military and naval plans of the United States are made by the joint staff of the Army and Navy which is constantly in session in Washington. The chiefs of this staff are Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, and General Arnold. They meet and confer regularly with representatives of the British joint staff, and with representatives of Russia, China, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, the British Dominions, and other nations working in the common cause.

Since this unity of operations was put into effect last January, there has been a very substantial agreement between these planners, all of whom are trained in the profession of arms—air, sea and land—from their early years. As commander-in-chief I have at all times also been in substantial agreement.

New Drives on Nazis, Japs Are Essential

As I have said before, many major decisions of strategy have been made. One of them—on which we have all agreed—relates to the necessity of diverting enemy forces from Russia and China to other theaters of war by new offensives against Germany and Japan. An announcement of how these offensives are to be launched, and when, and where, cannot be broadcast over the radio at this time.

We celebrate today the exploit of a bold and adventurous Italian—Christopher Columbus—who with the aid of Spain opened up a new world where freedom and tolerance and respect for human rights and dignity provided an asylum for the oppressed of the old world.

Today, the sons of the New World are fighting in lands far distant from their own America. They are fighting to save for all mankind, including ourselves, the principles which have flourished in this New World of freedom.

We are mindful of the countless millions of people whose future liberty and whose very lives depend upon permanent victory for the United Nations.

There are a few people in this country who, when the collapse of the Axis begins, will tell our people that we are safe once more; that we can tell the rest of the world to "stew in its own juice"; that never again will we help to pull "the other fellow's chestnuts from the fire"; that the future of civilization can jolly well take care of itself insofar as we are concerned.

But it is useless to win battles if the cause for which we fought these battles is lost. It is useless to win a war unless it stays won.

Faith and Hope Must Be Restored

We, therefore, fight for the restoration and perpetuation of faith and hope throughout the world.

The objective of today is clear and realistic. It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy, and Japan to such good purpose that their threat against us and all the other United Nations cannot be revived a generation hence.

We are united in seeking the kind of victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow and, under God, may live their lives, free from the constant threat of invasion, destruction, slavery and violent death.

High Toll Indicated By Navy

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Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria Sunk By Japs In Night Battle On Aug. 8-9.

WERE COVERING MARINE LANDING

Australian Cruiser Canberra Also Lost as Result Of Same Action.

By William F. Frye

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. (AP)—The loss of three heavy American cruisers in a fierce, night-time naval battle fought during the initial phase of the attack on the Solomon Islands was announced today by the Navy.

Covering the landing of reinforcements in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area, the second night of the attack on the islands, the cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria were outlined in the glare of enemy searchlights and star shells and were sunk by a Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers.

Commander of Quincy Lost

In the same action, the night of August 8-9, the Australian cruiser Canberra was hit by shells and torpedoes, heavily damaged and set afire. Abandoned during the night, she sank the morning of August 9, as already announced by the Australian government.

Although a majority of the crews of the three crusers was saved, a navy communique reported, the loss of life was heavy, and the commander of the Quincy, Capt. Samuel N. Moore of Alexandria, Va., was one of those lost. Capt. F. L. Riefkohl of Maunabo, Puerto Rico, commanding the Vincennes, and Capt, William G. Greenman of Watertown, N. Y., skipper of the Astoria, were saved.

The action began about 1:45 a. m., August 9, as transports and supply ships were pouring reinforcements ashore for the Marines who had occupied the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area of the Solomons in a surprise attack August 7.

Emeny planes dropped flares over the landing operations, and simultaneously the Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers skirted the south coast of Savo island, between Tulagi and Guadalcanal, headed for the supply ships.

Finding a screening force southeast of Savo, the enemy opened fire immediately with guns and torpedoes, smashing the Canberra. After a brief engagement, the Japanese headed for the passage northeast of Savo, where they met a second screening force of destroyers and cruisers and began a battle at close range.

"The action was fought with guns and torpedoes, with targets illuminated by searchlights and star-shells," the communique reported. "The enemy fire was heavy and accurate, and the U. S. cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night. A third cruiser, the U.S.S. Astoria, was badly damaged and burned throughout the night. She sank the following morning.

"It was not possible to determine the extent of damage inflicted on the Japanese ships by our screening forces. The enemy withdrew to the northwest without attempting an attack on our transports and supply ships."

A third screening force, stationed within the landing area for close protection of the supply ships, apparently was not engaged in the battle.

Each of the cruisers carried nine eight-inch guns. The Quincy and Vincennes, of 9,375 and 9,400 ons, respectively, each had a normal complement of 45 officers and 907 enlisted men. The Astoria, 9,950 tons, normally carried a crew of 49 officers and 850 enlisted men.

Their loss brought the total of United States ships sunk in the Solomons area and announced by the Navy to nine—three cruisers, two destroyers and four transports. In addition, the Navy has announced that two destroyers were damaged. Losses inflicted on the Japanese in the area, as reported by the Navy, have been 38 ships sunk or damaged, principally by air action.

Text of Communique

The text of Navy communique number 147:

All dates are East Longitude.

Number 1. Certain initial phases of the Solomon Islands campaign, not announced previously for military reasons, can now be reported.

2. Reconnaissance during last June and July revealed enemy activity of marked significance in the Japanese controlled Solomon Islands. An airfield was in process of construction on Guadalcanal Island and facilities of other nearby bases were being extended rapidly. This expansion in the Solomons, together with increased activity in Eastern New Guinea, clearly indicated that the enemy was attempting to establish and maintain control of the air and sea in the Solomon Islands area. Establishment of such control would have put the Japanese in a position to launch a sea borne thrust at Port Darwin and Australia and would have seriously threatened our supply lines to Australia and New Zealand as well as to our island bases in the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

3. It was necessary, therefore, that these designs of the enemy be blocked by our capturing and utilizing his key positions in the Southeastern Solomons. This was acknowledged on August 7, when U. S. forces surprised and captured Japanese positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area, as described in Navy Department communiques 107 and 115 and Admiral King's statement on August 10.

Vigorous Jap Opposition

4. Vigorous opposition was offered to the consolidation of our positions. Throughout August 7 and August 8, enemy planes carried out raids on our shore positions, transports and fleet units. These raids did not prevent U. S. Marines from seizing most of the key positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area by the afternoon of August 8. Meanwhile, additional troops, supplies and equipment were being unloaded from transports and supply ships, and it was imperative that these operations be successfully completed. To this end, screening groups of Allied cruisers and destroyers were placed on both sides of Savo island to guard the western entrances to the transport area. An additional screening force was stationed near the transports to provide close coverage within the harbor.

5. At about 1:45 a.m. on the night of August 8-9, enemy aircraft dropped flares over our transports and supply ships. Simultaneously, a force of enemy cruisers and destroyers skirted the south coast of Savo at high speed headed in the direction of the transports and supply ships which were silhouetted in the illuminated area. The rapidly moving enemy sighted our covering unit located southeast of Savo and opened fire immediately with guns and torpedoes, seriously damaging and setting fire to the Australian cruiser HMS Canberra.

Canberra Abandoned

It later became necessary to abandon the Canberra and she sank the following morning, as already announced. Following a brief engagement with our southeastern screen the Japanese altered course to proceed through the passage northeast of Savo Island. Here the Japanese force encountered our northern screen of cruisers and destroyers and a battle at close range resulted. The action was fought with guns and torpedoes, with targets illuminated by search lights and star shells. The enemy fire was heavy and accurate and the U. S. cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night. A third cruiser, the U.S.S. Astoria, was badly damaged and burned throughout the night. She sank the following morning.

6. It was not possible to determine the extent of the damage inflicted on the Japanese ships by our screening forces. The enemy withdrew to the northwest without attempting an attack on our transports and supply ships. Although a majority of the personnel was saved, there were many casualties as a result of the sinking of the four Allied cruisers. The next of kin of those lost and wounded have been notified. The loss of these four cruisers has now been offset by the appropriate reallocation of ships which is made possible by new ship construction.

SURVIVORS TELL OF JAPS' ATTACK

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Describe Heroism On Doomed Cruisers, Shooting Of Sharks, Coolness Of Officers

Baltimorean aboard USS Astoria describes the cruiser's single-handed battle against five Jap warships.....*Back Page*

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Oct. 12—Flares dropped from an enemy plane revealed to Japanese warships the presence of American vessels off Tulagi harbor, in the Solomon Islands, and led directly to a predawn battle last August 9 in which three cruisers fired their last shots for the United States Navy, it was disclosed here tonight.

Survivors of the fierce engagement, fought at close range in the shark-infested South Pacific waters, gave their accounts in stories released by the navy.

Saw Battle From Start

Lynn F. Hager, a tall, sharp-eyed Texan, who was on sky control watch aboard the cruiser Astoria, saw the battle from the start.

Hager, a seaman (first class) from Marquez, Texas, said the Astoria, the Vincinnes and the Quincy were steaming along on a circular patrol of the Tulagi harbor mouth.

Hager heard overhead the distant sound of an airplane. He sent a hurried message to the bridge and the captain was advised.

As Hager watched, flares from the plane plunged from the cloud ceiling a few hundred feet above the Astoria, lighting up the water.

Searchlight Catches Ship

Then out of the darkness at the southern end of the bay a blinding searchlight suddenly shot its beam on the ship. It snapped off just as a thunderous mass of steel and fire closed in on the Astoria.

This was the start of the battle in which the American cruisers were sunk.

The Astoria shuddered under the impact of shell after shell hurled from the enemy ships. The "ammunition ready boxes" exploded and withered the bridge and deck.

"We Needed A Rest"

"We'd been fighting constantly since the beginning of the Tulagi battle, thirty-six hours before," explained Hager.

"We expected a Jap naval force the next morning and we needed rest.

"When I heard the plane, I relayed the alarm to the bridge. Soon after that, the planes came back. The flares broke through.

"The clouds were thick and we couldn't see the flares until they got down close to us.

"The first salvo hit us while some of the men were still running to their stations. Right at the beginning, they knocked out one of our turrets.

Started Firing To Port

"As soon as their searchlights picked us up we turned and started firing to port. It seemed to me that ships were coming at us from both sides. Just then, over from the island on the west of us, a searchlight caught us in its beam.

"Our commander cut loose at the light, and after a few minutes the light went up in a kind of a big puff. Lieut. Com. E. K. Wakefield was directing the firing. He had lost his binoculars, and after looking around a minute he asked to borrow mine. He took a look through the glasses I handed him and said: 'Well, that's one Jap who'll never throw another shell at us.'

"But we kept getting hit."

Bullets Flying Everywhere

The seaman said that bullets and steel were flying everywhere, littering everything.

"Men on the sky control kept dropping," he related. "They were scattered around the decks. One of the officers went down to take some of the men from sick bay, but after a bit he came back pretty quietly with a bewildered look on his face, because there wasn't any sick bay left. It had got a direct hit.

"Lieutenant Commander William H. Truesdale finally decided to throw the 1.1 ammunition overboard before it started exploding. We were getting pretty badly shot up by then.

Officer Struck Over Eye

"While he was throwing the ammunition over, part of it exploded and hit him over the left eye. He came back to me and asked, "Am I very badly hit?' I said 'You'd better let me fix it up, sir.' But he bandaged it up himself.

"After we had fought the ship as long as we could, we finally decided we'd better get down on deck before we were trapped. After I got down, I started helping them move the wounded off the fo'c'sle. One of the life rafts was torn away. It seemed to be floating in good condition, so I dove over to get it, and I didn't get back to the ship.'"

Sharks Machine-Gunned

Hager said ships in the harbor machine-gunned sharks to save some of the survivors.

"When a destroyer came up on us, she was firing," he said. "We thought she was Japanese, fixing to machine-gun us. I told the men on my raft, 'if they come up on us this way, with us all packed up, we'll be easy pickin's. Let's leave the raft and scatter out over the water.' Most of them wanted to stay on the raft. But two other fellows swam off with me.

Saw A Big, White Streak

"We soon found out it was our destroyer. They said the sharks were after a wounded officer and they machine-gunned them to save him. I don't know whether it was a shark or not, but while I was out there in the water, I saw a big white streak heading for me, and I did some fast swimming to get back to the raft. I never saw the two men who swam off with me after that."

Francis W. Williamson, seaman first class, of Petersburg, Va., had been on the Quincy. He said:

"While we were in the water, there was one guy close to me. He had almost his whole body shot away. Once he said, very quiet: 'I can't last more than fifteen or twenty minutes more. I got a hundred dollars in my pocket here, if it'll do you fellows any good.' But nobody took it."

Barber Stays Aboard

Coxswain Sidney Broussard, of Long Beach, Cal., a barber aboard the Astoria, remained with the ship until a rescue vessel picked him up the following morning.

Lieutenant Commander Wakefield, who directed the Astoria's gun crews, is a 36-year-old Pennsylvanian and a 1930 graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Navy records here did not show his home town.

Lieutenant Commander Truesdale, of the Astoria, who was wounded in the action, is a 39-year-old Illinoisan, a 1925 Annapolis graduate.

ASTORIA BORE SAITO'S ASHES

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Cruiser Sailed From Annapolis In '39 With Remains Of Ex-Jap Ambassador

The Quincy Was Yule Gift To Ex-Secretary Adams—Vincennes Once In Baltimore

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 12—The USS Astoria, one of three heavy United States cruisers lost in the Solomon Islands action, sailed from Annapolis, Md., March 18, 1939, to return to Japan the ashes of former Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito, following elaborate and solemn funeral services in this country.

The Astoria, named for the city of Astoria, Ore., had a normal complement of 49 officers and 850 enlisted men.

The other two cruisers lost were the Quincy and the Vincennes, each with a normal complement of 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

Astoria Cost $11,951,000

The Astoria was built at the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard at a cost of $11,951,000, launched December 16, 1933, with Miss Lelia C. McKay, of Portland, Ore., as sponsor, and was commissioned April 28, 1934.

She was the second United States naval vessel of that name. During her shakedown cruise under the command of Capt. Edmund Spence Root, during the summer of 1934, she visited Pago Pago, Samoa, Suva, Fiji Islands and Noumea, New Caledonia.

The Quincy was built by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shipbuilding division, Quincy, Mass., at a contract price of $8,196,000.

Named For City Of Quincy

She was named for the city of Quincy, and the name was chosen December 22, 1932, as the navy's Christmas present to its then Secretary, Charles Francis Adams, who was born in Quincy.

She was launched June 19, 1935, with Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, of Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., daughter of Secretary Adams, as sponsor. She was commissioned June 9, 1936.

The Vincennes, named for the city of Vincennes, Ind., was built by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shipbuilding division, Quincy, at a contract price of $11,720,000. She was launched May 21, 1936, and sponsored by Miss Harriet Virginia Kimmel, daughter of Joseph W. Kimmell, then Mayor of Vincennes. She was commissioned February 24, 1937.

The U. S. S. Vincennes paid a visit to Baltimore in June, 1939, and was docked at Pier 7, Locust Point, for several days. During the cruiser's stay here it was visited by several hundred people each afternoon.

Japs Sink 1 Aker.

A West Coast Port, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A Japanese submarine operating in the gloom of an October night sank a coastwise tanker, killing six of the forty-four men on board, the Navy disclosed.

Four of the men killed were members of a Navy gun crew. The other victims were the chief engineer and the third mate of the tanker. All of the thirty-eight other men were saved, many of them by a lumber schooner that came upon the scene and dared attack by turning on its searchlights to hunt the survivors.

The sinking was the first off the Pacific coast announced since June. It was the eleventh reported submarine attack in West coast waters, and the fifth sinking.

FORCES CLASH IN NEW GUINEA

Allies Report Skirmishes With Japs Near Gap In Mountain Range

Gains North Of Myola Push Within Twelve Miles Of Kokoda

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[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Tuesday*, Oct. 13—Allied forces are skirmishing with Japanese troops in the vicinity of the gap leading through the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, the southwestern Pacific command reported today.

General MacArthur's Australian mountain fighters made some gains north from Myola yesterday, a communique said, and now are approaching Templeton's Crossing, about twelve miles south of the enemy's advance base at Kokoda.

Bomber and fighter planes helped in the renewed Allied advance, bombing and strafing the slim Japanese supply line to Kokoda from Buna on the north shore of the island.

JAP PLANE TENDER IS HIT NEAR RABAUL

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Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters Australia, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Allied medium bombers, following up two successive night assaults by Flying Fortresses on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, heavily damaged a $10,000-ton seaplane tender southeast of that island yesterday, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Two direct hits were scored on the vessel, which when last seen was motionless and apparently badly crippled, the announcement said.

Pilots participating in the attack reported that twelve planes were visible on the upper deck of the tender, and observers believed the craft might have been engaged in carrying planes to outlying Japanese bases.

The tender was escorted by a destroyer, but the Allied airmen apparently ignored it in order to concentrate on the larger vessel.

Other Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, again attacked Jap overland supply lines in New Guinea between Kokoda and the coastal base of Buna.

"Supplies and enemy installations along the track were bombed and strafed, starting fires," the communique said. "Barges on the beach were machine gunned."

A total of 100 tons of bombs were dropped. Rabaul was said to be only a smoldering mass of ruins. Enemy troops scurried to the hills.

Contact Maintained

No new developments were reported on the New Guinea land front, where Allied forces now control the gap in the Owen Stanley Mountains through which the Japanese retreated last week following the collapse of their drive on Port Moresby.

Allied advance elements were said to be maintaining contact with the Japanese. A spokesman at Allied headquarters declared there had been no indication that the Allied advance had been slowed down by enemy resistance.

The Japanese supply problems in this theater apparently have been greatly complicated by continuing aerial attacks upon their bases, such as the two latest assaults on Rabaul.

N. Y. Men Get Flying Honors

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Tuesday, Oct. 13 (AP).—Officers and men of the U. S. Army Air Forces who performed acts of heroism, not only once but several times, were awarded oak leaf clusters by Major Gen. George C. Kenney today instead of additional silver stars.

Those receiving the awards included: First Lieut. Albert Nice, 30 W. 190th St., Bronx; Sergt. Daniel Reuther Jr., 490 Amsterdam Ave., New York; First Lieut. Hugh O. McTague, 562 E. 29th St., Brooklyn.

Silver Stars were awarded to 32 men yesterday, including Second Lieut. Donald C. McGee, 31 Melrose Ave., Staten Island.

200 Japs Fall in China Ambuscade

Chungking, Oct. 12 (AP).—A fierce Chinese attack from ambush killed and wounded more than 200 Japanese and destroyed 12 trucks out of 30 truckloads of invader troops on the road to Chienshan from Hankow, the Chinese High Command said today.

MAJOR WILLIAM BENSON CITED POSTHUMOUSLY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — (AP) Award of the Distinguished Service medal posthumously to Major William W. Benson, U.S.M.C., who was killed in action during the Japanese attack on Midway island June 4, was announced by the Navy today. Maj. Benson's home was in Springfield, Mass.

Maj. Benson's citation said it was due largely to his "tireless efforts and to his skillful and detailed preparations that defensive installations on Midway island functioned smoothly during and subsequent to the bombing by Japanese carrier-based aircraft."

Jap Fliers Seek to Join U. S. Air Force

OCT 13 1942

SACRAMENTO. Oct. 12.—(AP)

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Some Japanese fliers, shot down and captured by American forces in the South Pacific, have pleaded for a chance to become American or Australian citizens so they could join the Allied Air Force, Brig. Gen. Edwin Perrin, new commanding officer of the Fourth Air Service Area command, said today.

General Perrin, who returned from Australia in August, said at his first press conference here that few Japanese fliers wear parachutes and those who do bail out are generally attacked by their own forces. He explained families of prisoner fliers are notified they have died.

He mentioned one Japanese about 28 years old, who asked permission to take out naturalization papers so he could keep on flying—"the only thing he said he knew how to do," and said even though the request was denied, the prisoner talked freely about the performance and capacities of Nippon airplanes.

Among the youngest high-ranking officers in the U. S. Army, 37 year old General Perrin, asked about the relative abilities of Japanese and American fighter planes in the South Pacific, only said that "most of our planes come back, while most of the Jap planes don't return."

He praised the morale of American forces and said they had shown great initiative in adjusting themselves to the war conditions.

New Hebrides and Fijis Revealed as Allied Bases

Navy Acted to Protect Them by Solomons Offensive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Navy disclosed in its communique on the Solomon Islands area today that the United Nations have naval bases in the New Hebrides and the Fiji Islands.

Reconnaissance last June and July revealed enemy activity in the Solomons, the communique said, and this, together with increased action in eastern New Guinea, "clearly indicated that the enemy was attempting to establish and maintain control of the air and sea in the Solomon Islands area."

"Establishment of such control would have put the Japanese in a position to launch a sea-borne thrust at Port Darwin and Australia and would have seriously threatened our supply lines to Australia and New Zealand, as well as to our island bases in the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands," said the communique.

Network of Jap Agents Openly Exploits Unrest in India

Nippon's Tools Declared Responsible for Worst Of Sabotage; Fail to Shake Army's Loyalty

Dan De Luce, a native of Yuma, Ariz., has just returned to the United States from three years on the worlds warfronts, during which he touched three continents, traveled 100,000 miles. He was in India after the Malayan campaign and here he tells how Japanese agents and agitators have spread their poison among India's millions.

By DAN DE LUCE,
Wide World.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Unhappy India is being duped and maimed by Japan through a traitorous network of spies, agitators and saboteurs who brazenly admit taking their orders and inspiration from Tokio.

In the present clash between Indian nationalism and British rule, which exploded with the dawn arrest of Gandhi and his Congress high command on August 9, the blows most dangerous to the United Nations are not struck by idealistic lovers of liberty, but by anonymous Indian agents of Japan.

The full extent of sabotage in India cannot be revealed for reasons of military security. But Japanese radio broadcasts, assiduously listened to by many Indians, show that the enemy is keenly aware of the damage he is inflicting by proxy on the home front of a coveted empire.

Do or Die, a one-page newspaper with its name splashed in red ink, is the semi-official organ of Jap-controlled revolutionaries. It circulates surreptitiously across the breadth of India from Karachi to Calcutta. It is given away or sold for one anna (2 cents) and its readers include hosts of intelligent Indians who neither love Japan nor hate the British individually, yet may possibly be induced to aid and abet the enemy's fifth column.

Claims Credit for Strikes.

The backers of Do or Die claim credit for strikes which in the past six weeks have paralyzed some units in India's few but vital heavy industries. In a number of cases, thousands of workers received bonuses equivalent to three months' wages from the native management; thereupon they walked out of their plants with the ultimatum that they wouldn't return until Britain agreed to a "national government" at New Delhi.

Do or Die asserted the strikes proved that Indian management and labor were united against the British Raj; it also couldn't help hinting that Japanese agents had a hand in the intrigue.

Such labor tieups were not admitted as a possibility by New Delhi when it was decided to suppress Gandhi's "big movement" by jailing the challenging leaders of the All-India Congress Party. Indian members of the viceroy's council assured me last July that except for the Ahmedabad cotton mills, whose rich owners had continually financed congress political campaigns, and the jute mills around Calcutta, where wages were "too low," Indian industries would keep operating on rush schedules. It was argued that industrial wage scales were at a record high and well-paid workers were immune to agitation.

The number of strikers today is infinitesimal compared to India's population of more than 380,000,000, which is overwhelmingly rural. But Japanese agents boast that one idle factory hand hurts the British and Allied cause more than a hundred idle peasants.

"Do or Die" urges readers to attack civil authorities, to steal arms, and above all to sabotage the telegraph and railway lines. How effective the many attacks on national communications have been cannot be revealed in detail, but official reports lately disclosed a situation so critical at times that aerial machine-gunning was required. In India you rarely motor from province to province, you go by train. Troops defending the India-Burma frontier against Japan depend upon a sabotage-vulnerable railway for supplies.

Many railroad stations and a considerable number of frieght cars have been destroyed since Gandhi's arrest by hysterically angry mobs. It is generally believed that probably not more than one person in a thousand who indulges in this vandalism had any link with the Jap-inspired network of saboteurs, but that one was obviously sufficient to direct mob violence against equipment indispensable to national defense. Attempts at train wrecking, on the other hand, were carried out by a small, technically-trained group that had just the right bolts and wrenches needed to fasten derailing plates on trunk lines. Mob help was unnecessary.

Besides impeding India's war effort and obstructing the reinforcement of her defenses, railroad sabotage harms every poor Indian family—and there are millions. It delays and disorganizes the nation-wide distribution of necessities, such as flour, sugar, salt and kerosene, by which the Indian masses maintain their existence. Pro-Japanese dupes rub their hands in satisfaction at all this. Starve the coolie wallahs of food and fuel, they propose, and then claim the British are to blame.

"Do or Die" has stated the Japanese-drafted program clearly. It is: A paralysis of defense industries and a breakdown of communications and transport. As for flamboyant student demonstrations, the setting afire of municipal tax offices, stoning in the streets, painting the slogan, "Quit India," on building walls and rupee notes—all that is a sort of gingerbread decoration to divert attention from the enemy's real objectives.

Master minds behind the revolutionary strife claim that Japan is raising a vast Indian army in the Far East to "free the motherland."

According to propoganda radioed from Tokio and published in "Do or Die," about 2,000,000 Indian males in Hong Kong, Malaya, Burma and the Amdaman Islands are being recruited for a "Free India" force which the Japanese presumably would use as a spearhead in any further attack westward.

Veteran foreign observers say the real truth is that Japan cannot hope to do more than force coolies from the Indian populations of conquered territories into labor corps. Virtually this thing was done in Burma, to which a few hundred Indian prisoners of war were shipped from Malaya to work on roads behind the Japanese lines, last spring.

Wild boasts about the potential strength of Indian units to be incorporated in the Japanese invasion army are largely ignored by Indian troops wearing British uniforms. Ranged along the Indian-Burma frontier from the swamp Arakan coast to the uttermost tip of the towering Naga hills, these troops bear the main burden of defending India from attack. I have lived in the field with them, and, to me, there is no questioning their loyalty and determination.

Not Like Kipling's Day.

The Indian Army has changed a great deal from the old pre-war days when, to some pukka colonels, polo at Poona may have seemed more interesting than learning to maneuver a tank. Indian officers are being commissioned in ever increasing numbers. Thousands of recruits enter the ranks each month, coming unlettered and unshod from farms and villages. In a surprisingly short time, they get used to wearing heavy English shoes and, what's more important, they become skilled with rifle and machine gun, they drive motor vehicles, they know more than a little about the art of war.

Indian officers are the elite of the nation's college graduates. To one who likes to believe in the essential reasonableness of human nature, it is gratifying to hear Indian and British officers discuss in sane friendship over an evening cup of tea in camp the political future of the Indian Empire. Differences of viewpoint and opinion are talked out in sober, considerate language. The necessity of unity against the Axis is acknowledged by all.

The ordinary Indian civilian may sometimes be swayed by a poison-pen sheet of the enemy, such as "Do or Die," but the Indian officer in the army is stoutly immune. The officer is as devoted as any one else of his race to the ideal of Indian independence. He has, however, his own belief of the way independence should be achieved, and this belief is directly opposed to Japanese schemes.

DARING URGED BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Notes Arrival Of U. S. Troops In War Review

OCT 13 1942

Declares Whining Note Of Fear Sounds In Hitler's Latest Speech

London, Tuesday, Oct. 13 (AP). Prime Minister Churchill, on a visit to Britain's home fleet, told seamen who had done recent convoy duty on the Russia supply route that he thought the air menace to surface craft eventually would be beaten, a Reuters fleet correspondent said today.

New methods of fire control have been tested so that ship gunnery "is getting its own back on the air," said Churchill, who made his war headquarters aboard the battleship King George V during the visit.

[By the Associated Press]

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 12—Prime Minister Churchill gave Britain today an assessment of the past two months' Allied war effort which included the transport to these isles of the most numerous United States troops yet to arrive, and declared the United Nations had reached a "stern and somber moment" in which they must balance wisdom with daring.

That was his closest reference to the "second front" problem in a speech delivered in Edinburgh's Usher Hall. It recalled his careful statement to the House of Commons last week in which he said the war had entered a "significant" period.

Await "Soldier's Answer"

Speaking from the same platform, United States Ambassador John G. Winant said "we must wait the soldier's answer" to what lies ahead.

The Prime Minister took especial pains to taunt Adolf Hitler about the "dull, low, whining note of fear" apparent in the latest speeches of the German Fuehrer and his associates, and he said:

"It is apparent to me that this bad man saw quite clearly the shadow of slowly and remorselessly approaching doom, and that he railed at fortune for mocking him with the glitter of fleeting success."

Churchill later told civil defense workers here that "the power of the enemy was less than it was," and that continued Allied raids on German towns "will go forward on an increasing scale until the end of the war." The Prime Minister said he thought any German retaliation raids on England would be "a very small return" compared to the Allied aerial blows.

Briefly assessing the gains of the last two months, Churchill said August and September have been "the least bad months" since January in U-boat depredations.

This, he acknowledged, remains the Allies' greatest problem, "but there is no reason whatsoever why it should not be solved by the prodigious measure of offense and defense and replacement on which Britain, Canada and above all the United States are now engaged."

August and September, he went on, "have seen new building of merchant ships substantially outweigh losses.

"They have seen the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped on Germany.

Notes U. S. Troop Arrivals

"They have covered the most numerous safe arrivals of United States troops in the British isles.

"They have marked a definite growth of Allied air superiority over Germany, Italy and Japan.

"In these months, indeed in September, far away in the Pacific the Australians and their American Allies have made a good advance in New Guinea."

Churchill spoke in this Scottish city following a visit to the British home fleet.

OCT 13 1942

Lays Shackling To Foe

Dealing with the latest German executions in Norway and elsewhere and with the Nazi-initiated shackling of war prisoners, the Prime Minister said:

"Fear is also the motive which inspires Hitler's latest outrages. . . . British commando raids . . . although so far only a forerunner of what is to come, inspire the author of so many crimes and miseries with lively anxiety. . . .

"In his fear and spite Hitler turns upon prisoners of war who are in his camps and in his power."

HAILS ALLIED GAINS IN SEA AND AIR WAR

Prime Minister, in Optimistic Review, Says United Nations Must Now Combine the Virtues of Wisdom and Daring.

OCT 13 1942

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill pictured the United States, Russia, China and Britain today as moving "steadily onward from strength to strength," while Hitler's "prospects have darkened to an immeasurable degree" [illegible]

In a belligerent and confident speech accepting the freedom of the city, Mr. Churchill assured Edinburgh's citizens that "no weakness will be shown to the Germans" in the dispute over the chaining of war prisoners and reported:

1. August and September were "the least bad months since January" in Allied shipping losses, and new building outweighs sinkings.

2. The same two months saw "the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped upon Germany."

3. They also "marked the definite growth of Allied air superiority."

And these months, too, he said, "have covered the most numerous safe arrivals of United States troops in the British Isles."

Mr. Churchill, speaking in the presence of United States Ambassador John G. Winant, said the United Nations have "reached a stern and somber moment" of the war in which "we must strive to combine the virtues of wisdom and daring."

This was as close as he came to indicating a second front. His words recalled the declaration he made to the House of Commons last week that the war had arrived at a "significant" period.

Charges Massacre at Kiev.

Charging Hitler with committing terrible atrocities against the peoples of conquered Europe, Mr. Churchill declared that "in the first day he entered Kiev he shot 54,000 persons.

"To show weakness of any kind to such a man," the Prime Minister added "is only to encourage further atrocities, and you may be assured no weakness will be shown."

Making his speech a reply to recent utterances by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Goering and Hitler, the Prime Minister asserted:

"There is one note which rings through all those speeches . . . a dull, low whining note of fear and a different note from that heard when Britain stood alone.

"The most striking and curious part of Hitler's speech was his complaint that no one pays sufficient attention to his victories," Mr. Churchill continued. "It strikes a chill into his marrow because in his heart he knows that with all his tremendous victories and vast conquests his fortunes have declined.

"It was apparent to me," he went on, "that this bad man saw quite clearly the shadow of slowly and remorselessly approaching doom. . . ."

'Hitler's Latest Outrage.'

"Fear," he added, "is also the motive which inspires Hitler's latest outrage."

Mr. Churchill said that Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France "all are seething with the spirit of revolt and revolution" and that Commando raids "inspire the author of so many crimes and miseries with a lively anxiety.

"In his fear and spite Hitler turns upon prisoners of war who are in his camps and in his power," Mr. Churchill asserted. "Just as he takes innocent hostages from his prisons in Norway, Belgium, Holland and France to shoot them in the hope of breaking the spirit of their countrymen, so in the flattest breach of the few conventions which still hold across the lines of the world war he vents his cruel fear and anger upon prisoners of war and casts them into chains."

Declaring that "tens of thousands have been murdered in cold blood" in Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia, Mr. Churchill said the Germans had executed at least 200 in eastern and central Europe for every one in the West.

No Weakness in Reprisals.

At that point he gave his assurance of "no weakness" in British reprisals for chainings by the Germans of 1,376 British and Canadian prisoners taken in the August 19 raid on Dieppe. The British counter-measures already have started with the shackling of German prisoners in Britain and Canada.

[A commentator on the Berlin radio last night put the British-German war prisoner reprisal score at "five to one," saying: "For every German prisoner in British hands, who is bound or chained, there may be five unlucky Tommies who learn the humiliation and the chafing of fetters." CBS in New York recorded the broadcast.]

"There is another reason," Mr. Churchill said, "apart from his perverted instincts why Hitler has begun large-scale maltreatment of British prisoners or war. He wishes to throw a new topic into the arena of world discussion and so divert men's eyes from the evident failure so far—I always say so far—of his second vast campaign against Russia.

High Praise for Russians.

"The heroic defense of Stalingrad; the fact that the splendid Russian armies everywhere are intact, unbeaten, unbroken—nay are counter-attacking with amazing energy along the whole front from Leningrad to the Caucasus Mountains; the fearful losses suffered by the German troops; the near approach of another Russian winter—all these grim facts which cannot be concealed cast their freezing shadow upon the German people, already wincing under the repeated and increasing impact of British bombing."

Mentioning other matters which probably trouble Hitler and "his somewhat ridiculous confederate, Mussolini," Mr. Churchill gave a thumbnail review of growing Allied power and declared that "the Australians with their American Allies have made a good advance in New Guinea."

"These are solid and remarkable facts," he added.

The Prime Minister disclosed that he came to Edinburgh from a visit to the Home Fleet. Speaking in the great Usher Hall which was packed for the occasion, he lauded Scotland as an "example of national unity."

A great crowd gathered outside the hall cheering the speech.

Mr. Winant in a brief speech made a remark which some interpreted as advice to leave the question of a second front and other decisions to the armed forces.

"We ask what kind of road lies ahead," the Ambassador said. "We must await the soldiers' answer because our faith and our future rest with the soldiers of democracy."

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and House of Commons leader, and Capt. Randolph Churchill, the Prime Minister's son, were in the official party.

Sir Harry Lauder led the singing.

Giving a thumbnail sketch of the war situation, Mr. Churchill said:

"U-boat warfare still remains the greatest problem of the United Nations, but there is no reason whatever why it should not be solved by prodigious measures of offense and defense and of replacement on which Britain and Canada, and above all the United States, are now engaged."

Two Better Months.

"The months of August and September have been, I will not say the best, but the least bad months since January," the Prime Minister said.

"These months have seen the new building of merchant ships which substantially outweigh the losses. They have seen the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped upon Germany. They have covered the most numerous safe arrivals of United States troops in the British Isles.

"They have marked the definite growth of Allied air superiority over Germany, Italy and Japan.

"It is not my habit to encourage lightly found expectations, but these are solid and remarkable facts."

Churchill Again Refuses Comment on Russia

OCT 13 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—On the ground that no further statement is called for at present, Prime Minister Churchill has refused to elaborate on the views he already has expressed on the subject of aid to Russia.

Mr. Churchill's stand was explained by his secretary, J. M. Martin, in a letter replying to a series of questions submitted to the Prime Minister in writing by the Associated Press bureau here.

The questions were prompted by the statements on Allied aid which Joseph Stalin gave recently in response to similar queries submitted to him by Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press bureau chief in Moscow.

Mr. Martin called attention to the statement which Mr. Churchill made in the House of Commons last Tuesday in which he refused to discuss the aid-to-Russia issue on the basis of the Stalin letter, hinting that his reticence was based on a desire to avoid tipping the Allied hand to the Germans.

Partial Text Of Churchill Talk

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 12—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech here today:

(The Prime Minister began by reviewing his own ties with Scotland, recalling that he commanded a Scottish battalion in France in the last war and lauding the unity of purpose among Scots, and then continued):

Our enemies have been more talkative lately.

Ribbentrop, Goering and Hitler all have been making speeches which are of interest because they reveal with considerable frankness their state of mind. There is one note which rings through all those speeches. It can be quite clearly heard above their customary boastings and threats—a dull, low, whining note of fear.

Conscious Of Their Guilt

They are all speeches of men conscious of their guilt. . . .

How different from the tone of 1940 when France was struck down, when Eastern Europe was subjugated, when Western Europe was beaten down, when Mussolini hastened to stab us in the back, when Britain stood all alone as the sole champion in arms for the freedom and inheritance of mankind.

How different are these plaintive speeches and expostulations from what we used to hear in those days. Evidently something has happened in these two years to make these evildoers feel that aggression, war and bloodshed and trampling down of the weak may not be, after all, the whole story.

Hitler's Fortunes Decline

There may be another side of the account. It is a long account and it is becoming pretty clear that the day is coming when it will have to be settled. The most striking and curious part of Hitler's speech was his complaint that no one pays sufficient attention to his victories. . . .

It strikes a chill into his marrow, because in his heart he knows that, with all his tremendous victories and vast conquests, his fortunes have declined.

His prospects have darkened to an immeasurable degree in the last two years, while at the same time Britain, the United States, Russia and China have moved forward steadily onward from strength to strength.

Stepping Stones To Ruin

He sees with amazement that our defeats are but stepping stones to victory and all his victories stepping stones to ruin.

It is apparent to me that this bad man saw quite clearly the shadow of slowly and remorselessly approaching doom and he railed at fortune for mocking him with the glitter of fleeting success. . . . It is but natural that the peaceful unprepared, and improvident should suffer terribly and the wicked, scheming aggressors should have their exultation. . . . It is only the first chapter. If the great and peaceful democracies could survive the first few years of the aggressors' attack another chapter had to be written. . . .

Fear Inspires Outrages

It is to that chapter we shall come in due time.

It will ever be to the glory of these islands and this empire that we stood alone for one whole year and gained time for the good cause to arm, to organize and slowly bring the conjoined, united, irresistible forces of outraged civilization to bear upon the criminals. . . .

Fear is also the motive which inspires Hitler's latest outrages. From North Cape in Norway to the Spanish frontier at Bayonne, a distance, apart from indentations of nearly 2,000 miles, German invading armies are holding down by brute force and terrorism the nations of Western Europe.

Seething With Revolt

Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France all are under Hitler's grip, all are seething with the spirit of revolt and revolution. Except in Denmark, whose turn will come, Nazi firing parties are busy. . . . Every day hatred of the German race and name burns fiercer in the hearts of these ancient states and peoples.

British Commando raids at different points along this enormous coast, although so far only a forerunner of what is to come, inspire the author of so many crimes and miseries with lively anxiety.

His soldiers dwell among populations who would kill them with their hands if they got the chance and will kill them one at a time when they do get the chance.

Turns On The Innocent

In addition, there comes out from the sea from time to time a hand of steel which plucks German sentries from their posts. . . .

In his fear and spite Hitler turns upon prisoners of war who are in his camps and his power. Just as he takes innocent hostages from his prisons in Norway, Belgium, Holland and France to shoot them in hope of breaking the spirit of their countrymen, so in the flattest breach of the few conventions which still hold across the lines of the World War he vents his cruel fear and anger upon prisoners of war and casts them into chains.

Massacres In Russia

I have always expected that this war would become worse in severity as the guilty Nazis feel the ring of doom remorselessly closing in upon them. Here in the West we

30,27-19295

30,27-19295

have seen many savage bestial acts but nothing that has happened in the West so far can compare with wholesale massacres, not only of soldiers but civilians and women and children, which have characterized Hitler's invasion of Russia.

In Russia and in his reigns of terror in Poland and Yugoslavia tens of thousands have been murdered in cold blood by the German army and the special police battalions and brigades which accompany it everywhere and take a leading part in frightful butcheries perpetrated behind the front.

54,000 Slain In Kiev

For every one execution which Hitler has ordered in the west he has carried out at least 200—it may be many more in eastern and central Europe. In the first day after he entered Kiev he shot 54,000 persons. I say to show weakness of any kind to such a man is only to encourage further atrocities and you may be assured no weakness will be shown.

There is another reason apart from his perverted instincts why Hitler has begun large-scale maltreatment of British prisoners of war. He wishes to throw a new topic into the arena of world discussion and so divert men's eyes from the evident failure so far—I always say so far—of his second vast campaign against Russia.

Cow Under British Bombing

The heroic defense of Stalingrad, the fact that the splendid Russian armies everywhere are intact, unbeaten, unbroken—nay, are counter-attacking with amazing energy along the whole front, from Leningrad to the Caucasus Mountains; the fearful losses suffered by the German troops, the near approach of another Russian winter—all these grim facts, which cannot be concealed, cast their freezing shadow upon the German people, already wincing under the repeated and increasing impact of British bombing.

They turn a stony gaze upon the leader who brought all this upon them and dumbly—for they dare not speak aloud—they put the terrible question, "why did you go there? Why did you invade Russia?"

Goering Points To Hitler

Already Field Marshal Goering has made haste to point out that this decision was Hitler's alone, that Hitler alone conducts the war and the generals of the German army are only assistants who carry out his orders.

Already Himmler, the police butcher, has been decorated, honored and promoted in token not only of the importance of his work in shooting and hanging thousands of Russian prisoners of war and torturing Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Yugoslavs and Greeks, but of the increasing need for his devilish arts in the homeland of Germany itself.

"Ridiculous" Mussolini

Evidently in such a plight it would be natural for Hitler to raise a stir in some quarters and what could be more attractive to such a being than to mishandle captives who are powerless in his hands?

There are other matters which should cause Hitler and his guilty but somewhat ridiculous confederate, Mussolini, to ask themselves uncomfortable questions.

U-boat warfare still remains the greatest problem of the United Nations, but there is no reason whatever why it should not be solved by the prodigious measures of offense and defense and replacement on which Britain, Canada and, above all, the United States are now engaged.

Building Outweighs Sinkings

The months of August and September have been, I will not say the best, but the least bad months since January. They have seen new building of merchant ships substantially outweigh losses. They have seen the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped upon Germany. They have covered the most numerous safe arrivals of United States troops in the British Isles. They marked a definite growth of Allied air superiority over Germany, Italy and Japan.

In these months, indeed in September, far away in the Pacific the Australians with their American allies have made a good advance in New Guinea.

Solid, Remarkable Facts

It is not my habit to encourage light or vain expectations but these are solid and remarkable facts.

Surveying both sides of the account, good and bad, with equal composure and coolness, we must see that we have reached a stern and somber moment in the war which calls in high degree for firmness of spirit and constancy of soul.

The excitement and emotion of those great days when we stood alone, undaunted against what seemed overwhelming odds, and single-handed saved the future of the world are not present now. We are surrounded by governments and nations, all of us bound together in solemn, unbreakable alliance and all of us bound together by ties not only of honor, but of self-preservation.

Dangers Beset Us

Deadly dangers still beset us. Weariness, complacency, discord or squabbles over petty matters will mar our prospects. We must all drive ourselves to the utmost limit of our strength.

We must preserve and refine our sense of proportion. We must strive to combine the virtues of wisdom and daring. We must move forward together united and inexorable.

Thus with God's blessing the hopes which we are now justified in feeling will not fade or wither. The light is broadening on the track and the light is brighter, too. . . .

Sees Strengthened Convoys

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, on a visit to Britain's Home Fleet, told seamen who had done recent convoy duty on the Russian supply route that he thought the air menace to surface craft eventually would be beaten, a Reuter fleet correspondent said today.

New methods of fire control have been tested so that ship gunnery "is getting its own back on the air," said Mr. Churchill, who made his war headquarters aboard the battleship King George V during the visit.

British Sub Battle Reported

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 12 — The Swedish radio reported today that British submarines had fought lively engagements with four armed German merchant ships off the Norwegian coast. There was no immediate confirmation of the report from official London sources.

CORVETTES IN BATTLE

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A forty-eight-hour battle in the Atlantic in which four small Norwegian corvettes and the British destroyer Viscount seriously damaged four German submarines and perhaps others was reported today by the Admiralty. The U-boats were said to have attacked in relays of as many as seven at a time, by daylight and darkness, but they were met by depth charges and deck-gun fire and even daring charges in which the corvettes, in battle action for the first time, tried to ram them.

The Admiralty said the night battles were lighted by an eerie criss-cross of calcium flares, star shells and tracer bullets.

Depth charges which exploded in patterns close to U-boats diving frantically to escape gunfire or the prows of the corvettes, "probably finished" some of the submarines listed as damaged, the Admiralty said.

Rome Claims Allied Sub

New York, Oct. 12—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Rome broadcast which claimed that seven Allied planes were shot down over Egypt yesterday and fifteen more were destroyed over Malta in repeated Axis raids on that Mediterranean stronghold, the Italian high command declared today. Axis losses were put at three planes.

The Italians also claimed that one of their submarines had torpedoed and sunk an ehemy submarine in the central Mediterranean.

Lille Raid Vindicated Heavy U. S. Bombers, London Paper Says

OCT 13 1942

Germans Strike at British Southeast Coast, Killing Four, Injuring Several

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Friday's punishing raid on Lille by big American four-motored bombers—Fortresses and Liberators—in which at least 105 German fighter planes were destroyed or damaged was declared by the London Daily Express today to have been "vindication" of American aircraft engineering.

The Express, whose air correspondents have been most doubtful of the ability of the United States heavy bombers to carry out day raids, said in an editorial:

"There has been some criticism of American designers who, in producing the Fortresses, sacrificed bomb load capacity for gun power and armor.

"This (Lille) triumph is vindication of their policy and an answer to their critics."

Bombers Kill Four Persons.

Single Nazi raiders attacking a Southeast coast town about noon today killed at least four persons and injured several others when bombs hit houses and shops. Rescue parties dug into debris for others believed trapped in flattened buildings.

German raiders made their first night attack on Britain since September 26 last night, bombing scattered localities on the Northeast coast and causing some casualties and damage. The German radio said Sunderland was the objective of the biggest night attack.

Official reports, however, declared only a small number of planes participated in the raids, which failed to live up to German threats of devastating reprisals for recent smashing air attacks on Germany.

RAF Attacks Hannover.

There was no indication of any overnight activity by the RAF, which struck at Hannover yesterday in a series of daylight forays against targets in Western Germany and Occupied France.

The attack on Hannover was the 43rd on that city since the beginning of the war, but the first since August 1. The city, halfway between German's western frontier and Berlin, is an important railway and industrial center of about 500,000 population.

The RAF's attack on Occupied France was centered in targets near St. Omer and Abbeville and was carried out from low levels, the Air Ministry said. Three fighters and two bombers were lost in the day's operations.

BRITISH PRAISE U. S. BOMBERS

OCT 13 1942

London Paper Says Lille Raid Answers Critics.

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Friday's punishing raid on Lille by big American four-motored bombers—Flying Fortresses and Liberators—in which at least 105 German fighter planes were destroyed or domaged was declared by the London Daily Express today to have been vindication of American aircraft engineering.

The Express, whose air correspondents have been most doubtful of the ability of the United States heavy bombers to carry out day raids, said in an editorial:

"There has been some criticism of American designers who, in producing the Fortresses, sacrificed bomb load capacity for gun power and armor. This (Lille) triumph is vindication of their policy and an answer to their critics."

[The BBC said that since early today considerable R. A. F. activity has been reported from the southeast coast of England, the CBS here reported. The reports said that the roar of machines was heard constantly over the Straits of Dover.]

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U. S. Pilot Wins DSC Bar

[By the Asscciated Press]

London, Oct. 12—Flight Lieutenant Lance Wade, of Reklaw, Texas, top-scoring American fighter pilot in the RAF, with fifteen Axis airplanes to his credit, has been awarded a bar to the Distinguished Service Cross, the Air Ministry announced today.

Wade has scored ten of his victories in the last six months.

His citation said he fought off eight Italian fighters which attacked his aircraft during a reconnaissance patrol — presumably in the Middle East, though the announcement did not say so.

"By his skill and determination," the citation said, "he contributed materially to the success of the reconnaissance and much valuable information was obtained.

"Flight Lieutenant Wade's courage and devotion to duty has been an inspiration to all."

Wade, 26, was born in San Augustine, Texas. He joined the Royal Air Force in May, 1941. He was promoted from pilot officer to flight lieutenant last July.

U. S. Pilot Refuses To Desert Fortress Falling in Flames

OCT 13 1942

Lands Crippled Ship Named for Wife After Making Crew Parachute

By WES GALLAGHER,
Wide World.

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLYING FORTRESS COMMAND IN ENGLAND, Oct. 12.—"Greater love hath no pilot than to offer his life for his plane."

That's the modernized American version of an old teaching, as demonstrated by Second Lt. Francis Schwarzenbeck, 23-year-old Flying Fortress pilot from Nutley, N. J.

Lt. Schwarzenbeck and his co-pilot, Kenneth Jones, Detroit, probably will not be cited or decorated because their feats did not take place on a combat mission—but on a practice mission 32,000 feet above this island.

It happened when the No. 4 motor of Lt. Schwarzenbeck's plane, Alma Jane—named for his wife who lives in Coral Gables, Fla.—started to race. A big piece of the propellor broke off and imbedded itself in the cowling of the No. 3 motor.

Warns Crew to Jump.

With one motor useless, Lt. Schwarzenbeck rang the alarm bell warning his crew to be prepared to jump and started a spiral downward.

At 29,000 feet the No. 3 motor sud-

denly exploded, wrecking the landing gear and spreading a sheet of flaming oil from one end of the plane to the other.

While Jones raced through the long Fortress gangway seeing that everybody got their 'chutes and virtually pushing them out the escape hatch, Lt. Schwarzenbeck fought the controls of the bucking and burning plane trying to keep it steady and the flames under control.

Jones staggered back to the cockpit with Lt. Schwarzenbeck's parachute.

"Here, let's jump," Jones exclaimed.

"Be damned if I will; this plane is named after my wife and it's part of me. I'm going to take her down," Lt. Schwarzenbeck replied.

At this moment the No. 2 motor caught fire and desperately Lt. Schwarzenbeck cut off the remaining motor and started the flaming ship down in a slow glide, side-slipping in an attempt to put out the fire.

He ordered Jones to jump and the co-pilot stumbled back to the escape hatch and leaped, pulling his ripcord a split second before losing consciousness.

When Jones recovered he was on the ground with a farmer standing over him with a pitchfork poised trying to decide whether he was a German parachutist.

Enters Cloud Bank.

Meanwhile, Lt. Schwarzenbeck skillfully glided the burning Alma Jane down through the cloud layer at about 9,000 feet, not knowing whether the mist covered a mountain into which he might crash, or open country.

As he entered the cloud the flames licking his ship dwindled and finally went out. Then the fortress broke through the cloud layer and Lt. Schwarzenbeck found himself in hilly country.

He spotted a small rifle target range which was flat enough for a crash landing and, without power and using his many-tonned fortress as an immense glider, he brought it down without a scratch to himself though he tore off the tail of the ship.

As he stumbled from the battered Alma Jane and saw the extent of the damage, tears rolled down his cheeks. He mumbled to farmers who rushed to the wreckage:

"Don't look at her—she's torn to pieces."

GERMAN PLANES RAID SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 12.—(AP) German raiders approaching under a cloud cover attacked towns on the South coast of England today, killing five persons and flattening a number of buildings and shops.

Among the victims was a boy killed by a bomb which fell in the yard of an institution for crippled children. Several others were injured.

One British fighter was lost while on patrol but the pilot was saved.

Nazi Radio Off Air

LONDON, Oct. 12. (AP)—Germany's chief radio station, Deutschlandsender, went off the air at 8:30 p. m. (3:30 p. m., Eastern War Time) tonight, indicating possible air activity over the Reich.

Nazis Admit Casualties

New York, Oct. 12—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast quoting a German high command statement that civilian casualties were caused in daylight forays by small numbers of British planes yesterday over north and northwest German territory.

12 AXIS BOMBERS DOWNED AT MALTA

OCT 13 1942

10 Fighters Also Destroyed by Island Defenders to Set Record.

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 12.—(AP) The British defenders of Malta established a new daylight record today as they shot down 12 Axis bombers and ten fighters in slashing blows against new large-scale air attacks, described as the heaviest in months.

Fighters and anti-aircraft guns of the island stronghold previously had destroyed 24 planes during 24 hours, but never before during three years of attacks had they shot down 22 during a single daylight period.

Today's brilliant performance followed heavy attacks yesterday in which at least 15 raiders were destroyed, and it made a two-day total of 37 Axis planes knocked into the sea.

This brought to more than 1,000 the total Axis losses over Malta, which has had more than 3,000 alerts since the start of the war.

The renewed heavy attacks came after a long lull in which only small formations of Axis planes had carried on intermittent attacks, mainly of nuisance value.

(Such violent Axis activity against Malta after a period of relative quiet has in the past meant that the enemy was trying to cover heavy convoy movements in the Mediterranean.)

Intense Barrage

The island's fighter planes often intercepted the cloud-hopping raiders over the sea in today's attacks. Those that got over the island still had to face more fighters and an intense high-and-low anti-aircraft barrage.

One civilian was killed during the past 24 hours.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT TWO AXIS VESSELS

Cairo, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Striking anew in an almost non-stop attack on Axis supply shipping across the Mediterranean, United States heavy bombers scored hits yesterday on two freighters escorted by three destroyers off the coast of Crete. A few minutes later the American raiders shot down two Messerschmitt 110's and a Junkers 88.

By bringing down these three German planes, the American gunners destroyed one-third of the attacking force of land-based Nazi aircraft which arose to defend the freighters. The vessels were estimated at 8,000 tons each.

One of the heaviest bombs carried landed squarely on the stern of the first ship and when she last was seen, she appeared to be sinking, returning flyers reported. The second freighter, trailing the first by 500 yards, was hit by smaller bombs.

American and British flyers are hammering by day and night at Axis supply routes and depots. At no time in the past three years have the people of the Nile delta seen so many Allied planes flying to and from enemy territory.

American heavy bomber pilots, who range hundreds of miles over the Mediterranean and even into the backyard of Europe, can bear witness to the fact that large quantities of equipment and supplies intended for the Axis armies in Egypt are at the bottom of the sea. Those supplies set ashore at Tobruk and Bengasi are the targets of almost continuous attack by American and British medium bombers, while the coastal road over which they must be trucked to the fighting front are subjected to frequent strafing by fighter planes.

(Some London commentators anticipated a renewal soon of the battle for Egypt. Vichy radio broadcasts were heard reporting that both the British and the Axis were bringing up reinforcements and hastily improving positions for a further test.)

British bombers, meanwhile, were credited with scoring a direct heavy-bomb hit on an enemy destroyer by night in the eastern Mediterranean, and two near misses on another.

A British communique today credited Allied long-range fighters with setting fire to an eastbound schooner off Sidi Barrani.

15 Nazis Downed

Only one Allied plane was lost in the whole Mediterranean area during the day, the bulletin said, though RAF fighters at Malta went aloft to challenge Axis raiders on five separate occasions and shot down at least fifteen enemy craft.

Unofficial observers at Cairo, knowing of the heavy losses which the Axis is suffering in Africa through American and British bombing raids, are speculating on how much longer the German High Command can continue to try to keep Marshal Rommel supplied with equipment and meet its commitments in Europe.

Americans Get Set in Africa For Showdown With Rommel

OCT 13 1942

Correspondents Find Time and Distance Shoved Aside as U. S. Materials Are Built Into Bases.

Don Whitehead and Thoburn Wiant, formerly members of the Associated Press staff in New York, have joined the Associated Press staff of war correspondents in the Middle East. In their first dispatch, they tell of the United States' growing power branching from that war theater.

By DON WHITEHEAD and THOBURN WIANT.

Cairo, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—America's armed forces are shoving aside the twin barriers of time and distance to pour a rising tide of men and materials into four vital fronts of the second world war—the Middle East, Russia, India and China. America is on the move in Africa.

That's what we saw on a 10,000-mile journey by air from the United States to this city in the Valley of the Nile, about 150 miles from the Egyptian desert battlement. Tough, tanned Americans, fresh from battle training and technical schooling back home, are ripping apart jungles and establishing new bases in the blazing heat of the desert in preparation for the day when United Nations forces will move to drive Marshal Rommel's armies from North Africa.

OCT 13 1942

Eye Cocked on Victory.

The movement of men, munitions, tanks and planes by land, sea and air has not yet reached flood tide. The desert front is the immediate scene of action, nevertheless United Nations forces are keeping a wary eye cocked on relations between Berlin and Vichy, since there is more than academic interest in Vichy's attitude.

Speed has been the keynote of the American move into Africa. There are many little Americans in Africa—places which have conveniences such as electric lights, running water, showers, ice and cold beer. These things might be classed by some as unnecessary luxuries, but they are permanent fixtures which demonstrate that the Americans have arrived.

At one stop we looked with amazement upon what might have been an encampment somewhere in the United States, yet we were told that its site was wild and totally undeveloped only a few months ago. There were rows of modern barracks, each with electric lights, running water, showers and good beds, reminding us of college dormitories.

Winding through jungles were miles of paved roads. Desks, chairs, tables and even waste-paper baskets were made of solid mahogany—so plentiful that it was used also in floors, walls and rafters.

The men smoked American cigarettes and there was plenty of American food. The Army does everything to feed the men well and it is a bit surprising to sit at a mess in a remote camp and be served a good steak, baked beans, green salad, coffee and cake.

We were impressed by the morale of men everywhere we went. We heard occasional griping, but the gripes mostly were those you would hear anywhere along main streets back home. What they want most is action.

Health Conditions Excellent.

We found health conditions excellent, every safeguard having been taken on a past, present and future basis. Before troops moved into any camp, medical officers surveyed the area for miles around and took every known precaution against malaria and other prevalent diseases.

Long before a spade was turned, plans for encampments were blueprinted in the United States, but engineers often came up against problems not solved by blueprints. That is where ingenuity played a big part and when necessary they improvised, often using native methods such as constructing light, airy buildings of native materials which required no priorities.

Want to Get Going.

Not a nail was used in some and roof poles were lashed with strong fibers obtained from the jungle and roofs were thatched, but while they have Americanized their bases as much as possible, with movies for entertainment, most lads still look on Africa as a strange and awesome continent. They were hungry for news from home.

These Americans are in Africa to do a job—but they want to get it finished. As one soldier put it, "I want to stick my feet under Mom's table as soon as possible and have a mess of fried chicken, hot biscuits, country ham, four eggs sunny side up and some of her good freckleface gravy. So let's get going."

U. S. Troops In South Africa

OCT 13 1942

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Reuters reported from Johannesburg today that United States troops arrived recently in the Union of South Africa and visited Johannesburg. Reuters said the visit was an official one and that the troops were taken on a sight-seeing tour and entertained at tea by the Mayor.

950 Madagascar Troops Join Fighting French

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Nine hundred and fifty men, approximately three-fourths of the French garrison which fought against the British at Diego Suarez in Madagascar, have joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French forces, the general's London headquarters announced today. Two hundred of the 950 are sailors and the rest infantrymen and artillerymen.

Diego Suarez, naval base at the northern end of the big French island, was taken by the British in May.

Somaliland Governor at Vichy

VICHY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Governor Nouailhetas of French Somaliland arrived here today on a flying trip from Jibuti and was received by Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain. Jules Brevie, Secretary of State for Colonies, joined the parley.

AXIS SPEEDS AID TO ROMMEL FORCES

OCT 13 1942

Sharp Increase in Ship Movements Noted Off Egypt.

CAIRO, Oct. 12—(AP) German and Italian bombers have renewed heavy air attacks on Malta during the past two days, possibly indicating that Axis convoys are moving reinforcements across the Mediter-

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30.24-19297

ranean to match the growing Allied strength in North Africa.

Twelve Axis bombers and ten fighters were destroyed today in air battles over the British Mediterranean base, bringing the two-day total to 37 Axis planes shot down. Many more were damaged.

Five Ships Hit

Movement of Axis troops to North Africa also was indicated by an announcement that Allied planes had scored hits on two freighters, a schooner, and two enemy destroyers in the eastern Mediterranean.

United States heavy bombers which scored the hits on the two 8,000-ton freighters left one of them apparently sinking yesterday off Crete where the Italians have been routing their supply shipping miles out of the way in an effort to keep within protection of Axis land-based planes.

Three Planes Downed

This time the land based planes did them little good. Two Messerschmitt 110's and a Junkers 88—one third of the defense force which rose to guard the ships — were knocked from the air by the concentrated fire of the big bombers' guns.

The R.A.F. Middle East news service said that medium R.A.F. bombers struck again at Tobruk last night, setting fires near the El Gubbi landing field and the Tobruk dock area. One pilot said the fires were the largest he had seen in North African bombing forays.

3 Axis Planes Knocked Down

This time the land based planes did them little good. Two Messerschmitt 110's and a Junkers 88—

one-third of the defense force which rose to guard the ships—were knocked from the air by the concentrated fire of the big bombers' guns.

After that, the crew of one of the bombers commented afterward, the rest of the Nazis kept their distance.

British bombers, meanwhile, caught two enemy destroyers by night in the eastern Mediterranean. They reported scoring a direct hit on one and near misses with heavy bombs on the other.

A British communique said long range fighters set fire to an eastbound schooner off Sidi Barrani.

Tobruk Again Raided

The RAF Middle East news service also said that medium RAF bombers struck again at Tobruk last night, setting fires near the El Gubbi landing field and the Tobruk dock area. One pilot said the fires were the largest he had seen in North African bombing forays

Through this intensification of the air fight for control of the sealanes which the Axis must keep open if Marshal Rommel is to be kept supplied, the land front some 75 miles from Alexandria remained relatively quiet. Only minor patrol activity was reported.

(Some London observers foresaw a renewal soon of large scale fighting for Egypt. The Vichy radio reported that both the British and the Axis were rushing up reinforcements).

The island stronghold of Malta was attacked five times yesterday by swarms of 30 to 70 German and Italian bombers and fighters. Every enemy flight was intercept-

ed. Only one British fighter was lost.

That was the only Allied loss reported in all the geared-up aerial offensive in the eastern Mediterranean theatre of combat.

STALINGRAD LULL ENDED AS NAZIS STAGE ASSAULT

OCT 13 1942

German Troops Advance Slightly in One Area of Blasted City.

ENEMY LOSSES HIGH

Two Battalions Wiped Out, 20 Tanks Disabled or Set Afire.

OCT 13 1942

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—(AP) Fighting broke out anew inside the city of Stalingrad yesterday after a lull of several days, the Russians announced in their midnight communique today. Nazi troops gained slightly in one block of the ruined city.

"A regiment of enemy troops supported by 50 tanks three times attacked our positions," the communique said of the Stalingrad fight. "All the attacks were beaten off. Only in one block our detachments were somewhat pressed back by the enemy.

Reds' Defense Strong

"As a result of this fighting 20 tanks were disabled or set on fire, and about two battalions of German infantry wiped out."

The momentary lull in the costly Nazi effort to reduce the Volga city had led to the belief that the Germans intended to try to break through to the Caspian sea in the Mozdok area of the mid-Caucasus, far to the south of Stalingrad.

If that is the German intention, the enemy was not making any further progress there, the Russians said. The midnight communique said a counter-attacking Red army "on a number of sectors made some advance" in the Mozdok region which protects the Grozny oil fields 40 or 50 miles to the east.

Contain Coastal Effort

The twin German Caucasian effort to crawl farther down the Black sea coast southeast of Novorossisk also was being contained, the communique said. A Soviet unit operating in that area "successfully counter-attacked the enemy and killed about 200 Hitlerites," it said.

A later announcement on the Moscow radio said the Germans had brought up fresh divisions and tank columns to the Mozdok front were "straining to advance."

"They attack from five to eight times a day," the broadcast said. "In the last few days the German command has changed its battle tactics. Before, tanks went ahead covering the infantry but now, trying to protect the tanks against the murderous fire of Soviet artillery, the infantry goes first."

Northwest of Stalingrad, where a Soviet relief force has been cutting into the Nazi flank extended from the Don river to Stalingrad, the communique said 14 German attacks were beaten off in a fight for "a point of tactical importance." Eight hundred Germans were reported killed.

May Explain Lull

It is this offensive, combined with heavy Nazi casualties suffered in attacking Stalingrad frontally, which may explain the temporary break of German activity in the northwestern outskirts of the besieged city.

The Russians reported renewed fighting on the northwest, or Leningrad front, in which the Red army killed about 600 Germans and destroyed four guns and other equipment in repulsing an enemy assault on "a Soviet strongpoint."

The noon communique yesterday said that Russian troops had recaptured positions at Mozdok which had been lost Sunday to the Germans, and also said that a German garrison had been encircled in the battle zone southeast of Novorossisk.

Artillery Duels

Until the renewed German attacks on Stalingrad the activity for two days had been confined mostly to artillery duels, and above the city the Russians announced yesterday that their troops had captured more "advantageous positions."

With the battle for Stalingrad now in its eighth week the Germans have lost tens of thousands of their finest shock troops without fulfilling Hitler's declaration that the city would be taken.

The general Russian picture late last night was summarized thus:

There was evidence that the Germans were concentrating forces for a fresh assault.

Minor Attack Beaten Back

A minor German attack with two battalions of infantry was made on the northwest suburbs where the supreme enemy bid for victory was beaten back last week. The Russians said the attack was repulsed after two companies of Nazis were wiped out.

(The German communique said an enemy group was innihilated at Stalingrad and the news agency DNB said the new strategy had called for cessation of the head-on infantry attacks for a period of artillery and bomb preparation.

(The German command stressed the Caucasian fighting saying an an enemy group was annihilated at and destroyed on the road to Tuapse below Novorossisk. There 400 positions and a number of prisoners were declared captured. Russian attacks south of Terek in the Mozdok region were reported frustrated with heavy losses. A number of Russian positions were declared destroyed on the central and northern fronts and the Russians were reported pushed back across the Neva river east of Leningrad.)

OCT 13 1942

Greatest Effort in Caucasus

The Germans appeared to be making their greatest effort in the foothills of the Caucasus mountains near Mozdok and Novorossisk. Fresh motorized infantry supported by tanks and bombers withdrawn from other sections attacked vainly in the Terek valley, the Russians said. Bombing increased all along the Russian lines in the hills.

At one pont near Mozdok, the newspaper Pravda said, the Russians had seized the initiative, consolidated positions and disrupted the German offensive.

Increased local activity was reported in the north, where the chill of approaching winter already was felt. Dispatches said the Russians were persisting in their attacks in the Siniavino sector below Leningrad, dislodging a German battalion from a hill then repulsing six counter-attacks in which nine tanks and 600 men were put out of action.

Nazis Concentrate Forces

German concentrations have been reported gathering near Leningrad for a fresh German offensive.

Pravda said the Russians finally had driven the Finns from a hill on Karelia which the Soviets had been unable to take last winter. In three days, the counter-attacking Finns lost 1,500 dead and wounded, the dispatch added.

Even in the north, the Russian battlecry was: "We will never give up Stalingrad."

REDS GAIN NEAR STALINGRAD AND CAUCASUS

OCT 13 1942

Germans Confining Action Against Volga City to Artillery Fire.

THOUSANDS OF NAZIS KILLED

Berlin Attempts to Explain Its Shift in Strategy as Move to Conserve Infantry.

OCT 13 1942

Moscow, Oct 12 (A. P.).—The Red Army lashed out at the Germans and gained ground northwest of Stalingrad and in the Caucasus today as, for the third day, the bloody and destructive German assault within the city was confined to artillery and mortar attacks, the Soviet communique said.

After throwing thousands of Nazi troops to their death in a furious seven-week effort to take the city, the German High Command has abandoned, at least temporarily, the costly plan of storming the city in favor of artillery and air assaults, dispatches indicated.

With the pressure off in Stalingrad, Red Army detachments attached in the battle area northwest of the city between the Volga and the Don and captured "advantageous positions," the mid-day communique said.

In the immediate Stalingrad area, the communique said, "artillery and mortar duels continued." Russian mortar crews were reported to have disabled seven German tanks and dispersed Nazi infantry concentrations. It was acknowledged that the Germans attacked on the outskirts of a workers' settlement in this area, but the attack was reported repulsed and two companies of Germans wiped out.

Nazis Strike Harder at Grozny.

It was the first time in weeks that the name of Stalingrad did not appear in the first paragraph of the Soviet communique.

Some of the force of the German attack was transferred to the Mozdok area of the Caucasus where the invaders have been trying to drive to the Grozny oil fields. But the Russians struck back and recaptured defense positions from which they had withdrawn earlier, the mid-day communique said. The fighting in this area was described as stubborn.

Soviet troops were reported advancing, too, in the fighting zone southeast of Novorossisk, the Black Sea port now in German hands. The Russians were fighting a street-to-street battle in a town in that area, "clearing it of Hitlerites houses by house," the communique said.

The German garrison in the town was reported surrounded and suffering heavy losses. The communique quoted German prisoners as saying the 228th and 229th German infantry regiments there had lost nearly half of their effectives.

American-made jeeps were being used to take anti-aircraft guns to the front in the Caucasus to bolster the Red Army defenses, dispatches reported.

Pravda said an enemy offensive in the Mozdok regian had been disrupted when the Russians seized the initiative and consolidated new positions. German ground attacks were reported being repulsed, but air raids were on a huge scale.

"German tanks and infantry which during the last few days had suffered tremendous losses showed no activity" in the Stalingrad area yesterday, the Soviet midnight communique said.

Foe Moves Up Reserves.

However, new German reserves were reported moving up to the rim of the besieged city and the future of the fighting was still uncertain. For the moment, the tremendous German pressure resisted so gallantly by the Russian defenders had slackened, although scattered fights were still in progress.

Northwest of Stalingrad Russian troops engaged the Germans "in fighting of local significance," the midnight communique said, adding that German attacks in some sectors were repelled. Here too the reports indicated an increasing use of artillery. The previous communique reported a Russian advance.

Farther south, in the Caucasus, the Germans were storming at Russian positions in the Mozdok area not far from the Grozny oil fields with the old fury. The Russians said one Red Army unit threw back five German attacks, killing some 300 German officers and men.

One Russian sergeant was credited with destroying four German tanks with an anti-tank rifle and two other men were reported to have destroyed seven more. One Russian objective in this area was raided by seventy-five German bombers, escorted by fighters, but twenty-six of these planes were shot down by Russian fighters and anti-aircraft fire, the communique said.

Southeast of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the Russians reported they had surrounded one town and "fighting is in progress for the annihilation of the German garrison." German attacks in other sectors of this area were reported repulsed.

The frontal assaults on Stalingrad ended, Russian dispatches said, after the German high command had sent between 50,000 and 75,000 men into a final effort to crush Russian resistance in the city. The change in German tactics was attributed by the Russians to exhaustion of front-line Nazi troops and armored equipment.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 12 (A. P.).—"In Stalingrad an enemy group was annihilated," the High Command said today. (This single sentence was the Berlin High Command's only reference to fighting in the siege-resisting Volga city which the Germans have skipped over lightly in their war reports for three successive days, apparently with little to their advantage to report).

"Army artillery sank a medium sized Volga vessel and Luftwaffe bombers continued the destruction of an important railway line east of the River Volga," a communique added.

DNB explained the change of

tactics at Stalingrad as a kind of German high strategy in which the period of head-on infantry assault was being interrupted for an interval of bomb and artillery preparation, after which, it was implied, attacks in an effort to take the city by storm would be resumed.

"The battle for Stalingrad in many ways is similar to that for Sevastopol, which ended in a splendid German and Axis victory," the German agency quoted military circles as explaining. "In both battles the period of use of materiel alternated with attacks by infantry."

Situation in Caucasus.

Of the Caucasus front, the war bulletin reported:

"An enemy group encircled along the road to Tuapse has been destroyed. Here the bulk of a crack Soviet division and parts of a Soviet rifle division have been wiped out, over 400 enemy positions have been taken, and a number of prisoners and arms captured.

"Mopping up operations in this virgin forestlike terrain are in full swing.

"South of Terek enemy counter-attacks were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy."

Intensification Of Norwegian Sabotage Seen

OCT 13 1942

Prediction Made as Germans Lift State of Emergency.

By Ernest Agnew

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Germans lifted a state of emergency along 400 miles of Norwegian coast between Trondheim and Bodo today and the Moscow radio said the puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling had taken charge of the state police after ousting Jonas Lie, their chief.

Informed Scandinavians, who may not be quoted by name, predicted intensified sabotage against electric plants, food warehouses and military establishments in revenge for the 34 patriots shot by the Germans during the emergency.

"The six day reign of terror in which at least 34 were killed and many hundreds were arrested probably will transform many passive Norwegians into active supporters of those who always have continued fighting," one Norwegian official said.

He predicted greater trouble for the hated Germans but said less probably would be heard of the outbreaks.

Reprisals More Severe

"Reprisals are becoming far more severe," he explained.

There was no confirmation of the Moscow report that Quisling had fired Lie. The Oslo radio said the state of emergency was lifted at Trondheim because there was no desire to inflict additional hardships on large numbers of Norwegians who were not responsible for the sabotage.

Danish sources had not heard whether King Christian had yielded to unspecified German demands, presumably for greater control of the country and arming of its merchant ships. They interpreted the silence as foreboding.

Norway's Civil Police Is Reported Taken Over by Quisling

OCT 13 1942

State of Emergency Lifted; New Outbreaks Of Sabotage Forecast

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Moscow radio broadcast reports from Oslo today that Jonas Lie had been dismissed as Norwegian chief of police and that Maj. Vidkun Quisling had taken personal charge of the civil police.

The Germans, meanwhile, lifted a state of civil emergency imposed on the important Trondheim coastal region last Tuesday. Thirty-four persons were said to have been executed there as saboteurs or hostages during the period of strict control.

Statement Issued.

Norwegian circles in London said Quisling sources in Stockholm had issued a statement that:

"The state of civil emergency affected a large number of people who had nothing to do with the acts committed. Authorities desire that these people shall not be hit harder than is absolutely necessary for the security of the people."

Norwegian circles here predicted that the Norwegians would react with continued outbreaks against Nazi overlordship.

Far from stamping out rebellion, these circles said, the strong measures taken by the Germans probably will serve only to provoke new outbreaks.

"Undoubtedly," one source declared, "the Germans have aroused some of the Norwegians in the Trondheim area who have been passive heretofore."

Actually, it was said, the lifting of the state of emergency will mean little because of the normal restraints imposed on the Norwegian population by occupation authorities.

Radio reports from Oslo announcing the lifting of the emergency did not disclose what action the Germans had taken with respect to the 1,000 or more Norwegians they were reported to have arrested in the last few days.

Meanwhile, a picture of the gradual deterioration of the morale of German occupation forces in Belgium was painted by Antoine Delfosse, minister of justice and information in the Belgian government-in-exile, who recently escaped to Britain.

Delfosse maintained that Germany is on the verge of collapse on the military and home fronts and said it now is only a question of how long she can last.

Signs of Disintegration.

Belgians, he declared, can "notice evident signs of slow German disintegration which are the precursors of the final debacle.

"The German soldier, formerly so smart and alert, is dull and dejected and complains only about the unexpected length of the war, the end of which he cannot see," he said. "Germany is on the eve of collapse."

Except for the coastal regions, the army of occupation in Belgium now is composed of "old and tired soldiers," whose equipment is much reduced in quantity and quality, the minister said.

He added that German soldiers on leave from the Russian front have a real terror of being sent back and that desertions are increasing.

NAZIS SEND ULTIMATUM ON FRENCH WORKERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—(AP) The Germans in France were reported tonight to have delivered an ultimatum decreeing that if French authorities did not have 150,000 French workers signed up for German factories by Thursday, then they would be requisitioned and deported by the Germans.

The British radio, in a broadcast heard here by C.B.S., quoted the "Vichy director of propaganda for workers" as reporting the move.

Only a few thousand workers are known to have responded to the Vichy government's appeals for workers to fill the Germans' needs. One recent report said that Pierre Laval desired a total of 40,000 workers for the German factories, but that up to that time considerably less had agreed to go.

President Roosevelt Requested To Protest "Laval's Atrocities"

OCT 13 1942

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—Representative Celler (Dem., N. Y.) today made public a letter in which he requested President Roosevelt to protest against what Celler termed "Laval atrocities" in France.

"The whole world stands aghast at the continued pogroms and persecutions of helpless Jews in unoccupied France by Premier Pierre Laval under apparent instructions from Nazi Germany," Celler wrote. He urged the President to "call Pierre Laval to task and beseech him to cease his cruelties."

"Your appeal may now act as a deterrent and prevent future atrocities," Celler's letter said. "Your effort may be abortive, but the world of humanity will long remember. In any event, your accusing finger might well be pointed at Pierre Laval for posterity to recognize as the new torquemada."

Report Nazis Ambushed.

Moscow, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio reported today that Fighting French sympathizers had ambushed a column of German soldiers in a Paris suburb, killing seventeen and setting fire to two trucks. No other details were given.

Nazi Leader Killed, Report

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today that a Nazi farm leader named Schwarz was killed at Szarzyn, Poland, and the local police chief wounded by two persons, who escaped on bicycles.

MANY SLOVAKS PUNISHED

Workers Who Fled From Germany Go to Forced Labor

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Slovak laborers, of whom about 80,000 have been sent to Germany, have been escaping and returning home in such numbers that individual punishment has been deemed inadvisable, and they are being formed into labor battalions at home, the Ozech Government in London said today.

It quoted a report by the puppet Slovak Minister of the Interior at Bratislava decreeing forced labor for many hundreds who refused to return to Germany.

I. R. A. CHIEF SEIZED

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Police of Northern Ireland announced today that Hugh McAteer, whom they identified as chief of staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army for all Ireland, had been arrested and was being held for internment under the special powers act. No charges are necessary under this act.

McAteer, 25 years old, was released twelve months ago after serving a six-year term for possessing firearms and explosives. At the time of his latest arrest the police said that three other men, including a father and son, were taken into custody for the possession of firearms.

McAteer, son of a respectable middle class family with a brother in the British customs service, was seized near Londonderry in a house where a large quantity of explosives and I. R. A. literature were found, the police reported.

Lloyd George Ill

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—David Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister of the first World War, was reported today to be suffering from a severe cold which will keep him away from the House of Commons during debate on a bill making the use of the Welsh language in Welsh courts a right and not a privilege.

Expert On Japan Made Adviser To Lord Halifax

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Sir George Bailey Sansom, who held diplomatic and consular assignments in Japan for more than thirty years, today was appointed adviser to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, on matters regarding the Orient.

Sansom will have the rank of Minister. He is an authority on Japanese culture and language. In 1935-36 he was visiting professor at Columbia University.

British Settle Shipyard Strike

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A week-old strike of workers in Tyneside shipyards, which union leaders had outlawed and all sections of the British press had condemned, was settled today and the strikers are to return to work tonight. The number of men involved has not been disclosed. Strikers disputed a change in the weekly pay day from Sunday to Tuesday.

Chile President Cancels Call On Roosevelt

OCT 13 1942

By the Associated Press.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 12—President Juan Antonio Rios has postponed his intended visit to President Roosevelt in the second stroke of official Chilean displeasure to follow Thursday's speech in Boston by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Rios, in a message to President Roosevelt announced last night, said that "the latest official information circulated in the United States about my country's international policy has created an unpleasant atmosphere."

Protest Lodged

On Saturday Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels had presented Chile's protest against Welles' statements at the White House.

The Chilean President was scheduled to arrive October 21 in Brownsville Texas, and to reach Washington the following day.

Without naming Argentina and Chile the only two South American nations still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, Welles said two South American republics "are still permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and the subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors."

Attacked Earlier

Rios expressed his gratitude to President Roosevelt for his invitation and said the reasons for postponing the trip were "beyond my will."

Before Rios announced his decision, former President Arturo Alessandri made a personal attack on Welles, asserting that "perhaps he wished to warn the President of Chile to avoid scurrilous criticism" in the United States.

Argentina also has protested against Welles' statements and a communique from the Argentine Foreign Office said last night the "incident caused disgust in official circles and in the public opinion of Argentina."

However, in Buenos Aires, Nicolas Repetto, 1938 Socialist nominee for president, said "the extremely benevolent tolerance" shown to Nazis in Argentina gave "irrefutable basis to the accusations of Sumner Welles."

Chilean Press Reaction

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 12—The Chilean press generally expressed hope today that the postponement of President Juan Antonio Rios' visit to the United States would not cause a misunderstanding between the two countries.

The President's trip was postponed last night as a result of a statement by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, in Boston last Thursday that two South American countries, presumably Chile and Argentina, were being used as bases for Nazi agents.

"Unpleasant Atmosphere"

Rios, following a protest by his Government, sent a message to President Roosevelt last night saying "the latest official information circulated in the United States about my country's international policy has created an unpleasant atmosphere."

The newspaper *La Hora*, organ of the Radical party, of which Rios is a member, said: "An error of opinion . . . should not cause a misunderstanding nor give origin to bitterness and suspicions in the great American family."

Awaits More Timely Visit

El Murcuria, leading independent paper said: "The incident should not change the good relations which unite us and the United States." It added that "although President Rios has decided to postpone the visit, it was with the purpose of looking to the moment when there is not the slightest shadow which might obstruct a frank and cordial understanding."

Meanwhile, the United States Embassy was informed that Rios would not attend a banquet arranged in his honor in connection with his previously scheduled departure October 14 for Washington. It also was disclosed that Rios had

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canceled his scheduled visits to countries en route to the United States.

Down With U. S., Youths Shout

During the day a few youths were heard shouting "down with the United States" in the streets.

Meanwhile the newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* reported that three accused German spies, ordered deported last week by the Ministry of the Interior, had been refused admittance to Argentina when escorted to the border by Chilean authorities.

The three, Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Rush and Wilhelm Dorbach, were charged with transmitting abroad information on Allied ship movements.

Roosevelt Notified

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels said today that a telegram from President Juan Antonios Rios of Chile notifying President Roosevelt that he was postponing his trip to the United States was delivered at the White House today.

The Ambassador said that the notification was in the form of a private message from President Rios to President Roosevelt and that he did not plan to call either at the White House or at the State Department in connection with the notification.

There was no comment from the White House or the State Department on the postponement of the visit.

Argentine Sentiment On Incident Divided

Buenos Aires, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Socialist (Liberal) party in convention today expressed solidarity with the United States and its Allies, but in another part of the city persons attending large Columbus Day massmeeting whistled and booed when names of of the United Nations were mentioned.

A resolution adopted by the National Socialist party urged that the Government made a "radical change" in its foreign policy and in its attitude toward "the fifth column which is operating in Argentina."

Calls For Break With Axis

The party, which opposes President Ramon S. Castillo's policy of "prudent neutrality," called again for a rupture of relations with the Axis. It adopted unanimously a resolution pointing out that the Government has failed to take a position at the side of the Allies."

The party urged that diplomatic relations between Argentina and Russia be reestablished.

The meeting at which every mention of the United States provoked booing was promoted by the pro-Nazi Alliance of Nationalist Youths and was held in Luna Park. Police estimated the crowd at 9,000. When the national anthem was sung some persons raised their hands in Nazi salute.

Reported Ordered To Attend

The newspaper *Critica* published a story saying that all members of German workers' guilds were ordered to attend the mass meeting under threat of losing their jobs.

Partisans of President Castillo's neutrality policy took comfort in the belief that the postponement of the trip of President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile to the United States might defer a break of relations between Chile and the Axis.

Spanish Ties Urged

Buenos Aires, Oct. 12 (AP)—Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of neutral Argentina, called upon Spain today to establish closer ties with South America because "in this crucial hour nations which do not wish to perish must link themselves with those which follow the same road of parallel interests."

In a special Columbus Day broadcast to Madrid, Ruiz Guinazu said that "without yielding any sovereign rights peoples of Spanish stock must draw closer in the cultivation of their common assets."

Willkie In Alaska

OCT 13 1942

Fairbanks, Alaska, Oct. 12 (AP)—Wendell Willkie and his party arrived at Fairbanks at 5 P. M. yesterday, by plane from China via Siberia. He said he would arrive in the United States in a few days and that all members on the flight were in the best of health.

WILLKIE REACHES CANADA BY PLANE

Plans Flight to Minneapolis Today; Hits 'Flippant' Remarks.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 12.—(AP) Wendell Willkie, arriving here tonight from Fairbanks, Alaska, on a closing leg of his globe-girdling flight, said he thought it inappropriate while abroad to reply "to flippant statements made by certain public officials concerning the expression of my opinion in Russia on the question of a second front."

In a prepared statement he said:

"I felt it my duty while abroad to uphold the hand of the President and all other United Nations officials, which I continued to do even after such remarks were made."

Enters U. S. Today

Willkie said he would leave tomorrow morning for Minneapolis.

Willkie's statement in Russia, urging speed in opening a second front and saying that, perhaps, the military leaders needed prodding by the public, resulted in widespread repercussions in the United Nations.

President Roosevelt, replying to questions, said in Washington that he had read the headlines on the Moscow dispatches but had not considered it worthwhile to read Willkie's statement since he considered it speculation.

Willkie's statement tonight did not indicate which comments on his remarks he considered "flippant."

The tenor of Willkie's prepared statement indicated that the matter was far from closed as far as he was concerned, although he had considered it in bad taste "to reply to such flippancies while I was in other countries."

Soviet Envoy Reaches Canada

Ottawa, Oct. 12 (AP)—Fyodor Gusev, Soviet Russia's first Minister to Canada, arrived today to assume his post and was met at the station by a Canadian delegation headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Gusev, accompanied by his wife and small daughter, had traveled by way of the United States.

CANADA OFFERS BONDS

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—(AP) Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced tonight a third victory loan of $750,000,000. Bonds will be offered in two maturities.

AFL Opposes Job Control

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 12—The American Federation of Labor today declared its opposition to employment control by Government decree until adequate safeguards for the workers have been established.

The AFL convention indorsed the principal of "equal pay for equal work" by women.

Adopted Unanimously

A resolutions committee report, adopted unanimously by the convention, said the United States Manpower Commission's action in "freezing" Western metal miners and lumber workers to their jobs was "hasty," and added: "We urge that it will not be repeated for any special problem until general safeguards have been developed and agreed to."

The report added:

"Workers who are asked to give up rights inseparable from personal freedom must be assured in return of adequate representation of their own choosing and a degree of social security that will make up for loss of the right to make personal decisions.

Retain Rights

"Costs of travel to carry out employment orders and of moving families to new homes should be borne either by the employer, the Government, or by both jointly.

"Equities in social insurance should be maintained intact. When the United States Employment Service becomes the sole agency through which workers may be hired, or whose approval is necessary to dismiss workers, then the union must maintain close relationships of cooperation in order that the right of union membership may not be impaired.

"We urge that our representatives on the management-labor policy committee (of the Man-Power Commission) refuse to recommend employment control until the need is obvious and until adequate provisions have been made to assure against misuse of control of employment."

The door to the American Federation of Labor still is open to John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers—but his presence at forthcoming peace conferences with the C. I. O. would only add to the difficulties, says William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. chief was asked for comment on the statement of Mr. Lewis that the miners would be willing to take part in a joint peace conference of all labor groups if President Roosevelt should call one and if other parties were agreeable.

"I think," said Mr. Green, "such a conference would inject into peace negotiations (with the C. I. O.) an increasing number of difficulties. Any discussions with Lewis or other groups should be separate. We will have enough difficulties in our negotiations." Mr. Green also remarked "In my opinion, Mr. Roosevelt will not care to call such a conference."

The unions not affiliated with the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. include the four big railroad brotherhoods, the Typographical Union, the Brewery Workers and the United Mine Workers, which withdrew from the C. I. O. last week at its Cincinnati convention.

Mr. Green said Mr. Lewis "seems to be a creator with a faculty of destroying the things he creates." He was referring to the C. I. O., which Mr. Lewis organized after quitting the A. F. of L. in 1935.

Sees Hope in Peace Talks.

He emphasized "the door of the A. F. of L. is open, and will remain open," then added with a twinkle, "It doesn't look as if he is going to knock on the door right now."

Discussing the peace talks with the C. I. O., scheduled to begin the latter part of November, Mr. Green said: "I am encouraged to believe the chances are brighter than they have been, largely because of the feeling of the memberships. There is no doubt but that the rank and file of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. desire peace, to re-establish solidarity within the ranks of labor."

Mr. Green reiterated to members of the Fur Workers Union of Toronto on Saturday night that his organization would refrain from strikes during the war. He addressed a banquet celebrating the Fifth anniversary of the fur workers' affiliation with the A. F. of L.

"We must demonstrate that the worker is as disciplined as the soldier, sailor and airman who has pledged his life to the cause of liberty," he said. "Imagine a group of soldiers going on strike. What would happen then?" he asked.

Of racial intolerance he said: "We will not tolerate any discrimination among creeds, races or religions." The right to freedom of worship, he added, "is a fundamental one that must not be impaired or destroyed."

AFL SCORES ARNOLD, NLRB; ASKS CIO UNITY

Biddle Requested To Probe Aide As Exploiter Of Office For Gain

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 12—The American Federation of Labor asked today for an investigation of Thurman Arnold, United States anti-trust chief, to determine whether he has used the prestige of his job for personal material gain, signaled a fresh attack upon the National Labor Relations Board and offered an immediate "armistice" to the CIO pending negotiations for full reunion.

The resolutions committee, headed by Vice-Chairman Matthew Woll, brought in reports on the three subjects which the convention adopted by a voice vote without dissent.

Report On Arnold

The report on Arnold, headed "labor and the anti-trust drive," concurred in and supplemented the executive council's annual report on that topic. Both accused Arnold of starting a destructive anti-labor campaign three years ago. A series of Supreme Court decisions, the committee said, "flatly repudiated" Arnold's "attempted distortions of law."

The best known of Arnold's suits was the Hutcheson case, which grew out of a strike by the AFL Carpenters Union. The court decided Arnold had no anti-trust case because he failed to show collusion with a second employer.

Impression On Press

After that decision, said the committee, organized labor believed Arnold's "uncalled-for eruption had been effectively and authoritatively quieted." Instead, the report added, events proved Arnold was far more interested in the impression he made upon the press than upon the Supreme Court.

The delegates whooped and clapped again when Daniel J. Tobin, president of the teamsters, read a telegram from James C. Petrillo, president of the Musicians' Union, informing him that a Federal court in Chicago had dismissed Arnold's civil anti-trust action against the musicians.

Biddle Probe Asked

The committee recommended that United States Attorney General Francis Biddle be requested to investigate and determine whether Arnold "has exploited the prestige of his public office for his own material and financial gain." President Roosevelt is to be advised of the report on Arnold.

Delegates applauded when John P. Frey, resolutions committee secretary, read that paragraph.

In New York, Attorney General Biddle, informed of the AFL convention's action, said: "I don't see why they want to investigate Mr. Arnold, who is simply doing his duty. However, I'd be glad to hold an investigation—it would show what an efficient public official Mr. Arnold is. He hits them on both sides of the table."

Barrage Of Oratory

Frey's reading of the report on the National Labor Relations Board opened a barrage of denunciatory oratory which added up to a charge that administrative bias in favor of the industrial form of union, as represented by the CIO, was causing turmoil among workers in war production, particularly in West Coast shipyards.

Frey said that in some cases, even after AFL unions had signed contracts with employers, the CIO was able to get the NLRB to declare them invalid and order a collective bargaining election. During the electioneering periods which precede such elections, said Frey, "turmoil, suspicion, irritation and anger are stirred up; instead of diminishing union raiding, this policy is increasing it."

Sabotage Charge

"I charge that the National Labor Relations Board is attempting to sabotage the shipbuilding

program if they continue such cases."

Delegate Charles J. McGowan, of the Boilermakers' Union, asked, "Is it possible some invisible Government is making trouble for Henry Kaiser as it did for Andrew Higgins? This comes close to treason."

McGowan referred to collective bargaining difficulties in Kaiser's West Coast shipyards and to the Higgins shipbuilding contracts which suddenly were canceled a few months ago.

Firings Unsatisfactory

President Green, in a vigorous attack on administrative procedure of the board and some of its decisions, reviewed the AFL's fight on the same agency for the same reasons several years ago. He recalled that the three board members at that time, J. Warren Madden, Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith, were not reappointed, and he threatened to attack others, board members or subordinates, whom the AFL considered biased.

In recommending concurrency with the executive council's report on the NLRB, the resolutions committee said that unless the board altered its course of action, or its power was curbed, "we shall be confronted with a dangerous challenge to the principle of trade union autonomy and voluntarism."

Labor Unity

In dealing with the labor unity question, the resolutions committee wrote its own report and did not act specifically on any of the four resolutions introduced on that subject. The committee said it "heartily approves" of the resumption of peace negotiations, scheduled for next month, and said, "we are convinced if these negotiations are to be successful, bitterness of feeling must be eliminated and hostilities come to an end."

"Your committee believes that it would be difficult indeed for the unity committee to make satisfactory progress if in the meantime hostile raiding tactics continue. We therefore urgently recommend that this convention approve of an immediate armistice as an essential evidence of good faith and sincerity."

Armistice Undefined

The committee did not set forth what would constitute an armistice, how it would be achieved, or how jurisdictional disputes between AFL and CIO unions would be resolved pending and during unity negotiations. The report made no comment upon the suggestion of Philip Murray, CIO president, that such disputes be arbitrated.

At its morning session, the convention adopted a committee report which said the Man-Power Commission's action in "freezing" western metal and lumber workers was "hasty," and urging against any further action of that kind until safeguards for the workers have been established. The committee said it was concerned about adequate representation for such workers, a degree of social security that will make up for the loss of their right to make personal decisions, and cost of travel to carry out employment orders.

Salvage Work On Normandie Is Gigantic Job

But Navy Officer Is Confident He'll Right Giant Liner.

OCT 13 1942

By John A. Moroso, 3rd.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)— The scene is in the bowels of the monster liner Normandie. . . . Now a half-dead hulk of steel.

Grimy workmen with sandhog helmets hustle by. Bubbles in the water and hoselines indicate the presence of divers. There is the rank smell of muddy, stagnant water and oil.

It is a crazy, unreal situation because the 83,423-ton pride of the pre-war French merchant marine is on her side with 60 feet of water above one half of her stripped bulk. Everything is half upside down and you feel like you are walking sideways.

"Our workers have to get cockeyed to work in here," said Comdr. William A. Sullivan, the Navy's boss salvage man.

Record Salvage Job

He was right. Walking through a horizontal elevator shaft, looking at gauges that were above you when they should be alongside gave you an odd feeling.

Sullivan, a native of Lawrence, Mass., who says he can't establish a permanent home because he is always rushing off to salvage ships, has the hardest salvage job in history in the Normandie.

Taken over by the Navy and renamed the Lafayette, she caught afire last Feb. 9 and rolled over on her port side in the Hudson River slip on West 49th street.

She was the largest queen of the sea ever to take such an ungraceful position and the salvage job was complicated by many things—the river bottom in the slip and the lack of space between piers. The vessel's length of 1,029 feet made her too long to use pontoons and her weight prevented the use of jacks.

580 Workmen on Job

Sullivan and his 580 workmen—men from Merritt-Chapman & Scott and Navy divers—are going to refloat the Normandie by what he calls "the method of controlled pumping."

This method calls for sealing up the ship and dividing her into watertight compartments. When this is done, the water will be pumped out slowly and the monstrous vessel will rise again.

The task is stupendous. First the superstructure above the water was removed and that below the water is being removed. This will lower the ship's center of gravity.

Tons of steel were cut away and sent right to the steel mills as scrap.

To divide the ship into watertight sections the divers are putting in wooden bulkheads supported with steel and concrete . . . another monumental task. These bulkheads are built on the pier and are put in place by 1000-odd divers who have to work entirely by touch.

Divers Work in Dark

The 60 feet of water covering the port side is too murky to allow for use of lights so these divers work in the dark. I saw one completed bulkhead and it was perfect.

Comdr. Sullivan could not say when raising operations would start, but various estimates put it at another year.

Part of Pier 88 will have to be cut off before pumping starts to prevent the ship from crushing the pier.

The actual raising will be a ticklish task . . . A juggling of pressures and weights. The pumping may take two weeks and it may take a month. Every move the ship makes will be checked and watched. She may float before she rights herself and she may right herself suddenly and topple over on her starboard side.

Thousands of blue prints have been made and a 10-foot model of the ship was constructed to guide the divers.

Sullivan Confident

Sullivan is confident that the Normandie will rise again.

When she does, there will be little left of the once proud ship. She has been stripped clean to the hull and the steel girders. Once afloat a shipyard will then take charge and rebuild her because all they will have is a hull and the engines, turbines and motors and they will all have to be gone over.

Sullivan would not give an estimate of the cost of the job but he did say that it would be cheaper than building a new ship of the same size.

Everything down here is rust and dirt and noise. The size of the ship gives you the impression that she will never float again.

Sullivan says she ill rise slowly until she reaches a point where she will dip onto her keel.

He says thousands of letters came in with suggestions how to salvage the ship and added that most of them were practical. Many favored the coffer dam method but Sullivan says that would be too costly, that the dam would take more steel than the ship contains.

If the war lasts long enough the Normandie will carry American soldiers to war—perhaps to the and where she was born.

Coastal Convoy Trips Follow Regular Pattern, Boring While Traveling, Exciting as Foe Strikes

OCT 13 1942

By J. NORMAN LODGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. — (Wide World) Action or ennui are the only alternatives in covering the sea command. You're either too busy to think or you're bored.

The first requisite for a sea command reporter is that he be a good sailor. Naval men haven't time to minister to seasick civilians and seasick civilians have no interest in jotting down observations.

Assuming you are accredited by the government — meaning your life from childhood has been checked, your fingerprints have been taken and your mode of living has not been found wanting — and you have been assigned to the sea command this is what probably will follow.

Wait While Convoy Forms

Invariably you report to some naval operating base miles from your home city. There you'll probably wait a week while a convoy is being formed. Day by day you inquire and finally, with about one hour's notice, you are ordered to report to the base. Your orders are rechecked, you sign releases that the government is not responsible for your safety and that your next of kin will not seek redress if you fail to return.

At sundown you are mysteriously transported to the water's edge and placed aboard an 83 footer, let's say. You are introduced to the skipper, take over his quarters — he lives on the bridge while the ship's at sea — and wait.

Just before daybreak you feel the throb of the engines. You know you are moving for one leg feels shorter than the other.

Out at the mined entrance to the harbor, your convoy is waiting — 10 days away in an ocean playground for submarines. Being on an 83 footer you know your supplies of food and water will just about eke out if — and that's a big if — your convoys keeps at the appointed 10 to 12 knots. (None of them do).

Day passes. You have nothing to do and but little space to do it.

No Lights Permitted

Eerie, heart stilling night comes. You have no lights. One degree to either side on your rudder or on that of one of your charges might mean collision. Double alert is kept and you remain on the bridge so as not to miss anything.

The creepy daybreak again comes. You are now 300 to 400 miles out to sea.

Suddenly, almost as a relief, comes a shout: a sub alarm!

In crazy quilt pattern, the convoy — even the stragglers — seems to spurt ahead. You stay there and circle, actually looking for trouble. The crew stands by the depth charges. Guns are manned.

"Contact lost" comes the call, meaning you are directly over your objective.

Depth Charges Explode

Suddenly the depth charges are dropped. A thunderous "oomph" and your frail craft seemingly leaps into the air. Another 300 pounds of TNT stirs the ocean bottom and you can feel the plates in your craft open up. Dead fish float by. You circle, seeking telltale oil slicks. Perhaps you've gotten a submarine, perhaps it was a school of fish or even the wreck of a previously sunk ship shifting with the ground swell.

Your convoy is out of sight. All hands pause for strong, black coffee. Then the chase to catch up to tankers, tramps, merchantmen and what not.

Feel Roll of Open Sea

With the engines turning over and the ship in motion all the oily smells known to iron decked ships rise to your nostrils. Your stomach feels as though you've swallowed a revolving door. Suddenly, although it's still dark, you know you've reached the open sea for now your craft alternately rises and falls, aways to port and starboard. Your stomach knows it too.

The first streaks of dawn. That and dusk are the danger hours for all convoys for then submarines can get in their nefarious work with the least risk of perception.

At a pre-arranged point at sea, sealed orders are opened. You find you are bound for a southern port, your charges and reform them into single or tandem lines.

By night and by day you plough steadily onward. Perhaps a ship is hit. You take survivors aboard. Perhaps the few moments excitement you have had is all that you'll get for the rest of the trip. And so, boredom.

Ten days are gone and you're still 48 hours from your destination because of the interruptions. Fresh food is exhausted, so is fresh water. Now you eat emergency rations and only coffee made of distilled sea water is available. It's rancid tasting, but potable, nevertheless.

And then your destination. Gas up, take on water, turn about and escort another convoy back to the northern port. The only thing you are certain of is that the return will be either boredom or excitement.

For covering the sea command is one or the other, action or ennui.

23 Survivors From U. S. Ship Drifted On Ocean 3 Weeks

Total Of 45 From Merchantman Shelled By Axis Sub Reach Port; 17 In Crew Are Lost Or Missing

OCT 13 1942

(By the Associated Press)

An East Coast Port, Oct. 12—The story of how the engine crew of an American merchantman strove vainly to save their ship from an attacking Axis submarine was revealed by the navy today, simultaneously with the announcement that twenty-three survivors of the sinking had been landed here after spending three weeks adrift in the Atlantic.

Twenty-two other survivors were landed at another port, leaving seventeen men, including the skipper, Carl Stromgren, and the commander of the navy gun crew, Lieut. (j. g.) Patrick J. Walsh, of New York city, listed as dead or missing.

Stromgren lost his life when a boat capsized, Walsh was killed by enemy shellfire while directing his gun crew from the bridge of the ship.

Tried To Outrun Raider

The story of the engine crew who, with shrapnel bursting all around them and their communications to the bridge cut off, made an effort to outrun the raider was related by Charles Daniel Mackey, of Manoa, Pa.

Mackey, suffering from schrapnel wounds, gave this account of the sinikng:

"I was in the smoking room reading when I heard machine gun fire. There was a 20-mm gun right over the room and at first I thought one of the crew had accidentally shot it.

Hears Cannon Fire

"Then I heard cannon fire. I still couldn't believe we were attacked.

"I ran for the engine room and into the chief engineer in the passageway. Soon as we reached the engine room he tried to phone the bridge.

"'I can't get the bridge, First,' he called.

"'We' better open her up and try to run for it,' I called to him. We opened all nozzles and the chief went on to see that the steam was kept at the proper level. I was on the operating deck. Just then shrapnel got me.

Thought Foot Lost

"I yelled to the chief I had been wounded. I thought my entire foot had been blown off. He called back for me to try to get up to the boat deck. I hobbled up toward the deck above, stopping briefly to wrap a towel around my foot. It was then I discovered it was still there under the blood.

"I heard the chief yell we were nearly full of water. We still had no communication with the bridge. It wasn't any need now. The third engineer gave me a life preserver as he came up. As we reached the boat deck the chief engineer was hit through the shoulder and killed.

"All the boats were gone when we reached the boat deck.

Ordered To Port Side

"The submarine, which we never did see, was shelling the starboard side and I ordered the men to the port side to remain until we were

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certain the propellers were stopped.

"When the fire got so close and hot we couldn't stand it any longer, I ordered the men overboard.

"The third assistant yelled from somewhere behind me, urging everyone to stick together. Then the radio operator appeared with a raft and pulled us aboard. There were sixteen on the raft.

"They were still shelling the ship when we got on the raft.

Lifeboat Sighted

"Next morning we sighted a lifeboat and the injured were taken aboard. The boat was under command of the second mate, J. S. Eskridge, of Houston, Texas.

"That was the beginning of twenty-one days in a lifeboat before being picked up by an English ship.

"The second mate was wonderful. He kept up the morale of those in his boat by constantly telling us we were in a patrolled area and that we were bound to be sighted by an airplane in the next couple of days.

Skillful With Rations

"He dished out the rations with skill.

"When we were finally picked up we had almost as much rations as when we started.

"For twenty-one days the second mate dished out two pieces of chocolate and a cracker with a 'Pink Lady' to drink for breakfast and supper. 'Pink Lady' was what we called the rain water we caught in the lifeboat sail. The sail was a pinkish color and the dye came out in the water. For dinner we had clear water from the boat's ration bag, with the same chocolate and cracker.

Cared For Injured

"In the boat with us were mostly navy men, and 'Flags,' the signal man, took care of us injured ones though he was sick himself with what I think was an appendix attack. He dressed our wounds and kept cheering us with 'a couple more days and we'll be picked up.' (The signal man was Ernest B. Tillinghast, of Revere, Mass.)

"And those Englishmen that picked us up! They were a grand bunch of men. I don't know how I can ever repay them."

Answering a question, Mackey said he intended to go back to sea when able.

LIBERTY AT STAKE, PRESIDENT ASSERTS

He Declares Our Objective Is Freedom for Ourselves and Liberation for Others

SAYS WE HAVE THE FAITH

And Deeds Will Implement It, Statement Affirms, Recalling Example of Columbus

OCT 13 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt prefaced tonight's radio talk with a Columbus Day statement in which he declared that the war objective of this country was "liberty for ourselves" and "liberation for others."

The President said that the war was a conflict to determine "whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest," and he declared that a United Nations victory would be "a victory for oppressed and enslaved people everywhere."

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Following is the text of the statement:

It is 450 years since Christopher Columbus first saw the new Western World off his bow. He and his followers found a great expanse where new beginnings could be made, where men could steer their courses free of the fetters of tyranny and the encompassment of outworn institutions. In the wake of his courageous and unprecedented voyage there came to the Americas the seeking people of many countries—people who sought liberty, democracy, religious tolerance, the fuller life.

This was the American experiment, a bold experiment and successful. Our immigrant ancestors, yours and mine, made it successful.

But now the free nations we created on two continents, the very liberties we made law, are endangered by destructive forces from without. We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war, a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest.

Our cause is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others. An American victory will be a United Nations victory and a victory for oppressed and enslaved people everywhere. I like to remember on this significant anniversary the words of a contemporary poet:

"Columbus found a world and had no chart, save one that faith deciphered in the skies."

We have faith; deeds will implement it.

The White House said the quotation was from the works of George Santayana.

The Santayana poem quoted by the President was "Oh World, Thou Choosest Not."

BIDDLE TO CLEAR ITALIANS IN U. S.

Attorney General Announces Enemy Alien Label Will Be Lifted October 19

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 12—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced tonight that, effective October 19, Italian aliens would no longer be classed as alien enemies, because, he said, "from that time on, the exoneration which they have so well earned will be granted them."

"This does not mean that dangerous or disloyal persons are no longer subject to apprehension or internment," the Attorney General said in a Columbus Day address at Carnegie Hall. "We still will take no chances.

Can Join War Effort

"It does mean that the regulations applying, up to now, to alien enemies no longer apply to Italian aliens. . . . They will be free to participate in the war effort without the handicaps that have hampered them up to now."

Biddle said that his office had investigated thoroughly all Italians in the nation in an "unprecedented exercise of wartime vigilance."

"We find that out of a total of 600,000 persons there has been cause to intern only 228, or fewer than one twentieth of one per cent.!" he said.

Would Ease Citizenship Law

Biddle said that he had recommended also enactment of a bill in Congress which would grant to an alien, otherwise eligible, citizenship without taking the literacy test—provided he is 50 years old or older and provided he came to the United States before July 1, 1924, and has lived in the country continuously since.

"This measure would, I think, remove the greatest single difficulty that has stood in the way of citizenship for a large number of the older generations of Italians, who, in all other respects, have made this country their own," Biddle said. "Some 200,000 Italians would be affected by this new law."

The Attorney General said that in removing the label of alien enemy from Italians "we do not forget that there are other loyal persons now classed as alien enemies."

"Their situation is now being carefully and sympathetically studied by the Department of Justice," he added.

The Attorney General said that the people of Italy today were sick of Fascism, sick of Mussolini, and "particularly sick of Adolf Hitler."

Revolt Against Fascism

". . . The revolt against Italian Fascism cannot be kept down," he said. "It has already started. Here in the United States, in American buildings and American factories, Italians—thousands upon thousands of them—are already in revolt against the Government of Mussolini. By their labors they are fighting this man who has betrayed and declared war upon them. By their own hands they are hastening his defeat."

Biddle said that Italians were abundantly represented in the list of heroes who have been decorated for bravery since Pearl Harbor.

". . . It is a long list and an inspiring one," he said. "It does not surprise me that this is so. Perhaps it surprises Mussolini."

WAR FACTORIES FOREGO HOLIDAY TO SPEED OUTPUT

President's Address Features Observance of Columbus Day.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Roosevelt in a Columbus day statement yesterday likened the courageous first voyage of the discoverer to the nation's war objective in seeking 'liberty for ourselves" and "liberation for others," while other national and state leaders compared Columbus' resoluteness to America's determination to win the war.

Columbus day found America's war factories toiling full tilt to grind out the implements of war, while banks and financial exchanges closed in observance of the day.

"Found Greater Expanse"

The President in his statement said Columbus "found a great expanse where new beginnings could be made," and that in the sake of "his courageous and unprecedented voyage there came to the Americas the seeking people of many countries—people who sought liberty, democracy, religious tolerance, the fuller life."

"This was the American experiment," the President said. "A bold experiment and successful. Our immigrant ancestors, yours and mine, made it successful.

"But now the free nations we created on two continents, the very liberties we made law, are endangered by destructive forces from without. We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war, a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest."

Traditions Above Shame

Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., speaking at Columbus day exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York City, told an audience of Italian-Americans that they need not be ashamed of their Italian traditions "in spite of the fact that Italy has today been betrayed by her shoddy crew of Fascist rulers."

"I am convinced," said Berle, "that the Italian people, now as always, do not support this terrible treason which has made them slaves. They await only the opportunity to settle accounts with the traitors who have sold them back into foreign slavery."

Governor Herbert Lehman, of New York, addressing the same group, said that there is "no place in American life for group or clique or faction" which might "encourage dual allegiance."

"This day should serve to remind us," he said, "that regardless of antecedents we are all Americans, cherishing the traditions of older civilizations, revering the memory of our ancestors, but remembering always our allegiance to the United States."

Canadians celebrated the Dominion's Thanksgiving day and England celebrated Michaelmas to the exclusion of Columbus observances, but in Moscow the Russian press published articles on the discoverer of America, and in Spain official buildings flew the national flag in observance of the anniversary.

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Russia Honors Columbus In Press and in Lectures

Moscow Planetarium Opens Talks on U. S. History

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Russian press called special attention to Columbus Day today by publishing articles on the discoverer, while the Moscow Planetarium observed the date by inaugurating a series of public lectures on the geography and history of the United States. Both "Pravda," official Communist party organ, and "The Magazine of International Literature" featured articles on Columbus's journey.

The audiences at the Planetarium lectures consisted largely of Red Army men, who also saw a British newsreel on the Battle of the Atlantic.

SPANIARDS CELEBRATE

Te Deum Mass Sung in Honor of America's Discoverer

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP)—Official buildings flew the national flag today in observance of the 450th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America, while the flags of North and South American nations were displayed by their respective consular offices.

Chiefs of Latin American diplomatic missions attended a special Te Deum mass. General Franco, the Chief of State, invited them to a banquet in the National Palace.

To Free Political Prisoners

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Anastasio Somoza announced at a Columbus Day school dedication ceremony today that he would release all political prisoners in Nicaragua, and expressed the hope that they would co-operate with his government as he said Americans did with President Roosevelt. The school he dedicated was named the Franklin D. Roosevelt Normal School for Men.

CESAR ROMERO ENLISTS

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 12—(AP) Actor Cesar Romero enlisted today in the Coast Guard. Romero, 35, and single, was born in New York and is of Cuban descent.

JEFFERS WARNS FARM BLOC ON RUBBER STATUS

Tells Cotton Belt Senators 'We Have Gambled Too Long on It.'

OCT 13 1942

DEFENDS WPB'S RAYON PLAN

Downey and Reynolds to Propose That Government Purchase Private Automobiles.

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers told farm State Senators today "we have gambled too damned long already on the rubber situation in defending a WPB order to substitute rayon for cotton in heavy tire manufacture.

Despite a bombardment of questions from members of the Agricultural Committee, most of whom were critical of the change, Mr. Jeffers declared that if rayon did a "better job" than cotton "then I am for rayon."

"So far as I am concerned, and make no mistake about it," he continued, "I am not influenced by anybody or any one."

Jeffers Wants the Best.

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, contended that seven of the nine members of a WPB advisory board which recommended the substitution were tire manufacturers and others interested in rayon.

Mr. Jeffers said he did not know whether that was correct, but "I'm assuming that in a war that you can trust Americans."

He asserted that expansion of rayon facilities would require a year to complete while tests of cotton were continuing.

"If cotton will do the better job," he added," "I am for cotton."

In the meantime, Mr. Jeffers said, the rayon expansion would

proceed as "we've been gambling too damned long on this situation —that's what's the matter with this situation."

Senator Downey, Democrat, of California, announced that he and Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, would introduce tomorrow a bill to permit the Government to purchase private automobiles, either through requisitioning or voluntary transfer.

Mr. Downey said the object was to permit the Government to purchase older cars from persons engaged in essential war work scrap them and replace them with cars "obtained by the Government from sources less vital to the war effort."

Senator McKellar insisted that the construction of new rayon facilities, using critical materials ought to be held up for the conclusion of the tests to see which would be the best to use, cotton or rayon cords.

"Do I understand you gentlemen to say to me that I am to continue to hold up this program for sixty to ninety days while tests are made on cotton?" the rubber administrator demanded.

"So far as I am concerned," McKellar replied, "the answer is yes."

Jeffers's Mind Made Up.

"Somebody is going to have to do something to stop me," Jeffers shot back. "Otherwise I am going to authorize rayon because I think it is the best thing to do and I am not being influenced by any one."

Mr. McKellar inquired why the Government should abandon use of cotton and "embark on a $50,000,000 program" to produce rayon for tires.

"I never heard of rayon being used in tires until recently," the Tennessee Senator declared.

Senator Bunker, Democrat, of Nevada, said that as one who sold tires himself two years ago, he was convinced that tires with rayon in them would outwear tires in which the cords were made of cotton.

"This isn't a new question," Mr. Jeffers insisted. "The view of the chemists, and practical fellows as well, is that in synthetic rubber tires, cotton heats more than rayon."

Senator Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked if the decision as between the use of cotton and rayon could not be postponed until tests determined which was better.

"You wouldn't want to gamble and neither would I," Jeffers replied.

McKellar Puts Gamble on Rayon.

Senator McKellar said it was his opinion that if any gamble was being taken it was in the substitution of rayon for cotton.

Senator Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, asked if the transfer to rayon wouldn't create a monopoly for the seven companies he said were the only ones prepared to manufacture tires with rayon cords.

Mr. Jeffers replied that he didn't believe any monopoly would be created.

"I've only got one job to do and that's to get the rubber out to win this war," Mr. Jeffers replied. "I'm going to use anybody that's needed to do that job, monopoly or no monopoly."

Chairman Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina, said Mr. Jeffers's reply appeared to cast doubt on the motives of the committee.

"Every man here is just as anxious to win this war as you are," Senator Smith declared.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said he resented the statements of some Government officials that "they want to win the war and we in Congress don't"

Senator Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama said he thought it likely that rayon producing plants might control the tire manufacturing business after the war if they were given all of the orders now.

"Our job now is to win the war," Mr. Jeffers retorted. "Let's quit talking about what's going to happen after the war."

Senator Smith told Mr. Jeffers he hoped the "horrible rubber shortage would be relieved, but "I've about lost faith in everybody."

Doesn't Want Sympathy.

When he said Mr. Jeffers had his sympathy, the latter declared, "I don't want sympathy, I want confidence."

"There's a difference between your being behind me and after me," he declared.

"Whose bread I eat, his song I sing," Senator Smith replied.

"I resent that kind of a statement," Mr. Jeffers remarked heatedly.

Senator Smith said he was quoting an old saying and was speaking generally.

"Well, you looked at me," Mr. Jeffers said.

So many Senators started firing questions at Mr. Jeffers that Senator Wheeler suggested he be allowed to answer them one at a time.

"Who urged you to go ahead with the rayon program?" Senator Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, asked.

"I'm being urged by the fact the files indicate this thing has been mulled over and has been approved by a committee," Mr. Jeffers retorted.

"Let's call those who brought this mess about," suggested Chairman Smith.

"Wait just a moment," interrupted Mr. Jeffers. "There's no mess."

"I thought you said there was a muddle," Senator Smith said.

"The whole damned thing has been muddled up for months and months and months," Mr. Jeffers replied, "and I'm going through with this or else."

Mr. Jeffers, pointing out that the proposal was to use rayon in heavy - duty tires for Army vehicles and not for "ordinary tires," said he hoped cotton also would prove suitable for such tires.

Alcohol vs. Petroleum.

Mr. Jeffers declined to take sides in the controversy between advocates of synthetic rubber production from grain alcohol on the one hand and petroleum on the other.

"Both processes will work," he said and added a grain alcohol process plant would come into production first next year with one petroleum process plant to follow.

"We can judge then," he said.

He reported that synthetic Russian tires were being shipped here for examination, and that Russian experts, "are coming, too."

Senator Smith told him that Price Administrator Leon Henderson had "pepped up everybody by saying "there'll be tires for everybody."

"My objective is to keep this country on rubber as far as possible," Mr. Jeffers said. "Of course, essential driving comes first. But I'm for the guy who eats in the kitchen."

Senator Downey said today that the measure he and Senator Reynolds would offer, a revision of previous bills introduced by the two Senators, would authorize an appropriation of $500,000,000 for the acquisition of transportation equipment, and would pave the way for the reduction of the number of automobiles on the highways from 27,400,000 as of January 1, last, to 20,000,000, the number reported by the Brookings Institute as necessary to carry on the economy of the nation. The Senator also said that the scrap from such acquisition of cars would total roughly 4,250,000 tons of steel, 240,000 tons of non-ferrous metals and 27,000 long tons of non-tire rubber, plus a limited number of good tires.

Citing estimates made by the Office of Defense Transportation, Senator Downey said that about 1,000,000 cars would either have been scrapped or stored away for the duration of the war by the end of this year. By purchasing cars for scrapping at the rate of 500,000 a month, he said, the remaining 26,000,000 cars on the road at the beginning of 1943 could be reduced by 1944 to about 20,000,000. First to be taken, he said, would be the jalopies, of which there were reported to be about 5,500,000 already ten years old or older.

The measure also provides that any owners of requisitioned cars who need them for essential war work would be allowed to purchase other cars acquired under the act. Because of the rubber and gasoline situation, Senator Downey declared, he and Senator Reynolds believed that many owners would like to dispose of their cars at a fair price, thus building up a source of newer cars from which war workers, whose cars had been requisitioned, could purchase replacements.

The measure provides for the determination of a fair price with payments to be made in money or War Bonds, as the seller desired. If the seller agreed to take bonds, he would be entitled to priority in the purchase of a new car after the war. If the seller did not agree to the price set, he would be paid 50 per cent of that price and given the privilege of suing for the amount he deemed fair.

8-10 YEAR, 2% WAR FINANCING, TREASURY AIM

OCT 13 1942

Morgenthau Expresses Hope Low Interest Rate Can Be Maintained

Sees Potential Saving Of Many Millions To Government

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 12—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, indicated today that he plans to finance the war, in so far as possible, with eight-to-ten-year bonds, bearing two per cent. interest, and that he believes the low interest rate can be maintained.

He pointed out that the rate, as compared to the 3½ to 4¾ per cent. paid on similar securities during the last war represents potential savings of "many millions of dollars."

Week's Subscriptions

At his press conference today Morgenthau announced that total subscriptions to last week's $4,000,000,000 cash offerings of Treasury bonds and notes bearing 2 and 1½ per cent., respectively, went a scant $100,000,000 over the offer. But he said he was "delighted that the thing went over."

"The taxpayers will be pleased, too," he said, adding that neither the Treasury nor the Federal Reserve System subscribed to any of the issue.

No Bank Sources

The Secretary said that about twenty-five per cent of the total came from sources other than banks which accept demand deposits. This percentage was exceptionally high, Treasury officials said, and indicated effects of recent efforts to spread war financing outside of banks as much as possible. Some financial experts have said that heavy Government borrowing from banks tends to create an inflationary tendency.

All subscriptions on the issue—largest of its type since World War I—were alloted in full, Morgenthau said.

"Now that we have successfully raised $4,000,000,000 at this two per cent rate, with the cooperation of the investors of this country, I hope that we will be able to continue to finance the war in this range, seven to ten years, at two per cent," he asserted. "If we are able to accomplish this, as I sincerely hope we will, we will save not only this generation but future generations many millions of dollars in interest on the public debt."

WAR SPENDING UP BILLION IN MONTH

September's Military Expenditure Reaches New High Of $5,500,000,000

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 12—Increasing nearly a billion dollars in the last month, current war spending now is almost equal to the total being spent for civilian goods and services.

In its October bulletin, the Federal Reserve Board said today the nation's September war bill hit a new high of $5,500,000,000 and was nearly seven eighths as much as civilian consumer spending for the same period.

Civilian Incomes

At the same time, civilian incomes increased to a rate of $116,000,000,000 a year, about $20,000,000,000 higher than during September, 1941, and about $44,000,000,000 above the rate during the same month three years ago.

Consumer spending in September showed a slight decrease in volume. Commenting on the decline, the board said the civilian standard of living was due for a gradual decline as the nation's concentration on war activities cuts into the supply of goods and services available for consumers. The decline, however, will be much less than in most countries, it added.

Cost Of Living

The board said that the cost of living already was showing signs of being anchored, with the exception of food prices, which "have continued to rise."

In the six months since March the cost of living has risen only about three per cent., as compared with six per cent. in the preceding six months, the board said, attributing the steadying trend to the price-stabilization program inaugurated last spring. It said that cost of living in September was about 118 per cent. of the 1935-1939 average.

TRUTH REGARDED AS U. S. WEAPON

Elmer Davis Says People Will Be Given Facts About War

OCT 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 12—The people of the United States will know the truth about the war, Elmer Davis promised today, because the truth will help them win it.

The director of the Office of War Information, addressing the National Editorial Association's Advisory Council, said his office recognized that the more thoroughly Americans understood the war—it's origins, its issues and its possible consequences—the harder they would strive for victory.

Secret Weapon

"As Rex Stout has said, the truth is our secret weapon," Davis declared. "Hitler and the Japs haven't got it. And we ought to use it more effectively than we have used it so far."

He said American newspapers, on the whole, had done a good job of covering the war, but that the very fullness of their reports "entails a responsibility to see that this volume of news is made comprehensible."

The Office of War Information has helped in this respect by discontinuing some 250 Government publications and bulletins deemed non-essential in wartime, Davis said.

Not Easy Job

Regarding what he said was the newspapers responsibility to help develop "an informed and intelligent understanding" of the war, Davis added.

"The job is not so easy as it may look; for it cannot be performed by merely printing all the news that comes along—by covering the war just as you would cover a fire on main street."

In the main, Davis said, newspapers have made the war news comprehensible, and "such failures as have occurred have in most instances been traceable either to overenthusiasm or to the persistence of routine habits—such as the tradition that anything that the home-town boys are mixed up in

30.24-19303

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is more important than what is done by total strangers."

Few Dozen Americans

"There is a sound basis for that, but it can be overdone. A few weeks ago, for instance, there was the raid on Dieppe—deliberately planned as a quick, small, hit-and-run operation, where the forces engaged were not supposed to go far or to stay long.

"A few dozen Americans took part in that operation, along with several thousand Canadians and British; and one New York newspaper ran a banner headline in its biggest type—AEF INVADES EUROPE.

"Obviously, playing the story like that was of great help to the Germans in trying to put over their argument that a real attempt at invasion had been made and defeated.

"Last week a California newspaper carried a banner headline in its biggest type—HITLER CRUSHED AT STALINGRAD. Now, Hitler was stopped at Stalingrad, and that fact is of very great importance, but he is a long way from being crushed, and to play the news that way only encourages disappointment and disillusion."

In the War Zone

British Press Censorship Is Most Liberal Because News Is Essential to Morale

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

OCT 13 1942

London, Oct. 12 (Wide World).—The British censorship of news—which, to say the least, is one of the most liberal of the many under which I have worked in countries of both hemispheres—is based on the philosophy that the wartime morale of a nation is in direct ratio to the amount of information the public gets, especially from the battlefields.

The way we Americans can get the real feel of the war, which up to now has been so far away from us, is to transport us through the press into the heat of battle. Let the home folk in spirit fight by the side of our boys and bleed with them and die with them. This may be achieved by reporting the news fully while it is hot—not in filtered form a week or a month after the ashes are cold.

I quickly discovered that this is one of the tenets of the British censorship when I turned for enlightenment to Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, and later to the chief censor, Rear Admiral G. P. Thomson.

There is the most liberal interpretation of the rule excluding the publication of information which might aid the enemy. Mr. Bracken is given full credit for having an intelligence service which keeps him well informed and the British public isn't made to wait unless it is obvious that circulation of news would do harm.

Mr. Bracken is one of the outstanding personalities in Britain. Since the Ministry of Information has a vast responsibility for public morale, he also is one of the keystones of the Government at the comparatively youthful age of 41. For years he has been so closely associated with Winston Churchill in work and friendship as to be regarded by some as almost the Prime Minister's alter ego. He is a huge chap whose six feet of fighting Irish is topped off by a cascade of such flaming red hair that if you call him colorful you lay yourself open to a charge of punning.

Fast-talking Mr. Bracken.

Words apt and pungent pour from him at the rate of 200 per minute. When sitting, he pounds his knee by way of emphasis until your own leg aches in sympathy.

I called the Minister's attention to the fact that members of some armed services advocate creation of official reporters to cover the news. These reporters would be professional fighting men and would replace war correspondents now sent into the field by newspapers. Mr. Bracken's broad shoulders heaved and his fiery crest bristled.

"Impossible!" he exploded. "It wouldn't be fair to the public. No man who isn't a trained and experienced journalist is capable of producing the report to which the people are entitled.

"We believe in giving the press freedom of expression," he continued. "During the desert fighting in Northern Africa, British correspondents in the field even criticized our command. They raised the devil with us back home. But we let them go ahead. We think they have the right to express their views."

Thomson Expresses View.

From Brendan Bracken I went into the office of the Chief Censor, whose door is always open. Admiral Thomson is a quiet, smiling man of 53 who is said to be one of the best liked persons in Britain. Rarely have I heard so much enthusiasm expressed over an individual, which undoubtedly accounts for his great success in dealing with correspondents and publishers—and with those hard-boiled fighting services.

The Admiral is especially well equipped for his difficult task because he not only has had wide experience with the press, but being a naval officer, he understands the viewpoint of the traditionally conservative High Command. He can talk to salty admirals and brusque generals in their own language—or argue in four foreign tongues, for that matter.

The chief censor is emphatic in support of the thesis that full access to the news is essential to maintain the morale of the people. He agreed, too, that officers couldn't be used successfully as war correspondents.

Must Strike Medium.

There is a debate in Britain at the moment as to whether it is vital to the morale of the fighting forces, as well as of the public, that they be kept fully informed of all angles of the war. I asked the Admiral how he felt about it.

"Decidedly it's essential," he replied. "As a matter of fact, when I was in command at sea I used to give a lecture on world news to my crew every week.

"It would be best, I think, to keep the enemy in the dark about everything but if we did that it would mean keeping our own people in the dark, and that would never do, for the people have the right to know what is going on around them. They have the right to draw their own conclusions, to criticize and to demand that what appears wrong to them should be put right. Between these two competing principles, the press censor is trying to produce a result which gives effect to them both."

General MacArthur's Headquarters -- add air force awards x x x Staten Island. Sergt. Edward van Egery, Hampton, Iowa; Sergt. Herbt M. Wheatley, Jr., (1825 W. 83rd St.) Los Angeles; Capt. Joseph J. Kruzel (434 Francis St.) Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Second Lieut. John D. Landers, Joshua, Texas; Major Ronald D. Hubbard (530 South Kenmore), Los Angeles; Capt. Edward S. Habberstad, (2306 Winona St.) San Antonia, Texas; First Lieut. Curtis J. Holdridge, Atlas, Okla.; Second Lieut. Cedric P. Drake, Roswell, N. Mex.; Sergt. John L. Wifley, Fulton, Mo.; Capt. Nathaniel H. Blanton, Earlsbrook, La., and Second Lieut. Clarence T. Johnson, Jr., Atlantic Beach, Fla.

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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, OCT 13-(AP)-MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HERBERT V.EVATT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT AUSTRALIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAD ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND THAT AN EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS HAD BEEN ARRANGED.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTED WILLIAM SLATER, SPEAKER OF THE VICTORIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS MINISTER TO MOSCOW AND THE RUSSIANS NAMED ANDREI PETROVITCH VLASOV OF THE COMMISSARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AS MINISTER TO CANBERRA.

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Cairo, Oct. 12-(AP)-The first all-American broadcast to U.S. troops in the Middle East went on the air from a Cairo studio today--including everything from swing to Negro spirituals.

The program largely was recorded but the "live" element was provided by Sergt. Sam Sevier of Monroe, La., a pianist; Sergt. Charles Cammock of Cleveland, O., and Corp. Joseph Haruday of St. Paul, Neb., sang old American favorites. Spirituals were sung by a colored quartet made up of Corp. James Swain, Windsor, N.C.; Corp. Ive King of Thomaston, Ala.; and Privates Ruben Eaddy, Sumter, S.C., and Willkie J. Garner, Biloxi, Miss.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT.13-(AP)-FINAL EDITIONS OF LONDON MORNING PAPERS EMPHASIZED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE THAT "WE ARE GOING TO WIN" IN HIS ADDRESS LAST NIGHT AND COUPLED IT WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ASSERTION EARLIER THAT "THE LIGHT IS BRIGHTER."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS CAME TOO LATE FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE MORNING PRESS.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS PUT THE STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST UNDER A FIVE-COLUMN HEADLINE SAYING: "ROOSEVELT: AXIS FEAR THE SECOND FRONT--'THEY ARE DESPERATELY RUSHING TROOPS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.'"

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OTHER HEADLINES FEATURED THE PRESIDENT'S OPTIMISTIC STAT ENTS AND THE DAILY MAIL'S SAID: "ROOSEVELT SAYS: 'NEW OFFENSIVE OMING.'"

NEW YORK, OCT 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY WAS TELLING EUROPE TODAY IN A NUMBER OF LANGUAGES, INCLUDING GERMAN, THAT REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING HAS DEPOSITED ABOUT $8,000,000 IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HAS PURCHASED A VILLA IN SWEDEN WHERE HE HOPES TO LIVE IN SECURITY AFTER GERMANY COLLAPSES.

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SOME OF THE CASH SMUGGLED OUT OF GERMANY IN VIOLATION OF FINANCIAL LAWS IS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE COLUMBIA SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION, SAID.

GOERING, IT WAS SAID, HOLDS LIFE INSURANCE OF AMERICAN, SWISS, SWEDISH AND DUTCH COMPANIES. HE HAS MADE INVESTMENTS, IT WAS ASSERTED, IN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAYS, THE CITY SERVICE AND BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANIES. ABOUT $600,000 IN BONDS WERE DEPOSITED FOR HIM IN A JAPANESE BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHILE AN IMPORTING FIRM IN CHICAGO AND A BROKER IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, HOLD ABOUT $400,000 IN FOREIGN CURRENCY FOR HIM, THE REPORT CONTINUED. INVESTMENTS, IT WAS ASSERTED, WERE MADE BY A NUMBER OF AGENTS.

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GOERING'S LATEST ACQUISITION, IT WAS ADDED, IS A VILLA IN APPELVIKEN, NEAR STOCKHOLM, BOUGHT IN THE NAME OF HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, FRAU VON VILLEMOVITZ-MOELLENDORF.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT 13-(AP)-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TODAY JOINED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF BRITONS WHO DISAGREE WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN SHACKLING GERMAN PRISONERS AS A REPRISAL FOR THE SAME NAZI MOVE AGAINST BRITISH CAPTIVES.

"HOW ARE WE OBLIGED TO COPY HIM (HITLER)?" THE 86-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR AND PLAYWRIGHT ASKED IN A LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES. "HOW WILL OUR DOING SO 'PROTECT' HIS BRITISH PRISONERS? ... WHO IS TO MAKE THE CHAINS AND WHAT IS TO BE THEIR WEIGHT? AND AS THE RETALIATORY PROCESS IS SELF-PERPETUATING, HOW IS IT TO BE STOPPED BEFORE THE HUMAN RACE IS EXTERMINATED?"

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LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-ANGRY BRITONS LOOKED FORWARD TODAY TO THE NEXT SITTING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR A POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BRITISH-GERMAN CONTROVERSY OVER THE SHACKLING OF WAR PRISONERS AND SOME WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HINTED AT A "SURPRISE TURN."

THE BRITISH WAR CABINET, IT WAS REPORTED, REVIEWED THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INCIDENT OVER THE WEEK END AND ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE DISCLOSED IN THE NEXT SESSION OF COMMONS.

MEANWHILE 1,376 GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN AND CANADA WERE FETTERED AND AT LEAST 1,376 BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY WERE UNDER SHACKLES TODAY. THE GERMANS HAD THREATENED TO TRIPLE THE NUMBER OF SHACKLED BRITISH PRISONERS IF THE BRITISH RETALIATED BY SHACKLING GERMAN PRISONERS.

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THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN RETALIATION CAME SATURDAY, TWO DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS HAD PUT BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED AT DIEPPE IN FETTERS.

A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED OPPOSED TO ANY FURTHER BRITISH ATTEMPT TO MATCH THE GERMANS IF THE GERMANS CARRIED OUT THEIR THREAT TO SHACKLE MORE PRISONERS. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD SHACKLED THE ORIGINAL 1,376 AS RETALIATION FOR THE FETTERING OF GERMAN PRISONERS DURING BRITISH RAIDS AT DIEPPE AND THE CHANNEL ISLAND OF SARK.

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SOME SOURCES WHO WOULD NOT PERMIT THE USE OF THEIR NAMES CHARGED THAT THE GERMAN ACTION WAS TAKEN TO WORK UP A "HATE CAMPAIGN" AGAINST BRITAIN WHICH WOULD GIVE GERMANY THE EXCUSE FOR PUTTING BRITISH PRISONERS TO WORK AND TO UPSET THE MORALE OF BRITISH COMMANDOS.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, REPLYING TO A CABLE FROM BRITAIN, SENT ITS VIEWS ON THE CHAINING CONTROVERSY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY.

31.24-19305

30.24-19305

Edinburgh - add NL Churchill

Still, the prime minister continued, "the savage and bestial acts" of Germany in the west of Europe cannot compare with "the wholesale massacres, not only of soldiers but of civilians, women and children which have characterized Hitler's invasion of Russia."

He said the Germans shot about 54,000 persons the first day after they entered Kiev and he charged that for every execution which Hitler has ordered in the west, "he has carried out at least two hundred" in central and eastern Europe.

"I say to show weakness of any kind to such a man is only to encourage further atrocities," Churchill declared. "You may be assured no weakness will be shown."

OCT 13 1942

AERIAL

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT.12-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT CIVILIAN CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED IN DAYLIGHT FORAYS BY SMALL NUMBERS OF BRITISH PLANES YESTERDAY OVER NORTH AND NORTHWEST GERMAN TERRITORY.

(THE BRITISH SAID THE RAIDS CENTERED ON HANNOVER.)

A COMMUNIQUE SAID FIVE BRITISH PLANES WERE DOWNED BY GERMAN FIGHTERS HIGH OVER NORTHERN FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS, AND THREE RAF PLANES WERE DOWNED OVER THE NORTH SEA AND BALTIC LAST NIGHT.

GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACKED "AN IMPORTANT HARBOR IN NORTHEAST ENGLAND" DURING THE NIGHT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.12-(AP)-THREE BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER DENMARK AFTER THEY HAD FLOWN INTO THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN SECTIONS OF GERMANY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH.

"BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN SOME PLACES, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES," IT ADDED.

(THIS ATTACK PRESUMABLY OCCURRED TONIGHT, SINCE LONDON HAD REPORTED THAT GERMANY'S CHIEF RADIO STATION WENT OFF THE AIR EARLY, USUALLY AN INDICATION OF AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE REICH).

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT 12-(AP)-AN AIR ALARM WAS SOUNDED IN HAIFA, PALESTINE, TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO MONTHS, AN ANKARA DISPATCH SAID TONIGHT.

OCT 13 1942

WITH BERLIN

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT.13-(AP)-THE OSLO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED NORTHERN AND EASTERN COASTAL REGIONS OF GERMANY LAST NIGHT.

IT SAID THAT "EXPLOSIONS IN SEVERAL EAST COAST TOWNS CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE. SEVERAL OF THE ATTACKING BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN."

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.12-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF GERMAN TROOPS IN DENMARK, INFANTRY GENERAL LUEDKE, HAS BEEN RECALLED FROM HIS POST "FOR EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE," AND HAS BEEN SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL VON HANNEKEN, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH.

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VON HANNEKEN HAS BEEN SERVING AS AN UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE IN THE REICH MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT.13-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED AT FRANCE SAID EARLY TODAY THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT NOW "AS NEVER BEFORE" FOR EVERY FRENCHMAN TO BE PREPARED FOR OPERATIONS BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES, NAVIES AND ARMIES.

THIS WAS THE THIRD SUCH WARNING TO BE BROADCAST "ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND."

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THE FRENCH WERE ADVISED TO KEEP AWAY FROM EVERY PLACE NEAR GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AND BARRACKS, RAIL CENTERS AND REPAIR YARDS AND FROM DEFENDED COASTAL ZONES.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN BELGIUM HAS ORDERED THE CONSCRIPTION OF BELGIANS FOR WORK IN GERMANY AS WELL AS IN BELGIUM, A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE FRENCH OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY OFI SAID TODAY.

THE ORDER APPLIES TO ALL MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 50 AND ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 21 AND 35 FOR WORK IN GERMANY. ALL HIRING AND DISMISSAL OF WORKERS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE LABOR BUREAU AND ALL BELGIANS BETWEEN 18 AND 50 MUST JUSTIFY THEIR CURRENT OCCUPATION, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

A "WORK LOG" WILL BE STARTED FOR EACH WORKER TO FACILITATE RECRUITING OF MANPOWER, IT WAS REPORTED.

OCT 13 1942

LONDON, OCT. 12-(AP)-BELGIANS PAID TRIBUTE TODAY TO THE MEMORY OF EDITH CAVELL, BRITISH NURSE WHO WAS EXECUTED BY A GERMAN FIRING SQUAD 26 YEARS AGO TODAY, CAMILLE GUTT, MINISTER OF WAR AND FINANCE IN THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST TO EUROPE.

"TODAY BELGIUM IS AGAIN OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AND THEY ARE AGAIN PRACTICING MURDER AND DECEIT, BUT ON A LARGER SCALE THAN BEFORE--AND BREEDING IN THE HEARTS OF THE POPYLATION A BURNING HATRED, THE EXPLOSION OF WHICH WILL BE TERRIBLE WHEN THE DAY OF RECKONING COMES," GUTT SAID.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 12-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS' MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCING HIS DECISION TO POSTPONE HIS VISIT FOLLOWS:

OCT 13 1942

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE FRIENDLY AND UNDERSTANDING STATEMENTS MADE BY YOUR EXCELLENCY TO AMBASSADOR MICHELS ABOUT THE CORDIAL SPIRIT WITH WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, WHOSE SINCERE AMERICAN ATTITUDE, AS WELL AS THAT OF HIS GOVERNMENT, YOUR EXCELLENCY DEIGNED TO ACKNOWLEDGE, BUT I FIND MYSELF IN THE PAINFUL NECESSITY OF INFORMING YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT THE LATEST OFFICIAL INFORMATION CIRCULATED IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT MY COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY HAS CREATED AN UNPLEASANT ATMOSPHERE WHICH RECOMMENDS THAT I POSTPONE FOR THE MOMENT THE HONOR OF VISITING YOUR EXCELLENCY.

OCT 13 1942

YOUR EXCELLENCY MAY REST ASSURED THAT THIS WILL IN NO WAY CHANGE THE DEVOTED DISPOSITION OF MY GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE OTHER BROTHER COUNTRIES OF AMERICA IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CONTINENT.

I REITERATE TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THE EXPRESSION OF MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR YOUR INVITATION, WHICH HONORED ME, AND I FIND MYSELF FORCED TO POSTPONE MY TRIP FOR REASONS WHICH ARE SO BEYOND MY WILL, AND REPEAT TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THE HOMAGE OF MY ADMIRATION AND RESPECT.

(END) -

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BUENOS AIRES - ADD FOLO SANTIAGO X X X AND THE AXIS.

MANY ARGENTINES FAVORING THE ALLIED CAUSE SAID THAT THERE WAS BASIS FOR THE CHARGE OF ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES IN A SPEECH AT BOSTON THAT TWO SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS PERMIT THEIR TERRITORY TO BE USED BY AXIS AGENTS WORKING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

PRESS REACTION TO THE WELLES ADDRESS WAS LIMITED TO A DEFENSE OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION BY THE PRO-NAZI EL PAMPERO. OTHER PAPERS APPARENTLY PREFERRED NOT TO RISK VIOLATING REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF SIEGE, NOW IN EFFECT, WHICH PROHIBIT COMMENTS EFFECTING FOREIGN POLICY.

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EL PAMPERO PREDICTED THERE WOULD BE A PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, SAYING "WELLES THREW THE FIRST STONE."

TORONTO, OCT 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN A STRONGLY-WORDED MESSAGE TODAY DIRECTED STRIKERS AT THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY, ALTON, ILL., TO RETURN TO WORK IMMEDIATELY.

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GREEN TELEGRAPHED FRED OLDS, AFL ORGANIZER AT EAST ST.LOUIS, SAYING HE WAS "DEEPLY DISTRESSED" BY NEWS OF THE STOPPAGE.

"IT CANNOT BE APPROVED OR TOLERATED," SAID THE AFL CHIEF. "GRIEVANCES NO MATTER HOW AGGRAVATED THEY MAY BE MUST BE TAKEN UP WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR SETTLEMENT, BECAUSE WAR SITUATION DEMANDS THAT WAR MATERIAL PRODUCTION PLANTS MUST OPERATE WITHOUT

30.24-19307

INTERRUPTION, I DIRECT THAT STRIKE BE TERMINATED AND WORKERS RESUME WORK IMMEDIATELY TAKING UP QUESTION IN DISPUTE WITH GOVERNMENT WAR AGENCIES. PLEASE ADVISE IF COMPLIANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS IS MADE IMMEDIATELY."

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IT WAS THE SECOND STRIKE AT THE PLANT IN ABOUT A MONTH. GREEN INTERVENED THE FIRST TIME, TOO. AFL OFFICIALS SAID GREEN DID SO BECAUSE THE UNION IS A SO-CALLED FEDERAL LABOR UNION, AFFILIATED DIRECTLY WITH THE AFL AND NOT THROUGH ANY NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNION.

TORONTO -- ADD AFL CONVENTION

THE REPORT WAS NOT IN THE USUAL RESOLUTIONS FORM AND WAS DRAFTED BY THE COMMITTEE AS COMMENT UPON AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT DEALING WITH ANTI-TRUST ACTIONS BROUGHT BY ARNOLD AGAINST LABOR UNIONS, NOTABLY THE SUIT AGAINST THE MUSICIANS.

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(IN CHICAGO, A FEDERAL COURT ON MONDAY REFUSED A GOVERNMENT REQUEST TO RESTRAIN JAMES C.PETRILLO, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, AND THE FEDERATION FROM ENFORCING ITS RULE AGAINST MAKING RECORDS. ARNOLD WAS IN CHICAGO TO ARGUE THE CASE PERSONALLY AND SPOKE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR, AFTER WHICH JUDGE JOHN P.BARNES RULED, WITHOUT HEARING THE MUSICIANS' COUNSEL.)

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THE TEXT OF THE REPORT: (750)

"IT IS ALL TOO APPARENT THAT THE GYRATIONS OF MR.THURMAN ARNOLD, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CHIEF OF THE ANTI-TRUST DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MOST UNIQUE AND MOST DISQUIETING PHENOMENA IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS MORE THAN HIGH TIME THAT AN EFFECTIVE AND CONCLUSIVE HALT WAS PUT TO THESE REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS THAT NOT ONLY TEND TO DISCREDIT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, AND NOT ONLY EMBARRASS AND OBSTRUCT THE EFFORTS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE HARMONY AND COOPERATION AMONG ALL

30.24-19307

GROUPS OF OUR SOCIETY, BUT ALSO REFLECT ADVERSELY UPON THE VERY SYSTEM AND INSTITUTION OF A POLITICAL DEMOCRACY WHICH CAN PRODUCE OR TOLERATE SUCH STARTLING ANTICS.

OCT 13 1942

"WHEN MR.ARNOLD FIRST INITIATED HIS DESTRUCTIVE AND ILL-FATED CAMPAIGN, LABOR AT LEAST WAS GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO FULLY MEET THE ISSUES AND FAIRLY TO PRESENT ITS CASE IN THE FORMS ESTABLISHED FOR THAT VERY PURPOSE--THE COURTS OF THE LAND. THE RESULT WAS A SERIES OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, BEGINNING WITH THE FAMOUS DECISION IN THE HUTCHESON CASE, WHICH FLATLY REPUDIATED AND SET TO NAUGHT MR.ARNOLD'S ATTEMPTED DISTORTIONS OF LAW. ORGANIZED LABOR REJOICED IN THIS SPLENDID VICTORY. IT BELIEVED, AND MOST JUSTIFIABLY SO, THAT MR.ARNOLD'S UNCALLED FOR ERUPTION HAD BEEN EFFECTIVELY AND AUTHORITATIVELY QUIETED.

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"BUT THAT REJOICING AND THAT BELIEF WERE PREMISED ON AN ASSUMPTION--AN ASSUMPTION THAT WAS, TO BE SURE, MOST REASONABLE AND MOST LEGITIMATE, BUT AN ASSUMPTION NEVERTHELESS. ORGANIZED LABOR ASSUMED THAT MR.ARNOLD, LIKE MOST PRACTICING ATTORNEYS, AND CERTAINLY LIKE EVERY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, REGARDED THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AS THE ULTIMATE JUDGE OF AND FINAL AUTHORITY ON LEGAL ISSUES.

"BUT EVENTS SOON PROVED THAT MR.ARNOLD WAS FAR MORE INTERESTED IN, AND FAR MORE RELIANT UPON, THE IMPRESSION HE MADE UPON THE PUBLIC PRESS THAN UPON THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. AND SO WE WITNESSED THE ASTOUNDING SPECTACLE OF A PUBLIC SERVANT, DRAWING HIS SALARY FROM THE PUBLIC FUNDS UNDER COVER OF BEING A PUBLIC

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PROSECUTOR, DEVOTING AS MUCH, IF NOT MORE, TIME TOWARDS APPEARANCES BEFORE WIDELY-PUBLICIZED LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES THAT MAY NOT EVEN HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING MATTERS CONNECTED WITH ANTI-TRUST, TRAVELLING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AS A STAR ATTRACTION OF COMMERCIAL LECTURE BUREAUS, AND WRITING A STEADY FLOW OF ARTICLES THAT ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN MANY

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINES, AS HE DOES IN PRESENTING LEGAL ARGUMENTS BEFORE LEGAL TRIBUNALS.

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"AND WHETHER HE BE BEFORE A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OR ON A LECTURE PLATFORM OR IN A POPULAR MAGAZINE, HIS EFFORTS SELDOM VARY--NAMELY, THE VENTING OF HIS DEEP AND ABIDING PERSONAL ANIMUS AGAINST OR LABOR.

"SO FAR, INDEED, HAS MR.ARNOLD ATTEMPTED TO BLEND THAT WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BLEND--NAMELY, THE PARADOXICAL ROLES OF A DISPASSIONATE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND OF A BIASED AND IMPASSIONED ANTI-LABOR LOBBYIST--THAT IN A FORMAL COURT BRIEF IN THE UNFOUNDED ACTION HE HAS INSTITUTED AGAINST THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS--A BRIEF IN WHICH MR.ARNOLD IS NAMED AS THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA--HE SAW FIT TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING INCREDIBLE STATEMENT:

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"'IN SUMMARY, WE SUBMIT THAT THE PHRASE "TERMS OR CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT" ASSUMES THAT THERE IS A MASTER WHO DIRECTS THE WORK AND A SERVANT WHO OBEYS THESE DIRECTIONS. THE FUNCTION OF THE MASTER IS TO DETERMINE WHAT WORK HE WANTS DONE, WHAT MACHINES HE WILL USE, WHAT GOODS OR SERVICES HE WILL FURNISH, AND THE CUSTOMERS TO WHOM HE WILL SELL THOSE GOODS AND SERVICES. IN SO FAR AS THE SERVANT DEMANDS THE POWER TO DETERMINE ANY OF THESE QUESTIONS HE IS NO LONGER A SERVANT. HE HAS BECOME THE MASTER. HE IS AN ENTREPRENEUR IN BUSINESS. A UNION CANNOT, UNDER THE PRETEXT OF IMPROVING TERMS OR CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, USE ORGANIZED COERCION TO DESTROY THE RIGHT OF THE EMPLOYER TO CONDUCT HIS BUSINESS IN AN EFFICIENT WAY AND TO USE HIS BEST JUDGMENT AS TO THE GOODS HE WILL SELL, THE CUSTOMERS TO WHOM HE WILL SELL THEM, AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.'

OCT 13 1942

"YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THIS CONVENTION, IN ITS CAPACITY AS REPRESENTATIVE OF MILLIONS OF ORGANIZED TOILERS, FIRMLY AND PROFOUNDLY CONDEMN THE VICIOUS AND REACTIONARY INSULT TO DEMOCRACY EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT IN THE FOREGOING LANGUAGE AND IN THE BRAZEN ANTICS OF MR.THURMAN ARNOLD.

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"FURTHER YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE HONORABLE FRANCIS BIDDLE, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, BE REQUESTED BY INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER MR.THURMAN ARNOLD HAS EXPLOITED THE PRESTIGE OF HIS PUBLIC OFFICE FOR HIS OWN MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL GAIN.

"FURTHER, YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPOINT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO PRESENT THIS REPORT, AS WELL AS THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT DEALING WITH ANTI-TRUST, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"FINALLY, YOUR COMMITTEE CONCURS IN EVERYTHING CONTAINED IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT ON THIS SUBJECT AND RECOMMENDS ACCEPTANCE THEREOF."

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EDMONTON--FOURTH (CORRECT) ADD SECOND LEAD WILLKIE XXX WERE MADE."

IN CHUNGKING WILLKIE TOLD NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ALL THE STATEMENTS HE HAD MADE ON HIS TRIP CONTAINED ONLY HIS PERSONAL VIEWS.

"WHEN I SPEAK FOR MYSELF," HE SAID, "I'M WENDELL WILLKIE AND SAY WHAT I DAMN PLEASE."

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WILLKIE ARRIVED HERE AT 7:30 P.M. (9:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME). IN AN INTERVIEW HE SAID HE WAS FEELING "WONDERFUL AND OVERJOYED TO BE ON THE WAY HOME."

OTTAWA, OCT 12-(AP)-CANADIAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE DIEPPE RAID HAVE ARRIVED IN CANADA AND TONIGHT WERE ENROUTE TO THEIR HOMES ON HOSPITAL TRAINS AFTER AN UNEVENTFUL ATLANTIC CROSSING.

WITH THE DIEPPE VETERANS WERE ABOUT 700 OTHER CANADIAN SOLDIERS INVALIDED BACK TO CANADA. SIXTY-FIVE WERE STRETCHER CASES AND THE REST WERE ABLE TO WALK.

30.24- 19309

30.24- 19309

SIX JAPANESE WARSHIPS SUNK, TWO DAMAGED AS NAVY BALKS LANDINGS ON GUADALCANAL; U. S. BOMBERS SMASH ENEMY BASE AT KISKA

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Japs Get Terrific Beating

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Cruiser, 4 Destroyers, Transport Sunk and 2 Other Vessels Damaged—U.S. Loses Destroyer.

JAPS ALSO HIT IN ALEUTIANS

Marines Push Back Enemy Troops on Guadalcanal —12 Jap Planes Downed.

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By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. (AP) —From the tropic jungles of the Solomon Islands to the chill shores of the Aleutians, United States forces have dealt the Japanese enemy a terrific beating by land, sea and air in the last six days, it was revealed tonight.

Three Navy communiques gave this account of American onslaughts at both ends of the far-flung Pacific battle front:

A task force of U. S. cruisers and destroyers waylaid an enemy force trying to land troop reinforcements on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons Sunday night and sank one 10,000 ton heavy cruiser, four destroyers and a 5,000 ton transport. One unidentified U. S. destroyer was sunk.

Planes Damage 2 More Ships

Navy and Marine Corps torpedo planes and dive bombers, chasing the fleeing remnants of the enemy fleet next day, badly damaged at least one more cruiser and probably sank a destroyer. Total enemy ship losses for these sea and air actions were six ships sunk, one probably sunk and one damaged.

Last week, on October 9, Marine Corps aircraft attacked two Jap light cruisers and four destroyers in the Solomons, damaged both cruisers and shot down three seaplanes. Meanwhile the enemy's seaplane base at Rekata Bay was strafed by Navy and Marine Corps planes.

12 Jap Planes Downed

Two days later, October 11, Army, Navy and Marine Corps fighter planes intercepted a four-flight attack of 65 Jap bombers and fighters over Guadalcanal, forced them to jettison their bombs in an open field and shot down eight bombers and four Zero fighters with a loss of only two U. S. planes.

About the time that victory was being achieved in the air American Marines ashore on Guadalcanal were clinching the results of their first offensive operation in several weeks.

In the face of stiff resistance from the enemy's reinforced jungle troops they had won new advance positions west of their old defense lines around the all-important U. S. air field on the north coast of the island. The positions were taken in two days of battling during which the enemy suffered many casualties. The Marines were supported by Army fighter planes which strafed Jap troops and installations.

Kiska Again Pounded

In the Aleutians the Army's four-engined Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers showered incendiary and demolition bombs on the Jap base at Kiska Island October 8, 9 and 10.

New fires were started in the enemy's last battered Aleutians base, which has been bombed for several weeks. No Jap planes took the air to repel the raiders, anti-aircraft fire was light and not an American plane was lost although some received minor damage.

Comparative Losses

The box score of comparative losses reported in today's communiques stood as follows:

Japanese:

One heavy cruiser sunk, one badly damaged, one light cruiser badly damaged and one slightly damaged; four destroyers sunk and one probably sunk; one medium sized transport sunk. Total 10 ships. Also eight bombers, four fighter planes and three seaplanes shot down. Total 15 planes.

These losses, all in the Solomons, raised the enemy's ship casualties for the Solomons campaign so far to eight sunk, three probably sunk and 37 damaged, and his plane losses to 260. In addition there is the incalculable and cumulative damage of fires and explosions among shore installations.

American:

One destroyer sunk. Two U. S. fighter planes lost.

These losses, all in the Solomons, raised known American ship casualties for the campaign to 10 vessels sunk, including the three heavy cruisers, Vincennes, Astoria and Quincy, loss of which was announced by the Navy Department yesterday. The total of American plane losses in the Solomons has not been announced but is known to be much smaller than that of the enemy.

Weak Resistance in Aleutians

The comparative weakness of the enemy's resistance in the Aleutians clearly indicated that the beleaguered Japanese garrison on rocky Kiska was feeling the devastating effect of the steady aerial pounding and would have a difficult, if not impossible, time trying to hold on to the island through the bitter months ahead.

The most significant part of the Navy's reports of the day, however, concerned the operations in the southeastern Solomons where both sides have been pouring in reinforcements for weeks—the American command with a firm determination to press its offensive advantages and the Japanese with full intentions of reconquering the strategic islands.

In precipitating Sunday night's naval battle, the Navy High Command, according to the communique, took cognizance of the fact that Guadalcanal's air force, unaided, had been unable to stop night landings of enemy troops which in recent days had been increasing in size.

Enemy Taken by Surprise

No American task force has been reported in the area for many days and the cruiser— destroyer group sent in on Sunday apparently took the enemy by surprise.

The battle was fought in the vicinity of Savo Island which lies athwart the route of approach to the north point of Guadalcanal where the Japs have their troop landing beach-head. It was fought with guns and torpedoes and lasted about 30 minutes, at the end of which time the Japanese were forced to abandon their landing operations and withdraw such of their ships as were still afloat.

The torpedo planes and dive-bombers which hunted down the scattered ships next day made their first attack in the morning, about 10 o'clock, when they overtook two cruisers south of New Georgia Island. They got a torpedo into one cruiser and scored several near bomb hits. The cruiser was left burning and dead in the water.

In the afternoon the planes made their second contact, attacking an enemy cruiser and a destroyer. The Navy was not certain whether this was the same cruiser which had been blasted in the morning or another damaged the night before but conservatively listed in the totals as the same one. At any rate it was hit and severely damaged and the crew abandoned ship. The destroyer was bombed and left in a sinking condition.

U. S. Position Greatly Strengthened

These successes at sea and in the air, coupled with the advance of the Marines on land, have greatly strengthened the American position in the Solomons and greatly increased the difficulties which the Japs face in their tenacious and sometimes desperate efforts to build up enough power in the land forces to make a new thrust at the airfield.

There is no certainty, of course, that they can be prevented from launching such a thrust.

Confidence that the American forces can hold their Solomons positions and eventually expand them was expressed, however, by Rear Admiral John C. McCain, who recently relinquished an air command in the Southwest Pacific to take up new duties here as chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. McCain, attending Secretary Knox's press conference, expressed the opinion that "we have shown sufficient superiority in material and men to justify" his assertion.

The Admiral, who left the southeastern Pacific Sept. 20, cited as evidence of superiority the fact that from Aug. 21 to Sept. 17 the Japanese lost 13 planes over Guadalcanal to 25 American planes lost —a ratio of more than 5 to 1. He said the American success in the air was due to a combination of plane superiority and pilot training.

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Signs of Jap Plane Shortage

McCain reported that repeated American aerial attacks had made the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island, and another base on Gizo Island virtually untenable and that there were signs that the Japs were getting short of planes in the Southwest Pacific. Some of their craft, he declared, seemed to have been rushed into battle fresh from the assembly line while others, particularly an old-style two-wing seaplane, were highly unsuited for use in the Solomons.

Text of Solomons Communique

The text of Navy communique No. 149 follows:

South Pacific (all dates are east longitude)

1. On various occasions during recent weeks the Japanese were successful in increasing the number of their troops on Guadalcanal Island by night landings from cruisers, destroyers and small transports. Navy and Marine Corps aircraft from Guadalcanal persistently attacked these landing parties but air attack alone did not stop the landings. For this reason a task group of U. S. cruisers and destroyers was ordered to intercept enemy ships attempting further landings.

2. At about midnight on the night of October 11-12, this task group engaged a force of enemy cruisers, destroyers and transports to the westward of Savo Island. After a 30 minute battle fought with guns and torpedoes, the enemy was forced to abandon his landing attempt and withdraw. Several of our ships received minor to moderate damage, and one U. S. destroyer was sunk. During the engagement our forces sank one heavy cruiser (Nati or Atago class), four destroyers and an enemy transport of about 5,000 tons.

3. During the morning of October 12, Navy and Marine Corps torpedo planes and dive bombers left Guadalcanal to locate and attack the retreating enemy ships.

At about 10 o'clock two enemy cruisers were overtaken south of New Georgia Island. A torpedo hit was obtained on one cruiser, and several bombs exploded nearby. The cruiser was left dead in the water and burning.

4. During the afternoon of October 12, an air group from Guadalcanal attacked an enemy cruiser and a destroyer, also in the area south of New Georgia Island. A direct bomb hit severely damaged and stopped the cruiser. When last seen her crew were abandoning ship. It is believed that this cruiser had been damaged during the previous engagements. A direct hit and several near misses set fire to the destroyer accompanying the cruiser, and she was left in a sinking condition.

5. Reports received to date indicate that as a result of the night action of October 11-12 and the air attacks on October 12, the enemy suffered the following minimum of damage:

(A) One heavy cruiser sunk
(B) One cruiser badly damaged and out of action
(C) Four destroyers sunk

(D) One medium-sized transport sunk.
(E) One destroyer probably sunk.

6. The destroyer mentioned in paragraph two was the only U. S. ship lost in these actions.

Text of Aleutians Communique

Navy communique No. 150 said:

North Pacific:

1. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, Army heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, continued to bomb enemy installations and ships in the harbor of Kiska. Both demolition and incendiary bombs were used.

2. Targets for these bombings were chiefly the camp and hangar area and enemy ships in the harbor.

Fires were observed ashore and damage was reported on ships in the harbor. In these attacks only moderate anti-aircraft opposition was experienced and no hostile planes were observed in the air. Although receiving minor damage, all of our planes returned.

3. The various types of Army aircraft employed in these raids were:

Consolidated 'Liberator' bombers.

Boeing 'Flying Fortress' bombers.

Lockheed 'Lightning' fighters.

Bell 'Airacobra' fighters.

JAP FLEET SIGHTED

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Chungking today quoted a Chinese military spokesmen as saying that a Japanese fleet, including four aircraft carriers and seven battleships, was sighted "some time ago" steaming toward the South Pacific.

A similar report of such a large-scale Japanese naval movement was current several weeks ago.

4 MISSIONARIES SLAIN BY JAPS IN SOLOMONS

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—(AP) Four Marist missionaries, two priests and two sisters, were slain by Japanese soldiers on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons, the British colonial office disclosed today.

The announcement, which said all four were bayoneted in the throat, identified the victims as Father Arthur Duhamel, 34, of Boston, Mass.; Father Henry Engberink, 33, of Utrecht, Netherlands; and Sisters Sylvia and Odatya, believed to be from France.

Another missionary, Sister Edmee, escaped.

The entire Marist mission in the north Solomons, which came from Boston, included seven priests and seven nuns, and was headed by Bishop Wade.

ALLIED BOMBERS BLAST RABAUL IN THIRD HEAVY RAID

Tons of Explosives Smash Planes on Airport Runways.

FIRES TOUCHED OFF

OCT 14 1942

Troops on New Guinea Advance Toward Kokoda, Meeting Jap Resistance.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.—(AP) Supporting Allied naval forces in the Solomon islands battle area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent a large formation of heavy bombers into smashing attacks on the Japanese airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, again yesterday for the third time in a week, a communique said today.

The big bombers attacked during darkness, dropping "many tons" of bombs, including 1,000-pounders, on runways and dispersal areas of the air fields of the great Japanese base where at least 30,000 troops and many planes have been assembled.

In a similar raid announced in last Saturday's communique sixty tons of bombs were dropped on Rabaul and the following day forty tons were dropped.

Large Fires Set

Today's communique did not say whether the latest attack equalled the previous in extent, but said large fires and explosions were caused and that heavy damage was believed to have been inflicted.

"Many direct hits were made in the midst of parked aircraft on the ground," the communique said.

A strong force of Allied medium bombers, during the same night, attacked the Buka airdrome, at the northern tip of the Solomons, causing fire and explosions.

Troops Continue Advance

Meanwhile, in the Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea Australian jungle troops continued their advance toward Kokodo despite Japenese resistance.

The communique said:

"Our ground forces successfully penetrated enemy defense positions north of Myola by frontal and flanking action. Our advance is continuing."

The ground operations were supported air attacks on the enemy supply lines leading down from the mountains to the invasion base of Buna on the coast.

Attack units with a fighter escort conducted a sweep over the Wairopi area, where they repeatedly had pounded a suspension bridge and went on to the coast for attack on barges along the beach.

These attacks were followed up by a night raid on the Buna airdrome by heavy bombers.

Allied medium bombers also attacked occupied portions of Dili, Portuguese Timor. Heavy clouds prevented observation of results.

Allies Are Reported Skirmishing With Japs Around Gap

OCT 14 1942

Mountain Troops Make Some Forward Progress In Owen Stanley Range

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 13.—Allied mountain troops in New Guinea were reported skirmishing today with the Japanese in the region of "The Gap" through the Owen Stanley Mountains not far from the mile-high Templeton's Crossing.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said only that "skirmishing is taking place north of Myola," but a spokesman added that Allied forward elements had made some progress forward. From Templeton's Crossing, which the Allied troops are approaching, the mountain trail drops 5,000 feet in 12 miles.

No details were given as to the strength of the Japanese, who have been withdrawing steadily from positions in the Owen Stanley mountains. It was believed, however, that only forward elements of both sides were involved in the fighting.

It was pointed out that problems of supply and not the strength of the Japanese resistance was slowing up the Allied progress.

Air activity was on a reduced scale, but medium bombers and attack planes again raked the trail to Buna along which the Japanese must bring up their supplies and reinforcements. Japanese installations at Buna also were bombed.

Army Flyers Honored.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Officers and men of the United States Army Air Forces who performed acts of heroism not only once but several times, were awarded Oak Leaf Clusters by Major-Gen. George C. Kenney today instead of additional Silver Stars.

Those receiving the awards included Capt. Nathaniel H. Blanton of Carlsbrook, La.; Second Lieut. Clarence T. Johnson Jr. of Atlantic Beach, Fla.; First Lieut. Albert Nice of 30 West 190th street, the Bronx, New York city; Sergt. Daniel Reuther Jr. of 490 Amsterdam avenue, New York city, and First Lieut. Hugh O. McTague of 562 East 29th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Nice won his award for an action over Java February 28, while he was navigator of a Fortress which took off during an alert and just before the airfield was bombed by the Japanese. After helping save the plane from possible destruction, Lieut. Nice participated in a night raid on which near misses were scored against a large enemy transport and barges and heavy damage inflicted. His Silver Star was awarded for a daylight attack on an airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, August 7, in which all bombs were placed squarely on the target and great damage done to enemy installations.

"All during the action Nice displayed a high degree of courage and showed amazing coolness in the face of enemy fire," the citation said.

Sergt. Reuther, a gunner, was decorated for his part in a raid on enemy shipping in Rabaul harbor. Although constantly under attack by a group of Zeros, he remained at his post and "with great bravery" performed his duties, the citation said.

As a result of the bombing, four ships were either sunk or badly damaged and three Zeros were shot down. He had received the Silver Star for participating in a raid on enemy shipping in the Philippines April 10.

Lieut. McTague, a Fortress bombardier, received an Oak Leaf Cluster for his part in saving a Fortress by taking off just before an enemy air attack on a Java airfield. After the alert, the plane was landed and loaded for a bombing raid against a Japanese convoy of some fifty ships unloading troops and equipment. Lieut. McTague was credited with two direct hits on two transports in three runs over the target area in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire. He was one of the last American flyers to leave Java, his plane taking off when the Japanese were only twenty miles away.

His previous award of the Silver Star was for an action over Buna August 13, when Lieut. McTague manned a forward gun and sent an intense fire into a group of Zeros coming in for a frontal attack. He took part in fourteen bombing missions in Java and the islands north of Australia, always displaying high skill as a bombadier and gunner, the citation said.

PURPLE HEART FOR 7 LOST

Air Medal Award Made to Eight in Alaska Command

OCT 14 1942

ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Major Gen. Simon T. Buckner, announced the award of the Purple Heart to four officers and three men, and the award of the Air Medal to three officers and five men, all lost in aerial action in the Aleutians.

The Purple Hearts were given to the crew members of a bomber that participated for three weeks in raids against the Japanese and then was lost in a dense fog during another attack on the enemy. The bomber and crew were listed as missing in action. Recipients of the Purple Heart included:

Lieutenant John P. Wright of Rockmart, Ga., navigator, and Corporal Hoyt A. Pollard of Anderson, S. C., gunner.

The Air Medals went to crew members of a bomber that was shot down by enemy anti-aircraft fire on its first run over Kiska Island to bomb a naval concentration. The recipients included: First Lieutenant Henry F. Hubbard of Montgomery, Ala., navigator; Private Stanley A. Douglas, Bedford Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., radio operator; Private Charles Jimick of Lilly, Pa., gunner.

Quincy Captain Was Killed As Jap Shells Hit Bridge

Gunnery Officer Describes Sea Battle in Which 3 U.S. Ships Were Lost.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 13—(AP) Capt. Samuel N. Moore, skipper of the cruiser Quincy, was killed at the climax of a midnight naval battle off the Solomon islands August 9 by a salvo of small caliber shells which struck squarely on the bridge of his ship.

Lieut. Cmdr. Harry Baker Heneberger, gunnery officer of the Quincy, told today of the savage, close-quarters engagement between several Japanese warships and the U. S. cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria.

Gunfire Kills Sailors

The burst of gunfire on the Quincy, he said, killed "practically all the men in the vicinity of the conning tower, including the captain."

(The Navy announced at Washington yesterday that the three heavy cruisers were sunk August 9 while screening the continued landing of American Marines in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area of the Solomon islands).

Heneberger's most exciting moment was "when a shit set off a fire which engulfed the forward control station within three or four minutes during which every port we looked out had flames going by with fumes making it hard to breathe.

"We thought we all were going to be burned to death," he went on. "Finally the fire subsided without touching off inside the control station and about that time the engagement was broken off."

Closed Range Rapidly

Heneberger said the enemy force rounded the tip of Savo island at high speed, "about 25 knots, and closed range rapidly to between 2,000 and 3,000 yards.

"Immediately on coming into view the enemy force opened up with searchlights silhouetting the formation of our cruisers and almost simultaneously opened fire. They commenced hitting almost immediately. All three of our cruisers replied with gunfire.

"There were several enemy cruisers. I didn't see any destroyer.

"We were firing at them, with what effect we cannot be sure.

"Our ship topside was raked with shells and during this period the Quincy was hit by two or three torpedoes.

"One of the most curious things to me was that I could see the enemy shells coming right on us.

Japs Break Off Action

"The engagement was extremely short. The enemy force passed by us and went out the northern passage so that the objective of our force, that of protecting the transports of our main body, was achieved. The enemy broke off the action and never got nearer than 18 miles from our transports. We were under fire about a half hour.

"The Quincy was sunk as the result of torpedoes fired in the midst of the action, but the sinking came some time after the Jap force disappeared."

After the firing ceased Heneberger left his station in the firetop and went below. He found several fires burning the length of the ship. The broadside guns were out of commission and numerous injured and dead were about the decks.

"When the water was well across the gun deck I gave orders to abandon ship. I didn't realize people could be so calm.

"I jumped into the sea. I swam about 50 yards, then turned and floated and saw the ship turning over with a 90 degree list. The bow slid under and the stern raised. Everything was dense as darkness, except for the illumination provided by a few fires still burning."

100 Japanese Planes In First Attack on Cruiser, Survivor Says

OCT 14 1942

Men Refused to Leave Vincennes When Ordered,

30.24-1911

30.24-1911

Chicagoan Declares

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Chicago Tribune, in a copyrighted article today, published an interview with Milton A. Schneller, 34-year-old Chicagoan, electrician's mate, first class, who was aboard the U. S. S. Vincennes off Tulagi Harbor during the battle of the Solomon Islands in August.

Schneller told Roy J. Gibbons, Tribune staff writer, that the first Jap counterattack came by air on August 7 and there were about 100 Jap planes in the attacking squadron.

"They came down to within what appeared to be only a few feet of the water," Schneller said, "and were in such close order that we were able to blast many of them from the sky with our 8-inch shells, which were fired point blank into their midst."

He said the Japs "pursued the same tactics" on the second and third days of the battle, but "we had come through the fight unscathed and our defense was improving."

All Hell Broke Loose.

Schneller said he was asleep when the general alarm was sounded and "when all hell broke loose and the old Vincennes seemed to shiver from stem to stern.

"The first Jap hit smashed our sky aft (rear range finder) to pieces. * * * Then we took a torpedo right in our guts. We shuddered again. Came another direct hit, and all lights went out. Shells and torpedoes meanwhile were coming fast. Number one fireroom was hit directly after us. The third torpedo hit the number four fireroom. The fifth hit the forward engine room and the sixth struck forward at the bow.

"Then firing ceased almost as abruptly as it had started. We were still afloat, but listing badly."

Schneller said Comdr. R. A. Hansen appointed him to the upper deck "to see how things looked."

Was Raging Inferno.

"On opening the hatch into the marine compartment, I found the place to be a raging inferno," Schneller told Gibbons. * * * When I came down the ladder into our control quarters two and half decks below topside, I reported to Mr. Hansen that in my opinion it would be possible to escape if we went straight up and not through the officers' forward passage.

"There were 48 men in that area of the ship and Mr. Hansen, on receiving my report, said those who wished to go could do so, and that it was every man for himself.

"Nine of us got out. I can't recall too vividly the order in which I went up the ladder * * *."

Schneller said that on deck the discipline of the crew "was wonderful. We had to throw some of the men into the water. They refused to leave the ship even after being ordered to do so.

Floated for Hours

"We floated for what seemed like hours. Hundreds of men were bobbing around in the sea. In my immediate vicinity some 75 men were floating in the neighborhood of a raft on which were 20 wounded sailors. I was stationed about 100 feet out from one of the corners of the raft to act as a guard against sharks. Other men occupied similar positions."

Schneller said he was picked up by a destroyer and transferred to another ship and taken to a base and transferred aboard a transport and taken to the west coast.

Schneller told the Tribune writer that "We lost a lot of fine boys aboard the Vincennes and the other ships that were with it. These lads were my buddies. From now on I fight for Uncle Sam and for vengeance, too."

ASTORIA SEAMAN SAYS CRUISER WAS LIKE PUNCHBOARD

OCT 14 1942

Warship Shot Full of Holes, Ravaged by Flames, Survivor Relates.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13—(AP) "The Astoria was shot so full of holes she looked like a punchboard and the fire that raged through her was so hot you actually could see through the metal."

Lyle Davis, 20, seaman first class, bounced his 19-month-old baby on his knee as he told today of the battle in which the Astoria, a United States heavy cruiser, was sunk in the battle for the Solomon islands last month. He's home on furlough.

Lucky to Be Alive

"I might as well admit I was plenty scared," he smiled. "I didn't think I was going to get out of it alive and I still don't see how I ever did—just luck, I guess."

The Astoria was drawn up in the channel between Guadalcanal and Tulagi islands, he recalled.

"We had been laying a lot of steel into Guadalcanal to help cover the landing of Marines," he related.

"Japanese seaplanes suddenly flew over and dropped a lot of flares and lit us up like Broadway. It was so light you could have read a newspaper.

"The Japs then started throwing shells into us.

Gun Turret Smashed

"One of the early shells got the No. 1 gun turret and right then I thanked my lucky stars. I have been a gunner in that same turret up until 10 days before this battle. I don't think any of the boys operating the three guns knew what hit them."

The repair crew of which Davis was a member was "doing everything we could to put out the fires," he said. "We got them fairly well under control below decks when another shell blew out our No. 1 fire room and after that we couldn't get any water. The pumps were knocked out.

"Sailors were dropping all around. The shrapnel got a lot of the boys.

Ordered to Abandon Ship

"Finally the commander gave us orders to abandon ship. All the lifeboats had been blown up, but we had several life rafts and we pitched them over. A lot of the boys just jumped over."

Biggest scare, he declared, was when a destroyer came toward his raft with machine guns blazing.

"We first thought it was a Jap ship and figured our time was about up," he said. "Boy, were we glad to discover it was an American ship shooting at the sharks."

Davis and his companions were picked up by a destroyer after nine hours on the raft.

Japs Hit Halted Ship With 3d Torpedo

OCT 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

A Pacific Coast Port, Oct. 6 (Delayed) — Boatswain Nathan A. Astashkin, a Sitka (Alaska) merchant mariner, speaking:

"Those little yellow Japanese sons-of-somebodies are dum shooters."

Bo's'n Astashkin and forty-seven other survivors of a medium-sized United States coastal tanker were brought here today by a foreign vessel flying a neutral flag. It picked them up two hours after their craft was torpedoed and set afire off the Oregon coast the morning of October 4. It later was lost. This torpedoing was separate from the one the navy announced October 10, in which six men were killed.

His Third Torpedoing

Sitting in a naval office here, surrounded by shipmates — bearded oldsters and beardless boys—the Alaskan native explained why he considers himself a qualified judge of submarine marksmanship, German or Jap.

"It was my third torpedoing," he said. "Both the others were in the North Atlantic, aboard ships of Panamanian registry.

"The first time, we were seventeen days in an open boat before we were picked up—two survivors out of fifty.

"The second time, we were five days afloat before we were picked up——

Ship An Easy Target

"This time? Well, this time, we're lying dead still in the dawn, twenty miles off the coast for an hour and seven minutes, because of an engine-room breakdown, and it takes the submerged Jap three torpedoes to hit us once.

"And then they hit us so far forward that the fire fails to cut off anyone from getting to the lifeboats, and in spite of a rather green crew, and a lot of shouting and running around, we only lose one man, and we come away with only two hurt.

"And we're only floating around . . . what is it, two-three hours?" he asks a member of the tanker's naval gun crew.

Pays Tribute To Gunners

The grizzled boatswain grinned and said he was ready to go to sea again and take another chance on what he'd seen of any Axis torpedo marksmanship.

Astashkin and other members of the tanker crew paid tribute to "the guts of that navy gun crew; kids, most of them, that stood by their gun aft, with the flames leaping maybe a hundred feet from the forepeak fuel oil bunker, just for a chance to take a shot at the sub.

"But the submarine never surfaced, so far as we could see."

Messboy Ray Jones, 25, Los Angeles, was listed as missing. There were no other crew fatalities.

Torpedoed Tanker Lost at Sea After Being Towed Five Days

A WEST COAST PORT, Oct. 13—(AP) Another epic of the Navy, the story of a five-day, heartbreaking fight to bring a torpedoed tanker into port, was told here today.

Three officers and 11 enlisted men made the fight, whistling and singing, knowing well that a chance spark could could ignite the fumes of high octane gasoline that enveloped the hulk. The fight went on five days. On the sixth, as the crew watched from the deck of an escort vessel, the fumes did ignite, and the hulk went to the bottom in flames.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Brust, who commanded the crew, told the story after bringing the crew, some of whom had never been on the water before, back to its base.

"They walked into the face of death, whistling and singing—what a crew! Commander Brust said.

Pins Awards On Men At Post On Island

OCT 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 13—United States fleet headquarters disclosed today that Admrial Chester W. Nimitz visited Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons two weeks ago and presented twenty-seven awards to navy, marine and army heroes.

The trip to the South Pacific island by the commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet followed a conference wtih Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, naval commander in the South Pacific, and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of United States air forces.

16 Navy Crosses

(A navy statement two weeks ago disclosed that Nimitz, Ghormley and Arnold had conferred "somewhere in the Pacific.")

The awards were sixteen navy crosses and eleven distinguished flying crosses, all for actions in the Solomons except one award to a participant in the raid last August on Japenese-held Makin Island.

The presentation was made as the heroes were grouped in front of the Guadalcanal field headquarters of Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commanding the marines in the Solomons.

Vandegrift Honored

Admiral Nimitz told the heroes that they and their fellow-fighters served as an inspiration to all the American armed forces.

"Good work; more power to you," he told each as he pinned on the medals.

Navy crosses were awarded to: General Vandegrift, Washington, for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as the commander of all the ground troops in the attack on the Solomons August 7.

Edson Gets Cross

Brig. Gen. William H. Rupertus, Washington, Marine Corps director of the Tulagi and Gavuto Islands operations, for taking the islands after three days of bitter fighting.

Col. Merritt A. Edson, Chester, Va., Marine Corps raider commander, for repeatedly striking the enemy from Tulgai Island to Guadalcanal and for leading successfully the defense of Lunga Ridge in twelve hours of fierce fighting.

Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, Plymouth, Conn., leader of the marine raider attack on Makin Island August 17.

Flyers Get Awards

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Pollock, Augusta, Ga., marine commander of troops at Tenaru river, Guadalcanal Island, for annihilating almost 700 Japanese in that encounter.

Maj. Robert E. Galer, Washington Marine Corps flyer, for shooting down eleven enemy planes from August 30 to September 28. He and other marine pilots accounted for 165 Japanese planes in the Solomons.

Maj. John Smith, Lexington, Okla., marine aviator. He shot down more planes (sixteen) than any other United States pilot from August 21 to September 15, his squadron downing eighty-three Jap planes, although they were always outnumbered.

Chiang Thanks Allies For Relinquishment Of Special Rights

OCT 14 1942

'China Will Not Fail' in Task of Securing Human Freedom, He Declares

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 13.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in separate messages to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, thanked the two Allied leaders today for their move to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

To President Roosevelt, he said: "Throughout my struggle to secure national freedom for China I have continuously dreamed of the day when she would assume the full stature of an independent, democratic nation. * * * China won't fail you in our joint task of securing freedom for all mankind."

To Prime Minister Churchill he said: "Britain has won a great moral victory to which your excellency's far-sighted statesmanship has made a lasting contribution."

In simultaneous London and Washington announcements timed to coincide with the 31st anniversary of the Chinese Republic, the American and British governments last Friday night made known their intention of joining with China in abolishing the system of extraterritorial rights and special privileges for foreigners.

Abolition of the system of special rights under which foreign governments have maintained their own courts in China and exercised other privileges, such as garrisoning troops on Chinese soil, has been one of the principal aims of Nationalist China since the 1911 revolution.

In another message, addressed to Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Chiang expressed the hope that China and America soon would restore the peace of the Pacific.

OCT 14 1942

Dr. Koo Returns To Chungking

Chungking, Oct. 13—(AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's ambassador to Britain, arrived in

Chungking today to take over the job of negotiating treaties giving effect to the recently announced decision of the United States and Britain to relinquish extra-territorial rights in China.

United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss and British ambassador Sir Horace Seymour are expected to work out separate treaties with Koo.

Soong Talks With President.

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, conferred with President Roosevelt today prior to his departure for China to report to his Government on the general war situation.

Mr. Soong said he expected to engage in general conversations with his Government and return to Washington. He said it was possible that he might visit Moscow.

U. S. Troops Abroad On Guard Against 'Teheran Tummy'

OCT 14 1942

Americans in Equatorial Regions Take Quinine With Best of Foods

Dan De Luce has covered a lot of territory in the last three years; he's been in many countries, seen a lot of war. But in this story he forgets the fighting and tells about United States boys abroad, some of the things they do and the things they see. And he says their morale is swell.

By DAN DE LUCE,
Wide World

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The United States' longest war route extends 20,000 miles from little old New York to little old Chungking. You can fly every inch of the way with American wings. At every stop, you can eat American chow, drink American soda pop, smoke American cigarettes, and yarn with American boys.

The American in khaki is a common sight today, whether its in a clearing on the edge of Brazilian jungles, a grass-hut village of black Hausa tribesmen in the middle of Africa, a mud-walled bazaar under the Arabic sun, a contonment at the foot of the Himalayas, or a ferry boat crossing the Yangtze.

Young America abroad in South America, Africa and Asia is getting a liberal education. And paying for it, of course, in various ways. Khartoum has become as familiar as Kansas. Tel Aviv's pleasures are found to rival those of Atlantic City. Karachi is desolate, but the Taj Mahal at Agra, despite the tawdry wooden scaffolding hiding its dome, is counted worth seeing.

Planes Heavily Loaded.

Near the Equator, the common head cold isn't so common. But dengue fever or sand-fly fever is. Americans on duty overseas are learning, also, to guard against "Teheran tummy" and "Delhi belly" and "Kunming colic"—which come from sampling native-cooked foods.

Even when you're eating such excellent fare as that which Frank Pelican, ex-marine from San Francisco, provides in an air-conditioned mess near the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, you take a five-grain quinine pill after downing Frank's suppertime apple pie, because there's always malaria to remember.

American planes along the route always have bumper loads. Fighting men and equipment crowd air space on the outward flights. Going home, there are cargoes of pigs' bristles and tungsten from China, mica from India, rubber from West Africa.

Young Americans don't forget their folks. The United States Army hauls by air for 6 cents postage letters addresed to troopes in foreign lands. The troops are prolific letter writers themselves. Their replies are carried home free. As for packages of curios and souvenirs, there's a moderate parcel post rate.

Americans are wising up to gyp native tradesmen. If you buy a ruby ring for your wife or sweetheart from some Hindu gem dealer, you put it in a glass of water overnight to see if the water turns red. You take it to an English shop and have it appraised. Then, if you're satisfied, you send it home by Army post. Or if you buy a carved African bust from a Gold Coast peddler, you make sure that it's ebony, as claimed, and not cheap iron wood.

Morale Found High.

If there's any discussion or worry in the United States about the morale of the American armed services in foreign war zones, it might as well stop. Morale, in the civilian mind, tends to become confused with the problem of keeping troops entertained and comfortable. Soldiers are glad to have their favorite smokes and a coke, when available, but that's not what they're fighting for. When the heat's on, they consider themselves lucky to get a piece of hardtack, a sclice of canned beef and a swig of tepid chlorinated water.

I have seen the AVG in action in Burma and China and Army pilots flying into battle from bases in the Near East, and I have read of what American ground troops did at Bataan and are doing in the Solomons. And I, as one citizen, suggest that we pigeonhole the subject of American fighting morale for the duration.

You can fly the United States' longest war route of 20,000 miles from New York to Chungking and you won't find a slacker.

U. S. Mideast Forces To Give Daily Report

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 13—Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, commander of American forces in the Middle East, announced today that, in view of the increased activity of the United States Army Air Forces in the Middle East, his headquarters would start issuing daily communiqués Thursday.

These communiqués, the general said, would be separate from those of the British Army and the Royal Air Force.

MALTA DEFENDERS SMASH AXIS RAIDS ON ISLAND BASTION

OCT 14 1942

47 Enemy Planes Shot Down, 50 Others Damaged in 3-Day Assault.

CAIRO, Oct. 13—(AP) Malta's defenders bagged eight more Nazi planes today, bringing a three-day total to 47 definitely destroyed and about 50 more so badly damaged that some probably never regained their Sicilian bases.

Only six Spitfire pilots of the R.A.F. were downed in this sustained struggle over the tiny sentinel island which has impeded Nazi sea-borne supplies from Italy to Marshal Rommel's Axis north African troops. Of the downed pilots two were rescued from the sea. Only a few casualties have been suffered and property damage was described as slight.

Few Bombs Dropped

Only a few of the Junkers 88 bombers which were heavily escorted by German and Italian fighters penetrated Malta's defenses to drop explosives, reports said tonight.

The island has been used so skilfully to impede the flow of supplies to north Africa that the Axis recently diverted its shipping further eastward where Greek and Cretan ports were used.

But there the Axis ships ran into heavy attacks by the "Pink Elephant" long-range bombers of the United States Army air forces operating from secret bases in the eastern Mediterranean.

So observers concluded tonight that the renewed onslaughts on Malta was still another attempt to remove that menace and use the shorter Mediterranean supply route between Sicily and Tripoli.

One R.A.F. wing commander who just arrived here from Malta was asked for an explanation of the R.A.F.'s brilliant successes on the island.

"I don't think there's much you can say about it," he said, "except that our chaps are pretty good, that's all."

Of the eight planes downed today three were Axis bombers and five were fighters. The first to fall was chalked up as the thousandth destroyed by Malta's defenders in three years of siege.

The two-day (Sunday-Monday) total of enemy planes definitely destroyed was scored as 39, and of the 24 downed yesterday a new record of 22 of them were destroyed during daylight hours.

The defenders once before shot down 24 in 24 hours but never as many as 22 in the daylight until yesterday.

Axis Fears New Attack

The intensified Axis aerial operations around Malta were accompanied by Berlin nad Rome radio reports that the British are massing forces for a new attack in Egypt.

At the same time the German-controlled Paris radio renewed efforts to convince the French that an Anglo-American assault on the French African empire is imminent—presumably intended to pinch the Axis forces in north Africa from both east and west.

However, in the past heavy attacks on Malta's airdromes usually came simultaneously with the passage of Axis convoys across the narrow central Mediterranean to Tripolitania. German propaganda agencies declared the Sunday-Monday attacks were aimed at big concentrations of British and U. S. heavy bombers. Vichy broadcasts recently reported hundreds of Allied bombers had been unloaded and assembled at Gibraltar and flown eastward.

Bombers Heavily Escorted

Attempting to fend off the guardian Spitfire fighters based on Malta, the Germans and Italians sent escorts of 30 to 50 fighters with relatively small waves of eight to 18 bombers in the heaviest assaults since July when 153 enemy raiders were shot down over the isle.

The attacks began Sunday, continued through the night and raged through Monday, but as the day wore on their raids steadily dwindled.

Five British fighters were lost but the pilots of two escaped.

Flying Fortesses were active yesterday, scoring one probable hit and numerous near misses on a medium-sized Axis ship in Tobruk harbor in the face of heavy but inaccurate anti-aircraft fire and some enemy fighters which refused to engage over the target.

The joint R.A.F.-British headquarters communique said medium bombers started "a particularly large" gasoline fire at Tobruk Sunday night and other bombers reported a direct hit on an enemy destroyer 50 miles north of Derna. A sinking Italian merchantman was observed in the same vicinity.

Over the land fighting area, operations were reported as small scale. Long-range fighters shot up the enemy rail and road transport along the coast and Axis encampments.

U.S. Bombers Batter at Tobruk

OCT 14 1942

Malta Undergoes Second Day of Attack by Axis

Cairo, Oct. 13 — (AP) — Flying Fortresses of the United States Army battered the Axis North African supply harbor of Tobruk yesterday while British fighters held off a second day of terrific German-Italian air assault on Malta, shooting down at least 24 Axis planes and damaging about 50.

The fortresses were said to have scored a probable hit and several near misses on a medium-sized ship in the Tobruk harbor. They encountered anti-aircraft fire which unofficial accounts described as heavy but inaccurate.

Enemy fighter planes were seen but reportedly kept clear of the powerfully armed bombers.

(The Italian communique acknowledged the Tobruk raid and claimed, without confirmation, that three four-engined American bombers were downed.)

A joint headquarters communique said Malta's defenders successfully held the Axis airfleet at bay.

The hard-fighting Malta airmen set a record for the destruction of Axis planes in one period of daylight and marked up a two-day score of 39 planes destroyed in the aerial fighting which started over the tiny citadel, known as "the most bombed place in the world."

Many of the planes damaged were hit so badly they probably did not reach their base, the communique said. Five British fighters were lost in the fighting, but two of the pilots are safe, it was reported.

In the past, violent and continuous air attacks on Malta have meant that the Axis was attempting to move convoys across the Mediterranean to bolster Field Marshal Rommel's Africa corps. The intense activity in the Mediterranean yesterday indicated that this again was the case.

Small parties of enemy transports were reported dispersed yesterday and on Sunday night RAF bombers scored a direct hit on an Axis destroyer, 50 miles north of Derna, the communique said.

Italian Ship Seen Sinking

Shortly before this action an Italian merchant ship, which was sinking, had been sighted near the same position.

The destruction of twenty-four planes over Malta yesterday, equaled an earlier record of twenty-four planes shot down in twenty-four hours. But at least twenty-two of the planes destroyed yesterday were shot down in daylight, a Malta communique said, and this was a better score than any made during three years of Axis assaults on Malta.

The Malta communique said that in yesterday's fighting "the enemy took an even bigger beating from Malta's defenses than in any single day previously." The Axis attacks started shortly after dawn.

RAF Attacks Factory Zone

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—RAF bombers attacked industrial northern Germany last night, losing two bombers, the Air Ministry said today. The raid apparently was of moderate scope compared to other mass raids.

A German radio broadcast said northern coastal regions were under alarm and explosions in several towns caused slight damage.

"Several of the attacking bombers were shot down," the Germans said.

Downed On Danish Soil

A Copenhagen dispatch broadcast from Berlin reported three British raiders were shot down on Danish soil after flying over Germany.

(It was not announced whether the defense forces of Germany or Denmark were credited with the bag. Relations between the governments of Adolf Hitler and King Christian were reported strained by Danish rejection of a demand for "voluntary incorporation" of Denmark into a bloc of model states which would include Holland and Norway as a show piece for the Nazi new order.)

French Warned Anew

The British Broadcasting Corporation warned the French today that it was important now as never before for every Frenchman to be prepared for operations by the Allied air forces, navies and armies.

The French were advised to keep away from German headquarters and barracks, rail centers and repair yards and the fortified coastal zones.

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Malta Defenses Down 8 Planes, Total at 1,000

Axis Loses 47 Craft in Non-Stop 3-Day Attack; Effort to Hide Convoys Indicated

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 13 (AP).—Eight Axis planes were destroyed over Malta today, for a three-day total of forty-seven definitely knocked down in the intensified aerial attacks on this British Mediterranean outpost. The first plane downed today was the thousandth destroyed by the Malta defenders in their more than three years under siege.

Shortly after dawn the attack entered its third day. It had raged and dwindled yesterday when the de-

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fenses bagged twenty-four planes—twenty-two of them in daylight, a new record—and crippled about fifty more so badly that some probably never got home.

They came today in small formation of bombers heavily escorted by fighters, including a few Italians. Of those destroyed three were bombers, five fighters.

Two U. S. Bombers Downed Near Tobruk, Italy Says

ROME (Italian Broadcast), Oct. 13 (AP).—The high command said today that Axis fighter planes shot down two four-engined American bombers near Tobruk yesterday and a third bomber crashed after being hit by the fire of an Italian engineer unit.

(No such losses have been reported by Allied headquarters.)

The United States bombers were flying in formation when they were intercepted by Axis fighters, the communique said. One bomber was shot down by Italian fighters and another by German planes, it was said.

The communique reported all quiet yesterday on the Egyptian front.

In intensive fighting over Malta, the communique said, 15 British Spitfires were shot down in air fights.

"15 British Planes Downed"

New York, Oct. 13—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"The high command reports the destruction of fifteen British planes and the loss of ten Axis aircraft in air battles developing during nonstop raids on British airfields on Malta.

"British bombers made harassing flights last night over the Baltic and North Seas, but their explosive and fire bombs did no damage. Two of the raiders were shot down.

"German medium bombers made low-level raids yesterday on industrial plants in a British south coast town."

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Britain Asks Nazis to Stop Tying Captives

Ready to Immediately Cancel Reprisal Measures, Says London.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that Germany had been requested to rescind her acting in shackling British and Canadian prisoners and that if the Nazis agreed Britain immediately would cancel her reprisal measures.

Churchill said that the Germans violated the Geneva convention when they chained up 1,376 prisoners taken at Dieppe on August 19 and that representations had been made to Berlin, through Switzerland, urging the Nazis to desist.

If the Germans will desist, he continued, "the counter-measures of similar nature which the (British) government felt themselves forced to take will immediately be withdrawn."

Nazi Accusation Denied

It was the Prime Minister's first report on the negotiations since Germany announced last Friday that the Britons and Canadians had been tied up for alleged binding of the hands of Nazis seized in British raids on Dieppe and Sark Island. Britain retaliated by fettering a similar number of Nazi prisoners Saturday.

"The British government has never countenanced any general order for the tying up of prisoners on the field of battle," Churchill said in response to the German accusation which set off the whole controversy.

Addressing the House of Commons, he added that "such a process, however, may be necessary from time to time, under the stress of circumstances, and may indeed be in the best interests of the safety of the prisoners themselves."

By binding pisoners in camps, Churchill asserted, the Germans are attempting to use them as hostages upon whom reprisals can be taken for battlefield incidents over which they have no control.

Swiss Asked to Protest

He disclosed that the government had asked Switzerland, which represents the interests of both Germany and Britain in enemy countries, to protest against the breach of the Geneva convention and "urge them to desist from it."

"In these circumstances," he added, "the countermeasures of similar nature which the (British) government felt themselves forced to take will immediately be withdrawn."

Churchill said that public discussion meanwhile "would be detrimental to the interests of the prisoners of war of both countries."

Britain Asks Germany to Agree To Free Shackled Prisoners

Churchill Offers to Cancel Reprisals If Representations Bring Results

OCT 14 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that Germany had been requested to unshackle British and Canadian prisoners and that if the Nazis agreed Britain immediately would cancel her reprisal measures.

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Answers Nazi Accusation.

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Addressing the House of Commons, he added that "such a process, however, may be necessary from time to time, under the stress of circumstances, and may, indeed, be in the best interests of the safety of the prisoners themselves."

The Prime Minister said the Geneva Convention "does not attempt to regulate what happens in actual fighting," but deals with the treatment of prisoners who are "securely captured."

By binding prisoners in camps, Mr. Churchill asserted, the Germans are attempting to use them as hostages on whom reprisals can be taken for battlefield incidents over which they have no control.

Discussion Discouraged.

He disclosed that the government had asked Switzerland, which represents the interests of both Germany and Britain in enemy countries, to protest against the breach of the Geneva Convention and "urge them to desist from it."

"In these circumstances," he added, "the countermeasures of similar nature which the (British) government felt themselves forced to take will immediately be withdrawn."

Mr. Churchill said public discussion meanwhile "would be detrimental to the interests of the prisoners of war of both countries."

George Bernard Shaw joined an increasing number of Britons who disagree with their government's reprisal shackling of German prisoners.

"How [redacted] obliged to copy him (Hitler)[redacted] 86-year-old author and playwright asked in a letter to the London Times. "How will our doing so 'protect' his British prisoners? * * * Who is to make the chains and what is to be their weight? And as the retaliatory process is self-perpetuating, how is it to be stopped before the human race is exterminated?"

Denies General Order Issued

The text of Churchill's statement to the House of Commons follows:

"His Majesty's Government never countenanced any general order for the tying up of prisoners on the field of battle. Such a process may, however, be necessary from time to time under the stress of circumstances and may, indeed, be in the best interest of the safety of the prisoners themselves.

Both Bound By Pact

"The Geneva Convention upon the treatment of prisoners of war does not attempt to regulate conditions in the actual fighting. It is confined solely to the treatment of prisoners who have been securely captured and are under the responsible charge of the hostile government.

"Both his Majesty's Government and the German Government are bound by this convention. The German Government, by throwing into chains 1,370 British prisoners of war, for whose proper treatment they are responsible, have violated regulation two of the aforesaid convention.

Used As Hostages

"They are thus attempting to use prisoners of war as if they were hostages upon whom reprisals can be taken for occurrences on the field of battle with which said prisoners can have had nothing to do.

"This action of the German Government affronts the sanctity of the Geneva Convention which his Mapesty's Government always have been anxious to observe punctiliously.

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No Further Statement

"His Majesty's Government have, therefore, approached the protecting power and invited that power to lay before the German Government our solemn protest against this breach of the Geneva Convention and urge them to desist from it, in which case the countermeasures of a similar character which his Majesty's Government feel themselves forced to take to protect their prisoners of war in enemy hands will immediately be withdrawn.

"Until we learn from the protecting power the result of this protest I have no further statement to make upon the subject and I should strongly deprecate any discussion which might be prejudicial to the action of the protecting power and, consequently, to the interests of the prisoners of war of both belligerent countries. As soon as a reply is received a further statement will be made to the House."

War Victims Return to Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (AP).—Several hundred sick or wounded Canadian soldiers, including almost a dozen young veterans of the Dieppe raid Aug. 19, have been returned to the Dominion.

IRISH PRIMATE PLEADS FOR NEGOTIATED PEACE

MAYNOOTH, Ireland, Oct. 13.—(AP) Joseph Cardinal MaCrory, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland, declared today that he was convinced more than ever that a negotiated peace was necessary since cruel feelings were arising on both sides and prisoners were being put in chains.

"If the war is fought to a finish," he said in a speech here, "there may possibly be a stalemate owing to the utter exhaustion of both sides, but if either side wins there will be a peace not of justice but of vengeance which will but sow the seeds of future wars."

Canada Still Fettering Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 13—Fettering of German prisoners of war in Canadian prison camps is proceeding according to schedule and in accordance with recent announcements by the British and Canadian Governments, C. G. Power, Associate Minister of National Defense, said today.

The fettering is in reprisal for the German action in manacling Canadian prisoners captured during the Dieppe raid.

NEED FOR TRUTH IN POST-WAR ERA SEEN BY EDITOR

OCT 14 1942

British Leader Declares News Agencies Will Have Big Responsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—(AP) In the years after Hitler the peoples of the world will need truth in the news as they have never needed it before "if they are to survive and to build well, if they are to be guided by reason," said W. J. Haley, one of England's leading editors, in a broadcast tonight.

Haley, who is joint managing director of The Manchester Guardian and The Manchester Evening News and director of the Press association and Reuters, plans to visit the United States next month.

"Among the biggest factors in keeping truth in the news are news agencies," he said. "Between them they cover pretty well every portion of the globe. They, too, have the same responsibility to give the papers they serve, and between nation and nation, an impartial and objective news service, and to see that, in the words of the recently formed Reuters trust, 'their integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall at all times be fully preserved.'

"My friend, Kent Cooper, head of the Associated Press of America, believes that a world-wide system of such free agencies, independent, impartial, reporting the news of their countries and of the world with no other motive than to supply the truth, can do much to ensure the permanence of peace.

"It isn't such a far-fetched idea. Remember that Hitler early decided that the surest way to retain control of the German people was to quarantine them from the world's news. . . ."

Advising readers what they could do to help the cause of truth in news, Haley said "For one thing you can judge the news; you can get into the habit of following those sources which experience proves to be not necessarily the most exciting or most pleasant, but the most reliable."

"You know," he said, "if every reader would only exercise the simpliest critical faculty, he could help powerfully."

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Newspaper Ads Urge British To Buy Less and Not More

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Art of Salesmanship Undergoes Startling Change Due to Wartime Conditions

The second of two stories describing how British newspapers have coped with unprecedented wartime problems.

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM,
Wide World.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The war's most revolutionary changes in the British newspaper business have come to pass in the advertising departments.

Almost the entire character of advertisements has altered.

Consumers are exhorted to buy less instead of more; sometimes they are counseled, because of shortages, to refrain altogether from buying certain goods.

"You can't get it now, but we shall be in the market again" is the keynote of most of today's advertising in this country.

In view of the fact that firms need not advertise some commodities at all, and can advertise others with far less expenditure than before, the big play is given now to institutional and good-will or prestige advertising.

Much space is bought simply to keep business or industrial names before the public; otherwise, it is reasoned, new competitors coming in after the war would have an equal or even better merchandising chance.

Little cigarette advertising is to be found in the papers these days.

Buy Ads for Prestige.

And why advertise whisky, considering that the supplies are relatively meager? Yet some distillers do buy space to exploit their brands. Prestige stuff, of course.

Amusement ads are, from day to day, mostly of the classified variety, though small display corners appear from time to time in behalf of the more ambitious or the particularly well-praised attractions.

Financial advertising, such as company meetings, must be continued, of course. Banks are among the institutions impelled to keep their names publicized.

The Briton's daily or Sunday paper carries ads for hotels, book publishers, manufacturers of certain food products, garden seeds, hospitals, industrial concerns. Patent medicines remain in print.

With advertising space only 16 to 17 per cent of the pre-war total, rates have increased up to 50 and 60 per cent in some instances, a newspaper executive disclosed. Rates have been increased on the basis of net sales of the papers, he said; "not because of wartime conditions alone."

23 Per Cent Advertising.

Advertising now fills about 23 per cent of the total space in the newspapers. Of this available space, the government buys a large proportion. There is a nominal figure of 25 per cent of the available space which the government may take, but it can, of course, always get more if it wishes, according to the importance of the appeal.

Compared with the present drastic curtailment, about 42 per cent of newspaper space was devoted to advertising before the war.

Advertisements today run in size from a few inches to a column, against the half pages and full pages of a little more than three years ago.

An advertiser no longer can be sure of early acceptance of his copy. He may be compelled to wait weeks before his ad can be published.

Classified ads likewise have felt the pinch. The Daily Telegraph, which used to be foremost in classified lineage, carried an average of 50 columns of classified daily before the war. Today the Telegraph has only eight columns of classified in a six-page paper and four and a quarter columns in a four-page paper.

A representative afternoon paper in London has less than a column of classified advertising proper daily, and that is sold at $2.50 a line, compared with a rate of from 60 to 85 cents a line three years ago.

"We could, of course, take much more of this copy if we had the available space," the paper's general manager said.

Priority is not given to any advertiser except the government. The government's advertising invariably is designed to stimulate war savings drives, fuel-conservation campaigns, ATS recruiting efforts and similar war work. The government pays the regular space rates.

The price of a newspaper to a subscriber has been changed only slightly. The Daily Times jumped from twopence to threepence, the Daily Telegraph and some provincial evening papers from a penny to a penny and a half. Other papers largely have kept to their original price of a penny. A few small publications raised the price to two pennies or more.

Everywhere the demand is for more and more copies of the London dailies and the better-known provincials.

George Simon, general manager of the Daily Telegraph, said, "We could put on a quarter million additional circulation immediately if it were possible to get that much newsprint.

"I still am signing from 30 to 40 letters a day explaining why we cannot supply additional copies of the paper. We have had to employ extra corps of girls as letter writers and telephonists to answer all the queries."

Could Increase Numbers.

The general manager of a London afternoon paper said he also could sell between 200,000 and 300,000 extra papers daily if there were the means of printing them.

The Daily Express, popular Beaverbrook paper, with a circulation of 2,563,348, doubtless could add at least 200,000 subscribers.

Street sales of newspapers are limited and of brief duration; supplies allotted to news agents in railroad stations, subways and hotels are exhausted quickly.

Residents of small towns, villages and rural areas find it extremely difficult to get any papers except the lesser provincials. A steady cry for papers comes from the men in the service camps, but newspapers say "we just cannot begin to supply them."

In order to meet wartime conditions newspapers have adopted virtually all known means of economy. Thinner paper provides more copies. Make-up is designed to get more words into smaller spaces; larger type faces, wide margins, line

Votes to Retain Parliaments

Commons Backs Year's Extension of British and North Ireland Terms

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The House of Commons voted overwhelmingly today to continue the British and Northern Ireland Parliaments for another year. The British Parliament, elected in 1935, has been prolonged year by year since the war began. The normal term of a Parliament is five years.

John McGovern, Scottish left-wing Laborite, tried unsuccessfully to urge a Parliamentary election in Northern Ireland, where, he said, a Nazi-like "tyranny is operating against the minorities."

Lloyd George Recuperating

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP). — David Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister in World War I, who has been suffering from a heavy cold, was reported much better today.

SMUTS VISITS BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 13.—(AP) Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa has arrived in Britain for war talks and is expected to stay for more than a week, the dominions office announced tonight.

The 72-year-old South African leader in a statement said:

"The stage we have now reached in the war calls for a careful review of the course before us and what little I can contribute in that cause will be most gladly given."

Shipyard Workers Strike in England

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Between 230 and 300 shipyard workers went on strike today at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, protesting that a transfer from piece work to an hourly wage scale had cut their earnings.

Little AEF Racial Friction Is Found

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the first Negro to hold a general's rank in the United States Army, said today that he had found "no serious friction" between Negro and white troops in Britain.

Davis, who was sent here by the War Department to make recommendations for the handling of Negro troops, said after two weeks' investigation that there "has been some friction reported, but I do not think it is unusual or unexpected."

Britains Entertain Them

'Some people try to make every difference of opinion due to racial causes," he added.

He attributed most of the incidents to "resentment on the part of white troops at the way the British are entertaining Negro soldiers" and declared that the United States Army was making no discrimination in the handling of whites and Negroes.

"I sincerely hope that the British do not discontinue their ideas of freedom," Davis said.

The general, who has a son commanding one of the army's two Negro air units, asserted that he felt "too much emphasis has been placed on color in our army."

Fight Overemphasized

In response to a question, he declared that a recent fight between white and Negro soldiers in Ireland in which a Negro was killed would not have received the same attention "if it had involved only white or only Negro troops, as might well have been the case."

He would not disclose his recommendations to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of United States Army forces in the European theater, but he said that "from my observations, however, Negro troops have been favorably located and are being treated well and I am told told by their officers that they are rendering excellent service. . . . They have made no complaint to me about being unhappy."

Nazis Now Said To Fear 3 Or 4 Fronts

OCT 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—The possibility has dawned upon the Germans of "war on two or three or four fronts—wherever on the perimeter of Europe an attack might come," a well-informed British source declared today.

This source based his belief on recent Nazi utterances picturing Germany as preparing for defensive warfare.

Until now, he said, the Nazis' avowed objective had been the destruction of Russia's armies, and the indication of a new trend in German strategy was the first admission that Hitler had given up the attempt.

As far as crushing Russia was concerned, the Briton declared, "Hitler now concedes defeat."

Flaws In Nazi Boast

Noting a German statement that the Axis "can cope now with all military demands for any defensive or offensive necessities," he said such a boast must be based on these doubtful Nazi assumptions:

1. That Germany's present position is impregnable.
2. That the German army will not have to suffer so badly in Russia this winter as last.
3. That Hitler could spare troops from Russia for wherever else they might be needed.
4. That Allied air attacks would not hamper the transport of troops and equipment to any danger spot.
5. That additional troops would be spared for curbing sabotage, which shows no sign of abatement in the occupied countries.
6. That the Axis' satellite powers would be able to continue fighting.

Goering's Words Recalled

This informant contrasted the admission that the Nazis now have been compelled to prepare for defensive war, possibly on several fronts, with the assurances of Marshal Goering in 1939 that the treaty with Russia eliminated the danger of a two-front war "for all time."

Nevertheless, he cautioned, the Nazi assertion that Germany was going on the defensive would not necessarily preclude "local offensive operations," particularly final attempts against Stalingrad, Leningrad and the Caucasus, and fresh attacks in Egypt.

communique said Red Army troops had recaptured a street given up the previous day and pushed the Germans back slightly in one sector northwest of the battered city.

Beyond the isolated Soviet action in which the street was recaptured, the communique said, activity inside the rubble-strewn city again was confined to artillery after a one-day renewal of German assaults.

Local Fighting in Northwest

Action northwest of Stalingrad also appeared to have been restricted to local engagements. The communique said one unit of elite guardsmen "pressed back the Germans somewhat" in one engagement and in other sectors the Russians "continue to defend their former positions" and "carried out reconnaissance raids."

Fighting, however, continued heavy in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus and along the Black sea.

In the Mozdok area, the communique said, two battalions of German infantry, supported by tanks and aircraft, attacked Russian positions, but were hurled back to their orginal positions by fierce artillery and mortar fire after losing 300 men.

Southeast of the German-occupied Black sea base of Novorossisk, it said, Soviet marines repelled an enemy attack and "improved their positions." In this engagement two companies of enemy infantry were said to have been wiped out.

Fighting also was renewed on the northwest front, between Moscow and Leningrad, where the Germans launched an attack but were repelled with 400 killed.

The new lull in the Stalingrad battle came after the Germans had brought up reinforcements for a new attempt to take the Volga stronghold but failed to make any important gains.

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Nazi Attacks Dwindle On Stalingrad Front

Red Army Recaptures Street Given Up Earlier to Germans.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Oct. 14—(AP) — German attacks on the Stalingrad front died down again today and the Soviet midnight

After yielding a single street yesterday, the Russians reported the Red Army was holding everywhere about the Volga city as the Germans struggled to pump new life into their faltering assaults.

Great Factory Destroyed

In one sector the battle swirled about the shell of the Stalingrad tractor factory, one of the Soviet Union's greatest industrial achievements. Just as the Russians des-

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troyed the $100,000,000 Dnieper river dam, they reported the giant tractor plant too had been sacrificed in the national defense.

The government newspaper said the Germans were firing trench mortar shells into the empty buildings where thousands upon thousands of worker once turned out machines for Russia's collective farms.

There was only one bit of activity there at last accounts —workmen staying close to a wall to keep from being hit by shells were reported nonchalantly repairing four damaged tanks. At the factory entrance stood a lone grey-bearded elder, a reclaimed German gun over his shoulder and two captured Nazi grenades bulging from his quilted coat.

Outside men were fighting in great coats for protection against the cold, and their breath formed white clouds in the chill autumn air. The Germans were so anxious to force a decision before it gets too cold, or were so hard up, or both, that Italian troops and tanks were brought up in considerable number.

In the Caucasus the Russians lashed out with offensive sorties of their own and were reported cutting into several sectors of the Mozdok area. There the Germans have been stalled for weeks.

(The Berlin radio reported that the Russians had rushed up forces in the Smolensk sector, on the central front west of Stalingrad, and in the Rzhev area, northwest of the Soviet capital, in preparation for offensives).

Italians Aiding New Push At Stalingrad

OCT 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 13—Weakened but still attacking, the Germans struggled to get a fresh offensive going against Stalingrad today, while Red army troops were reported cutting into several sectors of the Mozdok area by vigorous counter-attacks.

Renewal of the assault upon Stalingrad, after a three-day lull devoted to artillery duels, found both German and Russian soldiers muffled in overcoats against the autumnal chill.

Italian troops and tanks appeared in the fight

Assault Forces Dwindle

The Russians said their arc of fire held off the invaders after a minor penetration of a single street yesterday. Red army riflemen and artillery batteries checked the Germans northwest of the city and in the suburb, dispatches said. Russian motorized infantry was reported checking all enemy attacks against the left flank south of the burning and smoke-hazed city.

Troop units involved in the assaults ran to single regiments, however, compared with as many as five divisions previously hurled against the defenses.

New Messerschmitt 109-G's, an improved German pursuit type, remained in action over Stalingrad, but the army newspaper, *Red Star*, said the Russian air force had found the answer to them by fighting in layer formations and had downed several.

In Winter Uniforms

Amid scenes of desolation, Stalingrad's soldiers dug in with heavy overcoats as protection against the seasonal chill. Photographs of long lines of German prisoners showed they were already wearing their winter uniforms.

The cold of the coming second winter of the war spread gradually down the front from the Arctic. Nights already had become bitter as far south as the central front opposite Moscow and the chill extended to Voronezh, Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

An *Izvestia* dispatch from the central front said the fear of frost became evident in diaries found on German prisoners and the dead.

Tractor Plant Stands

Amid the littered ruins of Stalingrad, the shell of the Stalin tractor factory, one of the greatest monuments to the industrialization of the Soviet Union, stood bleak and under fire, but still in Russian hands.

Ditpatches from the Volga front said that just as the Dnieper river dam was blown up to keep it out of German hands last year, so the Stalin plant had been sacrificed to the defense of the nation.

In this case it became a fortified citadel, and in its smashed walls workers and machinery kept turning out repaired tanks needed in the fight for the city.

A *Pravda* dispatch said the Germans were battering the factory with mortars and that its yards were littered with twisted railroad tracks and pitted with craters.

Assault Tactics Altered

Although Stalingrad remained the center of Soviet interest, greater Nazi casualties were reported piled up in local fighting far to the north—1,000 dead in two actions on the northwestern front and 400 on the Leningrad front.

Operations within the Don-Volga corridor, northwest of Stalingrad, were described as a combination of trench fighting and warfare of maneuver.

"Our tank crews knocked out three German tanks, smashed five anti-tank guns and wiped out a company of enemy infantry," the communique said.

Deadly Soviet shelling of tanks was officially declared to have forced the German command to change its assault tactics.

Attack By Divisions

"Before," the Moscow radio said, "the tanks went ahead covering the infantry, but onw, trying to protect the tanks against the murderous fire of Soviet artillery, the infantry goes first."

Whether the Germans were aiming at a full-scale revival of their offensive against Stalingrad was not apparent in meager advices from that smoke-shrouded front.

Before the recent lull, however, the invaders were reported attacking by divisions. A Nazi regiment supported by fifty tanks constituted the largest enemy force specifically reported by the midnight communique to have been in action there yesterday.

Three attacks failed to crack the Stalingrad lines, but defense detachments were pressed back somewhat in one block, the communique said.

Central Front Livening Up.

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Reuters today quoted a German propaganda broadcast as having said that the Russians had hurried an army to the north of Smolensk, on the central front, and were concentrating other divisions in the Rzhev area, northwest of Moscow, in preparation for new offensives.

Nazis Report Repulse Of Attacks by Soviets

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 13 (AP).—"Local attempts of attack made by the enemy were nipped in the bud by German and Hungarian troops, respectively, in the area of Stalingrad and on the Don front," the German high command said today.

(Thus for the third consecutive day Hitler's headquarters made no specific mention of the course of fighting within the city of Stalingrad.

(Even the broad reference today to "the Stalingrad area" contained no claims of German gains or even of German offensive, since it reprted only that Red Army thrusts were frustrated.)

"German and Rumanion bomber formations dropped bombs of all calibers on enemy supply bases and transport movements on both sides of the Volga," the war bulletin declared. "Conflagrations started in the Caucasion oil center of Grozny were enlarged through nocturnal air raids."

Of the Caucasus land fighting the communique said:

"In the northwestern part of the Caucasus another enemy group was encircled and annihilated in difficult forest struggles. Preparations for attack made by the Soviets were smashed through effective artillery fire at another place.

"South of Terek enemy counter-attacks made with the assistance of tanks remained without success."

Russian Writers Picture Stalingrad In Flames

(Dispatches of several Russian reporters are combined herewith to give a picture of Stalingrad besieged.)

OCT 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 13—The sky breathes fire, and Stalingrad appears to melt in smoke and flame even while begrimed troops maintain the savage struggle for mastery, eyewitnesses report from the Volga river city.

Front-line correspondents depict a spectacle of hideous destruction. They tell of heroism in the Russian defense maintained since the Germans established the siege August 25.

Pungent Smoke Covers All

"In these autumn nights, the bitter smell of weeds fills the steppes," K. Simonov wrote in *Red Star*, the army newspaper.

"From the Volga blows a cold ground wind. In the cloudy sky, only a few stars shine through. On the horizon, a wide red reflection stretches out for many miles over burning Stalingrad."

L. Kudredatikh reported in *Izvestia*, Government publication, that areas of the steppes were burning, and "the earth and the river are covered with a pungent smoke."

"Houses come clattering down, throwing up clouds of choking dust as their fragments fall," he wrote.

A joint dispatch to *Pravda*, Communist organ, by V. Kuprin and D. Akulshin, said that pieces of brick and stone flew up with the detonation of explosives, along with shell and bomb splinters.

"Metal roofing comes down, screeching and scratching, and falls on the broken, cobblestoned streets."

Road Signs Spur Drivers

One of the most detailed accounts was given by Eugene Kriger, a correspondent of *Izvestia*, in a story on his arrival at Stalingrad.

"In the villages on the way to Stalingrad, from wall to wall, tree to tree, fence to fence," he wrote, "one sees signs:

" 'Stalingrad is ours.'

" 'Truck driver, don't lose time.'

"An infantry officer, dressed in a green camouflaged uniform with dirt spots all over it, rides by in a shaking buggy. He is asleep, his face covered with dust and soot.

"In front of us moves an entire caravan of fishermen's rowboats loaded on horse carts, reminding one again of the (Volga) crossing ahead. The redness of the sky quivers and shakes. The sky seems to breathe fire.

"With the fall of night, the road comes to life.

"Columns of troops come out of their shelters, guns begin to move. Trucks are loaded with ammunition, food, medicine, newspapers—the city is in flames and steeped in blood, but it is alive, and its demands are great. They are considered sacred.

Houses Seem To Be Melting

"And here the city lies before us. The city is invisible. Only the fire is visible. The houses and streets look as if they were melting in a glow of flames.

"Against the deep red sky stand the skeletons of buildings, formless masses of devastated walls, with yellow, fiery holes instead of windows and doors.

'It seems as if there cannot be anything alive in it. But out of the crackling flames fly green, red and white rockets. Tracer bullets viciously grind their way into the sky. The blue rays of searchlights hover back and forth, and suddenly go out.

"People are there. Troops are there. There the battle rages."

CROAT CABINET QUITS

Moscow, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Tass reported under a Geneva dateline today that the Government of Axis-dominated Croatia has resigned and that this is interpreted as proof that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia.

The dispatch to the Soviet news agency said that a new Government was installed after Ante Pavelic, Croat Chief of State, had visited Hitler's headquarters last month.

It pointed out that the original Croat Government was formed simultaneously with the agreement between Rome and Berlin which recognized Croatia as a sphere of Italian influence. As a result, it said, the Ministers now reputed to have been replaced were "Italy's figureheads" and "the Ministers now appointed are mostly persons who have proven themselves to be Berman agents."

A Berlin dispatch on October 5, recorded by the Associated Press, reported a Croat Government shake-up in which, it said, Pavelic had given his Defense Minister, Marshal Eugene Kvaternik, a leave of ebsence to recover his health, and had taken over both that post and command of the Croat armed forces himself.

Nothing New In Talks, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 13—A Berlin broadcast of a DNB summary of German official reaction to speeches yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt said they aroused interest "not so much because of what was stated in these speeches, but because of what had not been mentioned in them."

"German political circles," the broadcast said, "state in conclusion that neither Churchill's nor Roosevelt's speech was to be regarded as a new, important contribution to the political or military situation."

Daring Raid on Norse Coast By 6 Commandos

LONDON, Oct. 13. (AP)—The Swiss radio tonight quoted a Swedish newspaper report as saying six British Commandos had landed on the Norwegian coast and blown up an important electric power station in Nordland Province.

The account said that all the Commandos were later taken prisoner.

OCT 14 1942

NAZIS REMOVE MEN OF TOWN

London, Oct. 13—(AP)—The Germans have removed virtually the entire male population from the parish of Grane, in northern Norway, executing or aresting at least 75, Reuters said today in a Stockholm dispatch which quoted the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen.

17 Spies Are Reported Arrested at Marseille

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 13.—A Marseille dispatch to the Berlin Boersenzeitung said today 17 spies had been arrested at Marseille, among them 15 Frenchmen and 2 foreigners. One of the foreigners was reported to have a detailed map of the industrial zone of the Mediterranean port.

A Berlin radio broadcast recorded in London alleged the 17 were British secret service agents.

Laval Gets U[illegible]natum

MOSCOW, Oct. 1[illegible] (AP).—A Tass dispatch from Geneva quoted "diplomatic sources" as reporting today that during Pierre Laval's recent trip to Paris he was handed a Hitler ultimatum demanding that he completely suppress the anti-German movement in France by the end of 1942 or yield all France, including now-unoccupied territory, to control of a German commissioner.

Abd-el Krim Loyal, Vichy Claims

VICHY, Oct. 13 (AP).—The French announced today that the exiled Riff warrior chieftain, Abd-el Krim, had proclaimed himself a Vichy loyalist. Abd-el Krim is in banishment on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion, near Madagascar, a prisoner of the French since a revolt by his Moroccan Arab tribe collapsed in 1926.

Willkie Indicates He Plans Reply to 'Flippant Statements'

Will Leave Today for Minneapolis on Last Leg of His Flight

OCT 14 1942

BULLETIN.

EDMONTON, Alberta (Canadian Press).—Wendell Willkie left Edmonton by plane early today on the last lap of his round-the-world trip to Allied countries as personal representative of President Roosevelt.

By the Associated Press.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 13.—Wendell Willkie intimated in a prepared statement last night that he would have somthing to say about "flippant statements made by certain public officials" concerning his second front utterance in Moscow after he arrives in the United States.

Mr. Willkie planned to leave for Minneapolis this morning on the final leg of a globe-girdling flight which took him to Africa, the Near East, Russia, China, Siberia and Alaska. He arrived at Fairbanks, Alaska, Sunday after flying across Mongolia and Siberia. He left China last Friday after touring the battlefront.

"I have collected much material and reached certain conclusions about the war effort, and about other countries and our relations with them," Mr. Willkie said in his statement. "I have already reported some of my conclusions to the American people, and some to the President.

"I shall be back in the United States shortly, and I shall report to my fellow citizens further and in full, and to the President, if he wishes, on such subjects as he desires to discuss with me."

"Incidentally," Mr. Willkie's statement continued, "as to flippant statements made by certain public officials concerning the expression of my opinion in Russia on the question of a second front, I did not deem it appropriate or in good taste for me to reply to such personalities or flippancies while I was in other countries. I felt it my duty while abroad to uphold the hand of the President and all other United Nations officials, which I continued to do even after such remarke were made,"

Urged Second Front.

While in Moscow, Mr. Willkie made a statement urging speed in opening a second front and said that perhaps the military leaders needed prodding by the public. The statement evoked widespread comment in both Washington and London.

At his press conference in Washington October 6, President Roosevelt said in reply to questions about Mr. Willkie's call for a second front that he had read only the headlines and did not consider the stories worthwhile reading. Mr. Roosevelt added that he regarded the stories as purely speculative.

On October 9, at another press conference, the President told his listeners that everything was all right with the Willkie tour as far as he was concerned and that he was assuming that Mr. Willkie was carrying out extremely well just what he had asked him to do.

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate said last night he had received President Roosevelt's permission to travel abroad "provided, in addition, I did some specific jobs for him, which I readily agreed to do."

Mr. Willkie, who told correspondents in Chungking that "when I speak for myself I'm Wendell Willkie and say what I damn please," did not indicate in his statement which comments on his remarks he considered flippant.

Text of Statement.

The following is the text of Mr. Wilkie's statement:

"The last lap of the flight around the world, from China through the Republic of Mongolia, Siberia and Alaska, was among the most fascinating experiences of the whole trip. All members of the party and the crew performed marvelously in this undertaking, which involved flying over some wide areas never before traveled by civilians and by few, if any, military airmen.

"Some several months ago, I decided I could be helpful to the war effort if I visited various fighting fronts, some by our Allied countries, and some of the countries in the Middle East which have not yet decided officially on their course of action in this war. My objectives were several. To give encouragement to our Allies, to give an impetus to action by the undecided countries, and to report to the American people on the facts I found and the conclusions I reached.

Asked for Consent.

"I asked the President for the necessary consent now required to travel abroad. After we had discussed the subject on several occasions he said it would be satisfactory for me to go, provided in addition I did some specific jobs for him, which I readily agreed to do.

"The trip has exceeded in interest my utmost expectations. I have tried to do the jobs assigned to me by the President. I have collected much material and reached certain conclusions about our war effort and about other countries and our relations with them. I have already reported some of my conclusions to the American people and some to the President. I shall be in the United States shortly and I shall report to my fellow citizens further and in full, and to the President, if he wishes, on such subjects as he desires to discuss with me.

"Incidentally, as to flippant statements made by certain public officials concerning the expression of my opinion in Russia on the question of a second front, I did not deem it appropriate or in good taste for me to reply to such personalities or flippancies while I was in other countries. I felt it my duty while abroad to uphold the hand of the President and all other United Nations officials, which I continued to do even after such remarks were made."

OCT 14 1942

WILLKIE ARRIVES AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Wendell Willkie, on the homeward leg of an aerial tour of the world's battlefronts, arrived here at 2:22 P. M., central war time, today.

He landed at Wold-Chamberlain Field at the naval base in a four-motored Army plane, which flew him here from Edmonton, Alberta, 1,100 miles to the northwest.

The big ship was immediately surrounded by soldiers as it taxied to a hangar, where Mr. Willkie left the ship for a brief stop in the Twin Cities.

Six weeks ago he left the United States to get a personal view of the war fronts and carry out a special mission for President Roosevelt. Since his departure, he traveled through Africa, the Middle East, Russia and China. He arrived back in American territory at Fairbanks, Alaska, last Friday.

As Mr. Willkie left the plane he was met by John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune. William Stern of Fargo, N. D., a delegate to the 1940 national Republican convention, also was in the crowd. Mr. Willkie spotted him and called out: "Hello, Bill!" Answering a question Mr. Willkie said, flashing a big smile:

"I feel wonderful! I've had a great trip!"

Going Right to New York.

Mr. Willkie, who was the 1940 Republican presidential nominee, said that he would leave here at 9 A. M. tomorrow to fly to New York—"to get back where I started"—and spend a day or so there.

"Then," he said, "I'm planning to go back to Indiana for a rest—or rather sleep."

Asked when he planned to see President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie declared he had made no plans beyond his visit to Indiana to rest.

He gave no details of the globe-circling trip, but scheduled a press conference for 6 P. M. today.

Both Mr. Willkie and Gardner Cowles Jr., Des Moines publisher, now with the Office of War Information and who accompanied Mr. Willkie on the trip, appeared tanned and fit.

Mr. Willkie did not comment further on his remark at Edmonton that he would have something to say about "flippant statements made by certain public officials" concerning his views upon a second front, uttered while he was in Moscow.

Program Geared To Tire Conservation Plans

OCT 14 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 13—Registration for gasoline rationing will begin November 9 in all parts of the country except the already-rationed East.

The Office of Price Administration, announcing this today, said that while car owners in the East need not reregister, they must, like the rest of the country, provide additional information concerning the tires they own.

Tire Inspection Ordered

In gearing gasoline rationing more closely to the tire-conservation program OPA made these innovations in the plan now operated in the East:

1. Periodic tire inspections as a requirement for a renewal of rations, as well as any application for tires or recaps.

2. Certification that the applicant owns no more than five tires for any vehicle.

3. Revocation or reduction of rations for drivers who exceed the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Details Due Later

The registration beginning November 9 will be for "A" coupon books, with the rationing plan to go into effect November 22.

Each applicant will be required to list the serial numbers of all tires he owns. If he lists more than five tires for each car, he will be denied an "A" book until he shows he has disposed of the excess tires.

OPA said it would announce shortly details of the periodic tire-inspection program.

All car owners registering next month will receive "A" books containing coupons for mileage at the rate of 2,880 per year. Applications for supplemental rations may be filed any time after the basic "A" book has been received.

To qualify for a supplemental ration, the applicant must show that he needs more than 150 miles per month of occupational driving and that he has formed a car-sharing club for carrying three or more persons, in addition to himself, to and from work regularly.

Driving Average Cut

If the applicant has not formed a car-sharing club, he must prove that alternative means of transportation are inadequate and that it is impossible for him to carry others.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the plan was designed to reduce the national average passenger-car mileage to 5,000 a year, as recommended by the Baruch committee.

Henderson Statement

"In order to achieve this average," Henderson said, "we must remember that only essential driving can be permitted and that the vast majority of cars will receive less than the average mileage. Through this patriotic curtailment of driving it will be possible for this country to live within its rubber supply and to carry on our activities essential to winning of the war."

AFL Asks Shift Of Rationing From OPA

OCT 14 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Toronto, Oct. 13—The American Federation of Labor urged today that all rationing in the United States be placed under the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Underlying the executive council's criticism of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, the resolutions committee's report called attention to "a difference between price control and rationing."

Difference Defined

"One," the report said, "deals only with commodities, while the other extends to human living and regulates daily habits. One is a technical field and the other is concerned with human values."

The report said there were only 1,600 labor representatives on 5,000 rationing boards and recommended that "administration of all rationing should be placed under the Director of Economic Stabilization and that representative local boards be set up for this purpose."

Rationing, like price control, already is a part of the overall job supervised by the Director of Economic Stabilization, but they are directly administered by Henderson.

OPA Criticized

The executive council's annual report, not mentioning Henderson by name, had criticized the Office of Price Administration severely for indecision and lack of courage.

The delegates approved unanimously a resolutions committee report stating that enemies of organized labor in Congress, changing their tactics, were dressing their proposals in harmless-looking garb.

"Recently there has been an attempt to guise their same old objectives in the form of proposals that are superficially innocuous, proposals such as those purporting to deal with racketeers and with registration and the like. . . . While they seek and would accomplish the same results, they may beguile and mislead the unwary, and thus obtain far better chances of successful passage."

A. F. L. PROPOSES CENTRAL BOARD TO PLAN WAR EFFORT

OCT 14 1942

Delegates Favor Overall Group to Direct Military, Civilian Strategy.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 13.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor convention approved recommendations today for the creation of an overall board of military and civilian strategy in the U. S. government, centralization of responsibility for all procurement in the chairman of the War Production board, a grant of full authority over wages to the War Labor board, and administration of all rationing by the director of economic stabilization.

The recommendations were brought in by the resolutions committee in the form of reports which the convention approved without discussion or dissent.

Centralization Needed

30.24-19317

30.24-19317

Discussing the proposed overall board, the report said centralization of military procurement was basic for planning contract allocation and that civilians, while willing to make sacrifices, wanted to be sure their contributions were utilized efficiently.

"We therefore," said the report, "further recommended an overall board of military and civilian strategy to decide as between military and civilian uses, upon procurement policies which affect the fundamental structure of our economy, and similar overall policies which concern prosecution of the war, our foreign and domestic policies, and the policies to be followed by all operating agencies."

The president would create the board with the vice president as chairman. other members would be the Secretaries of War and Navy, director of economic stabilization, the director of war transportation, and the food administrator. The Secretary of Agriculture would be appointed food administrator under the recommendation.

The chairman of WPB with all responsibility for procurement, would "in reality be the administrator of war supplies for the armed forces."

The report on the War Labor board implied that the director of economic stabilization, now James F. Byrnes, should not have veto power over the board's wage policies. "Coordination," said the report, "will not get the same result as streamlined authority."

The committee, however, would administer rationing directly from Byrnes' office instead of in the Office of Price Administration.

Another recommendation approved by the delegates was to vest authority in the director of the Small Industries corporation to conserve these corporations.

The convention then urged designation of the War Labor board as the "top authority" on wage policies.

Other Recommendations

The convention also took these actions, via the same process: Assailed certain members of Congress who sponsored legislation regarded as unfriendly to labor, suggested changes in the Social Security act, referred the Indian Nationalist question to the joint British-American Trade Union committee, expressed disapproval of race discrimination, and requested the removal of Rexford Guy Tugwell as governor of Puerto Rico. An old jurisdictional quarrel between the Machinists and the Amalgamated Street Railway Workers was referred again to the executive council for disposition.

The committee did not amplify its suggestion on manpower but presumably it proposed to stop voluntary enlistments and give the manpower chairman full authority to decide who and how many persons were necessary to the industrial part of the war effort.

ROOSEVELT HOPES NATION WILL SOLVE LABOR PROBLEMS

OCT 14 1942

Mobilization of Manpower on Voluntary Status Still Possible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(AP) President Roosevelt expressed dissatisfaction today with the manner in which the mobilization of manpower for the tasks of war was working on its present voluntary status but said that the necessity for legislation to put the program on a compulsory basis had not yet been decided.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that many further steps might still be taken on a voluntary basis along the lines he suggested in his radio address last night. These included mustering high school students for work on farms and in war industries without interfering with their studies, voluntary harvesting work by the residents of towns and abandoning of discrimination against women, Negroes and older men.

McNary Presses Plea

Senator McNary (R-Ore.) appealed to Secretary of War Stimson to reconsider his refusal to permit soldiers to aid in harvesting crops. Stimson rejected McNary's initial appeal in August on the ground that "every interference with the rapid and efficient preparation of our forces for combat must be precluded" but McNary cited complaints of a farm labor shortage from all over the country and asked for "a little more sympathetic consideration of my suggestion."

Problem to Increase

Earlier in the day, Fowler Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower commission, told reporters that the manpower problem was being met without compulsory legislation "far more adequately than the public knows." He acknowledged, however, that the problem would be "much tougher" next year.

Fowler said that statutory restrictions on the employment of women and children had not affected the situation so far and that the commission would seek their removal only if they seriously impeded the war effort.

Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes reported that the coal mining industry has begun to hire women because of a "progressively worse" manpower situation, estimating that the industry had lost more than 50,000 men since Jan. 1 by their entering the armed forces or shifting to other industries.

Ickes was notified that the Union Pacific Coal company had hired 22 women to work in the mines shop and to pick slate on mine tipples at Rock Springs, Wyo.

HOUSE PASSAGE OF 18-19 DRAFT SEEN THIS WEEK

OCT 14 1942

Committee to Begin Hearings on Proposal Today, Says Chairman May.

COMBAT BAR HINTED

Bill Will Provide for Year of Training Before Youths Go Into Battle.

SENATE TO SPEED ACTION

Stimson Declares Army Needs Enthusiasm, Strength of Young Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — (AP) With speed reminiscent of that with which it declared war last December on Germany, Italy and Japan, Congress went into high gear today to put 18 and 19-year-old boys into army uniforms.

Responding to President Roosevelt's fireside chat, and to an appeal by Secretary of War Stimson that it helped build up "with the minimum delay the finest army in the world," Congressional leaders disclosed plans to rush to House passage this week legislation lowering the draft age from 20 years to 18.

Hearings Begin Today

Announcing plans for hearings Wednesday and Thursday and a House vote Friday or Saturday, Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Military committee said the legislation to be considered would provide that 'teen-age soldiers be kept out of combat until they have had at least twelve months of training.

On the Senate side, Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Military Affairs committee said he agreed with President Roosevelt that lowering of the draft age was inevitable. Although Reynolds at first estimated that Senate hearings might take four or five weeks, he later expressed hope that action might be obtained much sooner. For his part, he said, he was ready to vote tomorrow.

Some senators, notably Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said there was considerable "public anxiety" over reports that the Army might be built up to ten or thirteen million men and expressed hope that the hearings would bring out "as clear a prospectus as possible" of eventual military needs.

Barkley Favors Bill

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, told the Senate:

"I assume we're going to pass a law. When the President, after consultation with his military and naval advisors, says we need the 18 and 19 year olds, I'll support him and I think Congress will. I think the country will accept his view too. This being the case, I think the sooner we get it on the statute books the better."

Speaker Rayburn, calling a special press conference, told reporters the House "does not intend to be put in the position of doing anything to delay the war effort or the effective prosecution of it."

May said that witnesses before the House committee would include Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director; Secretary Stimson, and possibly General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Night Sessions Planned

Two days, possibly with night sessions, should be ample time in which to hear their views, May said, adding that the hearings would be closed except for that part of the testimony "which the public can be permitted to hear."

Pending in May's committee is a bill introduced by Rep. Wadsworth (R-N.Y.), co-author of the original draft law. His own bill, May said, would closely follow Wadsworth's except for the twelve-months training requirement and for a broadening of provisions relating to students whose draft number is called.

Where Wadsworth's bill would permit the deferment until the end of the academic year of students called for induction during the second semester, May's would defer them for the entire year even when they were called during the first semester.

In a letter to the House committee, Secretary Stimson said:

"Members of the 18 and 19 age groups are peculiarly well adapted to military training. This is a military axiom. Their response to leadership, their recovery from fatigue, their enthusiasm or 'flair for soldiering,' are exceptional as compared with older age groups. The simple fact is, they are better soldiers and never before in its history has the American nation more urgently needed exceptional soldiers."

Along this line, committee members said Army statistics showed that a high percentage of all cases in base hospitals were men over 35 years of age.

Stimson Wants Youth

Stimson said it was necessary "that our Army be animated by the youthful enthusiasms and resilence of spirit which has surged through all earlier American armies, that in our human desire to protect the youth of our land we remember the terrific pace of modern war, that we realize above every consideration the imperative necessity of creating an army as quickly as possible more efficient, more determined, more ardent that Europe and Asia can produce after ten years of concentrated training and indoctrination."

Selective service headquarters said some 2,250,000 young men of 18 and 19 were registered in the last general registration June 30, although not subject to military duty under present law. In addition, it was indicated that about 300,000 have reached 18 since June 30. Even when the new law is passed, however, the 300,000 will not be liable to military duty until a new registration is held.

Moreover, of the 2,250,000 registered in June, it was estimated that more than half would be outside the scope of the draft because of physical defects, or because they already have enlisted.

SABOTEURS BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD

OCT 14 1942

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Evening Star said today that the six Nazi saboteurs who were executed at the District Jail August 8 had been buried in a potter's field in the District of Columbia.

Unpainted, wooden tombstones bearing only a number, ranging from 276 to 281, inclusive, are the only grave markers, the paper said but added:

"From a reliable source it was learned that No. 276 is the grave of Edward John Kerling, leader of the group of four enemy agents who landed from a U-boat on the Florida coast last July and shortly afterward were rounded up along with four other saboteurs by the FBI.

"The other graves contain the bodies of: No. 277, Herbert Hans Haupt; No. 278, Richard Quirin; No. 279, Warner Thiel; No. 280, Hermann Otto Neubauer; No. 281, Henrich Harm Heinck."

Government and District officials have constantly refused to reveal the disposition of the six bodies or the whereabouts of Dasch and Burgess.

The bodies of the six were held at Walter Reed Hospital for some time, the Star said, to see if relatives or friends would claim them. Then they were removed secretly to the Government reservation known as Blue Plains, occupied by the Home for Aged and Infirm and the Industrial Home School for Negro Children.

3 DENY SERVING AS TOKYO AGENTS

OCT 14 1942

Irvine H. Williams of Noroton Pleaded Innocent in Brooklyn Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. — (AP) Three men indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges they had acted as unregistered agents of the Japanese government pleaded innocent in Brooklyn Federal court today.

The men, Joseph Hilton Smyth of Old Lyme, Conn., Irving Harvey Williams of Noroton, Conn., and Walker Grey Matheson of Washington, D. C., were arrested Sept. 5. At their hearing today, they were continued under $10,000 bail each.

U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy said the government charges that the Japanese staked the three to more than $125,000 and that they used the money to buy and control several magazines in order to insure publication of Tokyo propaganda.

The main weapon of the men was "The Living Age," Kennedy said, a magazine which the government contends Smyth bought in 1938 with Jap funds.

Smyth and Williams originally pleaded guilty before a U. S. commissioner shortly after their arrest in September while Matheson, a former news analyst in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pleaded innocent when arrested in Washington by FBI agents.

Trial of the three was tentatively set for Nov. 4.

OCT 14 1942

Knox Reports Brazil Lets U. S. Direct Its Fleet

Naval Forces Placed Under Ingram; All Available Craft Hunt Submarines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, just back from a trip to Brazil and American bases along the way, said today that the Brazilians had placed their naval forces under the American area commander, Admiral Jonas H. Ingram.

The army has planes operating under Admiral Ingram and directly commanded by Brigadier General Robert LeGrand Walsh, commanding general of the air transport command in the South Atlantic, Secretary Knox said.

The secretary told his press conference that Admiral Ingram was enlarging his activities considerably in the area of submarine activity with Brazilians putting in all available craft and having many ships almost ready to join the anti-submarine war.

Secretary Knox disclosed that considerable additions to the Brazilian fleet are now on the ways at Rio de Janeiro and nearly ready to go to

sea.

Mr. Knox said these nearly completed Brazilian ships will make a material addition to the naval submarine patrols and cited their construction as an instance of what he termed the "100 per cent co-operation" of Brazilian armed forces with United States forces. The United States, he added, is furnishing supplies for the construction of the naval vessels.

The secretary, arriving Saturday from a trip southward, said he spent six days in Brazil, his trip being occasioned by the gradual movement of the submarine activity south of Trinidad.

"This suggested," he said, "the necessity of closer co-operation and discussions with Brazil as to how to use their resources, especially their navy and air forces, to combat the extension of submarine warfare.

"The co-operation agreed to by Brazil is of the 100 per cent variety. It includes the control of ships under United States Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, as well as the closest co-operation between the Army and Navy. The United States Army under General Walsh is co-operating with the Army and Navy of Brazil and the Brazilian air force."

A large part of the total activity in the Brazilian area is by air and is "critically important," said Mr. Knox.

As tribute to the Brazilian people, he said, "I feel that the spirit of the Brazilian people is extremely cordial toward us and also toward the United Nations and overwhelmingly in favor of the Brazilian administration in its war measures."

Brazil Takes Control Of Press as War Step

OCT 14 1942

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 13 (AP). —President Jetulio Vargas decreed today that "all organs of publication and advertising," regardless of their character or ownership, "are co-ordinated for the service of Brazil" for the duration of the war.

The decree vested sweeping control of the press in the Ministry of Justice and Interior. Such authority had been held since Jan. 1, 1940, by the autonomous Department of Press and Propaganda, responsible only to the President.

Stimson Silences Knerr, Adm. Hart's Critic

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 13—Secretary of War Henry Stimson said today he had ordered Col. Hugh J. Knerr to refrain from public comment on the conduct of the war because the Government "does not pay the officers of its army and navy to fight with each other."

The Government, Stimson added, "pays them to fight with the common enemy in full and harmonious cooperation with each other."

"Colonel Knerr, although retired, is still in the pay of the United States and as a retired officer is subject to call of duty in time of war."

Argues Separate Air Force

Knerr, former chief of staff of the general headquarters air force, in a statement last Friday in New York criticized Admiral Thomas C. Hart for an article Hart wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* arguing against a separate air force.

Yesterday Knerr notified the Milwaukee Town Hall he would be unable to appear there for a scheduled speech because Stimson had ordered him "to refrain from all public, written and oral comments on the conduct of the war."

Mum On Hart's Article

Stimson, asked if he had any comment on Hart's article, replied: "No, it would be quite as inappropriate for me to comment on Admiral Hart as it was for Colonel Knerr."

"Admiral Hart is not in my jurisdiction," Stimson added. "He is in the jurisdiction of my friend and Colleague, the Secretary of the Navy, who can be counted on to take any action if it is necessary."

Mrs. Winant Returns Home for Visit

Concord, N. H., Oce. 13 (A. P.). —Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, came home over the week end from London, it was revealed today.

Mrs. Winant would make no comment on the war, and said she was home to visit. She left today for Boston to see her daughter, Mrs. Carlos de Velando, whose husband is at Harvard Law School.

GEN. HURLEY TO RETURN TO NEW ZEALAND POST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(AP) Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley going back to New Zealand, President Roosevelt asserted today, as United States minister.

Hurley, who saw active service in the World war and subsequently served as Secretary of War under President Hoover, returned to the United States weeks ago and word got around that he preferred a transfer which would enable him to see more active duty.

SURVIVORS IN PORT

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Oct. 13—(AP) Nineteen survivors from a recent torpedoing arrived here today from another eastern port where they had been landed after the sinking of their freighter.

Some of the crew, including a 16-year-old mess boy and a 20-year-old wireless operator, both Canadians, were among those lost. They were not further identified.

Four Reasons Cited For Soviet Reticence

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Russians Seen Afraid Secrets Will Get to Foe

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 13—Both in the United States and in Britain, especially in military circles, one constantly hears the plaint that the Anglo-American Allies are hampered in their relations with Russia by secrecy regarding details of Soviet operations and resources.

It is pointed out that official observers are not permitted the run of the Red fronts. Rather typical was the rhetorical question flung at me recently by an officer—let's call him Anglo-American — who demanded:

"How the devil can we know about the urgency of opening a second front if we have small idea of what Red resources are to meet the present emergency?"

It struck me then and the thought has been growing that the more important point to be determined is what underlies this Russian tendency to secrecy, for it undoubtedly exists. Moscow must have some reason. If that can be fathomed it will perhaps be easier to chart a course which will draw the triple alliance into that closer understanding which is necessary not only to win the war but to win the peace.

Accordingly, I have been delving into this problem of Russian reluctance to do a lot of talking.

I wish it were possible to give direct quotations. But you know how it is these days when the shadow of anonymity stands behind public figures, ready to poke them in the back if they dare mention their names. So we'll just get ahead with the job on our own.

We start from the premise that the Russians do keep their affairs to themselves, broadly speaking. There are several reasons for this:

One—The Russians by nature are secretive or, perhaps, a happier way to put it is that it is characteristic of them to keep their own councils. Communism itself is a deep, silent stream.

Two—Then the Russians are an exceedingly proud people who expect their word to be accepted without producing detailed proof of its truth. This in part, would explain their expectation that the Anglo-American alliance would not question the assertion that it is necessary to open a second front to relieve the fierce pressure on the Red armies of the south.

Afraid Data Will Get To Enemy

Three—Moscow is afraid to trust its innermost secrets to the Allies because it feels in all likelihood that those secrets might leak into the press or, at least, be spread by word of mouth and thus come to the enemy.

The point here is that while the Soviet government can and does control the circulation of news in its own domains, both in printed publications and by word of mouth Britain and America maintain no such control. Much of the grist of information that goes into the Anglo-American hopper comes out through the press.

You understand the Red argument here when you stop to consider the case of Britain in the cyclonic autumn of 1940. Hitler's fierce bombardment of the British Isles had reduced them close to impotency. John Bull had only a handful of warplanes left with which to defend himself.

But Hitler didn't realize this. The British government in this case kept its desperate straits a close secret, so much so that a distinguished British air officer told me last night he himself hadn't realized the situation.

All Der Fuehrer knew was that he seemed to be crashing his warplanes against a stone wall. And he quit his bombardment just when he might have won had he continued a few days more.

That was exceptional secrecy for Britain and it would be for America. It is customary procedure in Russia.

Four—We now come down to a point which is delicate but where we can't mince words. There is an element of distrust between the Soviet and the other two members of the triple alliance. That isn't one-sided. It cuts both ways.

Now, it isn't strange that suspicion should exist. Ever since the Bolshevist revolution 25 years ago, both America and Britain have fought vigorously to exclude an aggressive Communism and its propaganda and the two governments have declined to dissociate points of difference especially events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Second World war.

Has Given Rise To Friction

This situation naturally has given rise at times to friction between Moscow and the other two capitals. However, relations have been much more cordial since the beginning of the Russo-German conflict.

It is logical to expect that still more of this mutual distrust will disappear when the English-speaking Allies get into full battle action. Shoulder-to-shoulder fighting is calculated to dispel a lot of fog.

Naturally, there remains much to be done. From the Anglo-American standpoint, one stumbling block certainly is Communist political propaganda in their countries. They apparently are prepared to accept the full obligations of partnership in the war and in the post-war readjustment but are unwilling to accept the politicalism.

It is believed in some quarters here that Moscow would be willing to give guarantees that Russian money would not be used in America or Britain to spread Communism. Likely, the Moscow government also seeks assurances.

As I already have reported, all three Allies are busy with this problem of distrust. It is one of the great issues of the war and one upon which peace developments depend heavily.

London, Oct. 13-(AP)-The Germans have imposed "work or starve" edicts throughout conquered Europe in a hurry-up campaign to conscript 2,500,000 workers to add to the 6,000,000 already in Germany, the ministry of economic warfare said today.

France, the Netherlands and Belgium were said to be drawing chief attention from the Nazi labor recruiters, the ministry reported in summarizing advices received recently from the continent and through the exiled governments here.

The pressure being applied by France was reflected in a Vichy broadcast today which said Lucien Chassaigne, Vichy's director of propaganda for workers, warned Frenchmen yesterday that unless thousands volunteered quickly to work for Hitler he would requisition any employe in any factory "and transport him where he willbe most useful."

Conscription of skilled men has been particularly heavy in the Netherlands with Fritz Sauckel, German labor minister, demanding building trades and railworkers, the latest advices showed the Germans had conscripted 228,921 Netherlanders, all of whom were shipped to Germany.

In an effort to break up the Nazi forced labor scheme Allied governments have been urging employes to refuse to turn in lists of their workers. An official Belgian source said many were complying and that labor exchanges likewise were refusing to cooperate.

Netherlanders were advised to feign stupidity and sickness because the able-bodies are conscripted.

Although workers in occupied countries are near starvation, Germany was said to

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30.24 - 19319

have ordered the work week increased to 54 hours in all occupied countries. At the same time wages were reported cut below German scales as an inducement for workers to go to Germany.

"In addition to conscription of labor, Germany now is demanding the entire output of all factories in occupied Europe," the Belgian informant said.

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London, Oct. 13-(AP)-The Polish government in London said today that desertions of German officers and soldiers from troop trains crossing Poland to theRussian front had become so numerous that German authorities were forced to set up special systems of control. The deserters, it was said, have been discarding their uniforms and getting bac to Germany by applying to German labor officers recruiting Polish workers for labor in the Reich.

Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 13-(AP)-Arthur Seyz-Inquart, German commissioner for occupied Holland, told German Nazis at Arnhem today that these were the two main problems in the Netherlands: 1.-The maintenance of order and mobilization of resources for the German war effort; 2.-the preparation for reorganization and reconstruction of Europe.

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Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 13-(AP)-A Rome dispatch in a copy of theBerlin Boersen Zeitung received heretoday said that Giorgio Molfeino, president of the Italian Trade Federation, had been expelled ~~from the Fascist~~ party because he used his political-economic office "for personal benefit."

Stockholm, Oct. 13-(AP)-Adolf Hitler was reported here today to have sent a German army leader closely associated with the Black-shirted Elite Guard as commander of German troops in Denmark, replacing a commander who had become friendly with King Christian.

Reports coming out of Denmark indicated that a crisis there continued, with the nation's fate in the balance. King Christian's personal guard was reported strengthened and the entire royal family was said to have taken quarters in the royal palace to be together in the event of an attempted coup by Danish Nazis.

The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda said the former German commander in Denmark, General Luedke, was recalled after he had disarmed members of the Danish Free Corps at the king's request while they were home on leave from the Russian front. Their parades through Copenhagen had resulted in rioting.

The new commander is General von Hanneken.

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MALTA

VALLETTA, MALTA, OCT. 13-(AP)-MALTA, CALLED THE MOST BOMBED PLACE IN THE WORLD, WAS BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS SPOTS IN THE WORLD FOR AXIS RAIDERS TODAY AS THE BRITISH DEFENDERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND MARKED UP A 48-HOUR SCORE OF 37 AXIS PLANES DESTROYED.

30.29 - 19319

TWENTY-TWO WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY FOR A DAYLIGHT RECORD.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES FOLLOWING UP SUNDAY RAIDS LAUNCHED A VIOLENT ASSAULT AGAINST THE ISLAND SOON AFTER DAWN YESTERDAY AND BRITISH FIGHTERS SPENT MOST OF THE DAY RANGING THE AIR LANES LEADING TO THE SMALL, STURDY MEDITERRANEAN CITADEL.

A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING "THE ENEMY TOOK AN EVEN BIGGER BEATING FROM MALTA'S DEFENSES THAN IN ANY SINGLE DAY PREVIOUSLY."

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THE DEFENDERS ONCE SHOT DOWN 24 ENEMY PLANES IN 24 HOURS, BUT NEVER DURING THREE YEARS OF ATTACKS HAD THEY ACCOUNTED FOR 22 DURING A SINGLE PERIOD OF DAYLIGHT.

(IN THE PAST, VIOLENT AND CONTINUOUS AIR ATTACKS ON MALTA HAVE COINCIDED WITH THE MOVEMENT OF AXIS CONVOYS TO AFRICA AND THE RAIDS OF THE PAST TWO DAYS SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING MOVED ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO BOLSTER FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.)

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THE AIR RAID SIRENS ON MALTA HAVE SOUNDED MORE THAN 3,000 TIMES SINCE THE WAR STARTED AND MORE THAN 1,000 AXIS PLANES HAVE PLUNGED INTO THE SEA OR CRASHED ON ITS ROCKY SURFACE.

YESTERDAY'S BAG OF ENEMY PLANES CONSISTED OF TWELVE BOMBERS AND TEN FIGHTERS. SUNDAY THE AXIS RAIDERS VISITED THE ISLAND FIVE TIMES AND LOST 15 PLANES.

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ONLY ONE CIVILIAN WAS INJURED YESTERDAY, BUT A COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT SUNDAY'S LIST OF CASUALTIES HAD INCREASED BUT GAVE NO FIGURES. THE SUNDAY RAID, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WAS "IN GREATER STRENGTH THAN MALTA HAS KNOWN FOR MONTHS." MILITARY DAMAGE, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED AS SMALL.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN THE THIRD RAID YESTERDAY "OUR FIGHTERS FELL UPON THE ENEMY COMING OUT OF THE SUN A GOOD SITANCE OUT TO SEA AND MASSACRED THEM. HALF A BOMBER FORCE WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA, WITH FIVE OF THEIR ESCORT, AND OTHERS LIMPED HOME." NOT A SINGLE ENEMY AIRCRAFT REACHED MALTA'S COAST.

CAIRO -- NITE LEAD MALTA MEDITERRANEAN X X X TWO ESCAPED.
(BERLIN CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF 15 BRITISH PLANES AND REPORTED THE LOSS OF 10 AXIS AIRCRAFT IN BATTLES DEVELOPING IN "NON-STOP" RAIDS ON THE MALTESE AIRDROMES. ROME CHIMED IN WITH THE CLAIMS OF 15 SPITFIRES DOWNED, BUT DID NOT MENTION AZIS LOSES AND SAID ALSO IN ADDITION THAT AXIS FIGHTERS SHOT TWO FOUR-ENGINED AMERICAN BOMBERS DOWN OUT OF FORMATION NEAR TOBRUK MONDAY AND THAT AN ITALIAN ENGINEER UNIT BAGGED ANOTHER FROM THE GROUND.)

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ALLIED HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AGAIN ATTACKED TOBRUK'S SHIPPING AND HARBOR FACILITIES LAST NIGHT. BOMBS BURST ON THE MAIN JETTIES, FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE DOCK AREA AND A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A SMALL VESSEL.
NEAR ELDABA, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHT POSITIONS WERE BOMBED AND NIGHT FIGHTERS SHOT UP TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN THE VICINITY. OTHER RAIDS WERE MADE ON SALUM AND ALONG THE COAST.

NIGHT LEAD RAF

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS RETURNED TO ACTION LAST NIGHT AFTER A WEEK'S WEATHER-ENFORCED INACTIVITY AND CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS ON NORTHERN GERMANY. THE AIR MINISTRY DID NOT SAY WHAT PARTICULAR TARGETS WERE HIT IN THE RENEWED ASSAULTS BUT THE GERMAN RADIO IDENTIFIED THEM AS "SEVERAL BALTIC TOWNS" AND SOME POINTS ON THE NORTH SEA. THE LAST PREVIOUS NIGHT RAID BY THE RAF WAS ON OCTOBER 6, WHEN OSNABRUCK WAS THE MAIN TARGET.
TWO PLANES WERE LOST IN THE NIGHTS OPERATIONS. #

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LONDON-- FIRST ADD SMUTS X X X GIVEN.
"I AM CONVINCED, WITH THE RESOURCES WE NOW COMMAND, VICTORY SHOULD BE OURS IF WE FOLLOW THE RIGHT STRATEGY WITH THE UTMOST ENERGY.
"WITH THE GRAND AMERICAN EFFORT COMING INTO FULL SWING WE ENTER UPON A NEW PHASE WHERE THE DEFENSIVE CAN BE REPLACED BY THE OFFENSIVE, AND THE WAR CAN BE PREVENTED FROM DRAGGING ON ENDLESSLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL MATERIAL APPARATUS OF OUR CIVILIZATION.
"THIS SWITCH-OVER WILL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF WAR AND THEREFORE DESERVES OUR MOST CAREFUL PLANNING. AFRICA IS EMERGING MORE AND MORE AS THE DOMINANT FEATURE IN OUR WAR STRATEGY."
SMUTS SAID HE ALSO EXPECTED TO DISCUSS HERE "THE WINNING OF THE PEACE TO FOLLOW THE WINNING OF THE WAR."
THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER LAST VISITED BRITAIN IN 1934, BUT HE SAW CHURCHILL IN CAIRO LAST AUGUST DURING THE LATTER'S TRIP TO MOSCOW.

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MOSCOW, OCT. 13-(AP)- THE DECREE ABOLISHING POLITICAL COMMISARS IN THE RED ARMY HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO THE RED FLEET, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT.
INSTEAD OF THE COMMISSARS FOR POLITICAL MATTERS WILL BE APPOINTED ON ALL SHIPS AND IN NAVAL SHORE DETACHMENTS, THE BROADCAST SAID. #

London, Oct. 13-(AP)-~~Kenneth Pearson,~~ member of an RAF ground crew, today picked up his .45 revolver to demonstrate a gangster film scene to two WAAFS.
The gunman in the film had put a bullet in the revolver, spun the cylinder and then taken a five-to-one chance against death by holding the barrel against his head and pressing the trigger.
"Be sporting," the real life soldier told one of the WAAFS, handing her the revolver. "take a chance."

When the girl refused Pearson flicked the cyl[illegible] with one bullet in it and took the five-to-one chance. There was a blindin[illegible]sh. Pearson slid from his chair dead.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT 13-(AP)- PRIVATE ARTHUR J. MENDELKOW OF (123 COFFEY ST.,) BROOKLYN, WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH RESCUING A CHILD FROM A BURNING HOUSE AND WITH MAKING A GALLANT BUT FUTILE EFFORT TO SAVE THE CHILDS MOTHER.

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AT AN INQUEST INTO THE MOTHER'S DEATH, MENDELKOW'S FEAT WAS DISCLOSED WINDOW TO PEOPLE IN THE STREET BELOW AND HE PASSED THE CHILD OUT OF A MOTHER BUT WAS DRIVEN BACK BY THE FLAMES AND THEN ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE

LONDONBERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT. 13-(AP)- CAPT. W.J.LARSON, U.S. COMMANDANT OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS BASE HERE SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CAMP 14 MONTHS AGO, RELINQUISHED COMMAND TODAY TO CAPT. VAN LEAR KIRKMAN, NATIVE OF TENNESSEE AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP WYOMING.
ADDRESSING THE COMMAND AT A CEREMONY IN THE RECEPTION HALL CAPT. LARSON SAID THAT WHEN HE CAME WITH A HANDFUL OF MEN THE SITE OF THE EXTENSIVE CAMP WAS A QUAGMIRE.
"THE FIRST GROUP ARRIVED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT, AND THERE WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A CUP OF COFFEE TO OFFER THOSE EARLY COMERS ," HE SAID. "NOW THE CAMP YIELDS TO NONE IN PRIDE OF PLACE." #

Vichy, Oct. 13-(AP)-The militarycommentator of Paris Soir, whoseVichy edition is the largest newspaper in unoccupied France, predicted today that the Germans may withdraw from some hardwon positions along the Russian front and fall back on a winterline, or eastern wall.
The commentator, Henry Bidoux, said "we do not know on what positions this fortified line is to beestablished. It is very evident that it will not cling to the twists and turns of the front." He said that the principle of not yielding an inch of ground was outmoded and that "abandoning ground for tactical reasons has become current."

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VICHY, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE EXILED RIFF WARRIOR CHIEFTAIN, ABD EL KRIM, HAS PROCLAIMED HIMSELF A VICHY LOYALIST.

ABD EL KRIM IS IN BANISHMENT ON THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLAND OF REUNION.

30.24-19321

NEAR MADAGASCAR, A PRISONER OF THE FRENCH SINCE A REVOLT BY HIS MOROCCAN ARAB TRIBE COLLAPSED IN 1926. OCT 14 1942

(IF THE RIFF LEADER, WHO SUCCEEDED AGAINST SPAIN IN 1923 BEFORE TAKING ON FRANCE IN A COSTLY STRUGGLE THE NEXT YEAR, ACTUALLY HAS PLEDGED LOYALTY TO VICHY IT MIGHT BE AN ATTEMPT TO TRADE A VOW OF ALLEGIANCE FOR HIS FREEDOM.)

Chief of State Petain, after a meeting with Pierre Laval, presided at a session of high French authorities to hear a report from governor-general Nouaihetes of French Somaliland, on the situation at Jibuti. Nouaihetes arrived here yesterday after a flight from the French East African colony which has been blockaded by the British since the conquest of Italy's neighboring possessions.

ANKARA, TURKEY, OCT 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A WELL-INFORMED MILITARY OBSERVER WHO JUST ARRIVED HERE FROM AN EXTENDED TRIP IN GREECE SAID TODAY THAT ITALIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WERE TRYING TO CURB A SPREADING GREEK REVOLT BY EXECUTION, DEPORTATION, AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

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THE OBSERVER, WHO ALSO TRAVELED IN BULGARIA, TOLD THIS STORY:

THE ITALIANS AND BULGARIANS ARE ATTEMPTING TO CREATE A TINY SEPARATE STATE IN THE PINDUS MOUNTAINS NEAR THE ALBANIAN BORDER, THE RUMANIANS CLAIMING THAT MANY GREEKS THERE ARE OF RUMANIAN BLOOD.

ALL THE EFFORTS OF BOTH NATIONS TO CONTROL THE GREEKS ARE BEING OPPOSED, AND THE ITALIANS ARE USING BOTH UNDERHANDED AND OUTRIGHT MEANS OF PUTTING DOWN RESISTANCE. SOME GREEK LEADERS RECENTLY DEPORTED TO ITALY INCLUDED MEMBERS OF AN OLD PATRIOT FAMILY, THE AVEROFFS.

AMONG 40 OTHER GREEKS DEPORTED FROM THE PATRAS AND KALAMATA REGIONS WAS A FORMER ECONOMY MINISTER NAMED COSTOPOULOS.

ALONG THE YUGOSLAV BORDER GREEK GUERRILLAS, INCLUDING MANY ARMY OFFICERS, ARE WORKING WITH SERBIAN BANDS SERVING UNDER THE YUGOSLAV LEADER, GENERAL DRAGSA MIHAILOVICH, AND IN ONE RECENT ENGAGEMENT IN MACEDONIA THESE GREEK PATRIOTS KILLED 20 ITALIANS.

30.24-19321

IN BULGARIA THIS OBSERVER SAID A LARGE NUMBER OF MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS RECENTLY WERE MADE IN THE BLACK SEA PORTS OF VARNA AND BURGAS, AND AT THE DANUBE PORT CITY OF RUSE--ALL POINTS WHERE THE GERMANS ARE BUSY ORGANIZING THEIR BLACK SEA SUPPLY ROUTES TO THE NAZI ARMIES FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA. OCT 14 1942

New Delhi, Oct. 13-(AP)-Blenheim bombers of the RAF made a successful attack on military barracks at the Japanese base at Kalewa in northwestern Burma onSunday, the RAF reported today.

"Bombs were seen to fall in the g target area but clouds prevented full observation of thex results," reported a communique. It also said a British plane scored a direct hit Sunday on an enemy merchant ship off the west Burma coast. No British planes were lost in these attacks. OCT 14 1942

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters--Add awards.

Capt. Blanton received his award for an action the Darwin area, June 14, when as pilot of a P-40 fighter which intercepted a large formation of enemy planes he shot down one Japanese Zero after a fierce engagement. He had received a Silver Star when he led the fighter planes which intercepted nine Japanese bombers and six Zeros over eastern Java Feb. 18. Capt. Blanton shot down one bomber and maneuvered the flight so other members were able to shoot down the other eight bombers and one of the Zeros.

Second Lieut. Johnson was piloting a P-40 over Horn Island off northern Australia on March 14 when he was intercepted by a formation of enemy planes. He shot down one Zero in a hard battle.

Previously he was awarded the Silver Star for an action over Darwin June 15 when he attacked 27 Japanese bombers and placed bursts in several of them. He continued his attack even when one motor was crippled and finally was forced to use his parachute when the plane caught fire. He walked through swamps and jungle country for six days to reach his base. OCT 14 1942

Chungking--add Chiang

The generalissimo's message was in reply to one from General Marshall in connection with the 31st anniversary of the Chinese republic. The message to Washington said:

"The warmth and sincerity of your message on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the republic moves the entire Chinese army and nation.

"May China and America, shoulder to shoulder, soon restore the peace of the Pacific so that our two peoples may fulfill their responsibilities and duties as permanent guardians of the freedom of all races."

CHUNGKING, CHINA, OCT. 13-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY:

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA THE ENTIRE NATION REJOICED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE A VOLUNTARY MOVE TO RELINQUISH EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

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FURTHERMORE, THE RINGING OF THE LIBERTY BELL IN INDEPENDENCE HALL TO COMMEMORATE CHINA'S LIBERTY DAY FINDS RESOUNDING ECHOES IN EVERY CHINESE HEART OF GOODWILL AND FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

THESE TRIBUTES WILL DO MORE TO UPHOLD THE MORALE OF OUR PEOPLE IN THE CONTINUING RESISTANCE THAN ANYTHING ELSE COULD POSSIBLY DO.

I PERSONALLY AM SO DEEPLY MOVED BY THIS BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING GESTURE THAT I CANNOT FIND WORDS ADEQUATE TO EXPRESS MY FEELING.

AS A BOY THE VERY WORDS LIBERTY BELL AND INDEPENDENCE HALL FIRED MY IMAGINATION AND MADE A PROFOUND AND LASTING IMPRESSION ON MY MIND.

THROUGHOUT MY STRUGGLE TO SECURE NATIONAL FREEDOM FOR CHINA I HAVE CONTINUOUSLY DREAMED OF THE DAY WHEN SHE WOULD ASSUME THE FULL STATURE OF AN INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC NATION.

TODAY THIS IDEAL HAS BEEN REALIZED.

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FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART I THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPERB AND INSPIRED LEADERSHIP AND MORAL COURAGE IN ASSISTING CHINA TO GAIN EQUALITY AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS.

I ASSURE YOU THAT CHINA WON'T FAIL YOU IN OUR JOINT TASK OF SECURING FREEDOM FOR ALL MANKIND. (END.)

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD AWARDS (MOVED IN NIGHT REPORT) XXX BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ALL AWARDS WERE FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

SERGT. VAN EGERY AND SERGT.WHEATLEY RECEIVED THEIR DECORATIONS FOR ACTION OVER THE SOLOMON ISLANDS JULY 17. THE PLANE ON WHICH THEY WERE GUNNERS WAS INTERCEPTED BY THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER GUADALCANAL AND IN THE FOLLOWING ENGAGEMENT THEY SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES, ENABLING THEIR PLANE TO RETURN SAFELY TO ITS BASE WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION.

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BOTH VAN EGERY AND WHEATLEY HAD BEEN AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR PARTICIPATION IN A BOMBING MISSION LED BY BRIG.GEN.RALPH ROYCE FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE PHILIPPINES, DURING WHICH WIDESPREAD DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.

CAPT.KRUZEL WON HIS OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR A DARING BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSION OVER PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, FEB. 17. THE FLIGHT THROUGH EXTREMELY BAD WEATHER TO REACH AN ENEMY-OCCUPIED AIRFIELD AND DESPITE ATTACKS BY ENEMY FIGHTERS BOMBED THEAIRDROME. DURING THE ENCOUNTER, CAPT.KRUZEL SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

CAPT.KRUZEL HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR EARLIER FOR AN ATTACK ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AT REMBANG, JAVA, MARCH 1, AND THE STRAFING AND SINKING OF BARGES LOADED WITH JAPANESE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. HE CARRIED OUT THESE MISSIONS DESPITE A DIRECT HIT ON HIS PLANE BY A LARGE CALIBER SHELL.

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SECOND LIEUT.LANDERS WON HIS AWARD FOR AN ACTION OVER DARWIN JULY 30 WHILE WITH A FLIGHT OF FIGHTERS SENT OUT TO INTERCEPT 27 ENEMY BOMBERS AND 15 ZEROS. LANDERS OBSERVED THREE JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKING HIS FLIGHT LEADER FROM THE REAR AND, GOING TO THE OFFICER'S AID, SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND SCATTERED THE OTHERS. HE HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR PREVIOUSLY FOR A LONE ATTACK ON ENEMY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY ZEROS

30.24-19323

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OVER DARWIN IN WHICH HE SHOT DOWN TWO BOMBERS.

MAJOR HUBBARD LED A FLIGHT OF BOMBERS AGAINST BUNA JULY 25 DURING WHICH THEY WERE ATTACKED BY ZEROS. HIS CITATION SAID THAT BY COOL AND CAPABLE MANEUVERING HE WARDED OFF THE ENEMY ATTACKS. TWO OF THE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN. A FEW HOURS LATER HE LED ANOTHER BOMBER FORMATION TO THE SAME AREA AND ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY. HE HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR AN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA APRIL 25 WHEN HE TOOK OFF DURING A RAID ON HIS AIRFIELD AND COMPLETED A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST THE ENEMY DESPITE ATTACKS BY A SUPERIOR NUMBER OF PLANES.

CAPT.HABBARSTAD RECEIVED HIS AWARD FOR BRILLIANT ACTION IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE MAY 8, IN WHICH HE PILOTED A FLYING FORTRESS IN A RAID ON A STRONG CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY WARSHIPS. AFTER THE BOMB RELEASE FAILED ON THE FIRST RUN, HE MADE ANOTHER RUN THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BRACKETED A 15,000-TON TRANSPORT WITH BOMBS. DESPITE A FUEL SHORTAGE AND BAD WEATHER, HE BROUGHT HIS FORTRESS BACK TO THE AUSTRALIAN COAST, WHERE HE ORDERED THE CREW TO PARACHUTE TO SAFETY WHILE HE REMAINED WITH THE PLANE. WHEN ALL BUT ONE ENGINE FAILED, HABBARSTAD JUMPED TOO.

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HABBARSTAD HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR LEADING A FORMATION OF FORTRESSES IN A RAID FEB. 24 IN WHICH TWO LARGE ENEMY TRANSPORTS WERE DESTROYED IN THE MACASSAR STRAITS.

FIRST LIEUT.HOLDRIDGE WON HIS AWARD FOR A BOMBING RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, JUNE 1. DESPITE ENGINE TROUBLE AND BAD WEATHER HOLDRIDGE REACHED THE TARGET AREA, BUT RELEASED ONLY PART OF HIS BOMBS ON THE FIRST RUN. DESPITE ATTACKS BY ZEROS, HE MADE A SECOND RUN SUCCESSFULLY, SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND SCATTERED THE OTHERS.

30.24-19323

HOLDRIDGE WORE THE SILVER STAR FOR ANOTHER ACTION OVER RABAUL IN WHICH HE COMPLETED HIS MISSION IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ATTACKS BY 20 ENEMY PLANES.

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SECOND LIEUT.DRAKE WAS NAVIGATOR IN A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH FOUND THE AIRPORT AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, OBSCURED BY CLOUDS AND FEW AROUND FOR 30 MINUTES UNTIL ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SHOWED THE POSITION OF THE TARGET. A LOW APPROACH WAS MADE AND BOMBS DROPPED DIRECTLY ON THE GUN POSITIONS, THE CITATION SAID. HE WON HIS SILVER STAR FOR AN ACTION OVER A JAVA AIRDROME FEB. 8 WHEN, IN ADDITION TO NAVIGATING THE PLANE, HE DIRECTED THE GUNNERS IN FIGHTING OFF THE ATTACKS OF NINE ZERO FIGHTERS.

SERGT.WIFLEY WAS GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS DURING A RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN RABAUL HARBOR AUG. 12, WHEN THE FORMATION WAS ATTACKED BY EIGHT ZEROS BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE BOMBING RUN. SERGT.WIFLEY REMAINED AT HIS POST AND PERFORMED HIS DUTIES "WITH GREAT BRAVERY," THE CITATION SAID. FOUR SHIPS WERE EITHER SUNK OR BADLY DAMAGED IN THE RAID AND THREE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN. WIFLEY HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING APRIL 10 IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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NEW YORK, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE AIRMEN WOULD STAGE "A UNIQUE AIR PAGEANT" NEXT SUNDAY MORNING OVER THE CAPITAL BY FLYING A NUMBER OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED FROM THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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THE DOMEI DISPATCH SAID BOEING B-17 "FLYING FORTRESSES," DOUGLAS AND MARTIN BOMBERS, AND CURTISS AND BUFFALO FIGHTER PLANES WOULD BE IN THE FLIGHT, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS PART OF A FESTIVAL TO RAISE FUNDS FOR

FAMILIES OF JAPANESE WAR DEAD.

AFTER GENERAL DOOLITTLE'S "SHANGRI-LA" AIRMEN ATTACKED TOKYO AND OTHER CITIES LAST APRIL 18, A RAID IN WHICH NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, THE JAPANESE PUT ON PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SOME SMASHED PROPELLERS AND OTHER AIRPLANE EQUIPMENT WHICH THEY CLAIMED WERE ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF ONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES.

NIGHT LEAD PRESS

CX (ASKED)

OCT 14 1942

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS DECREED TODAY THAT "ALL ORGANS OF PUBLICATION AND ADVERTISING" WERE TO BE "COORDINATED FOR THE SERVICE OF BRAZIL," DURING THE WAR.

THE DECREE GAVE CONTROL OF THE PRESS TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND INTERIOR, WHEREAS SUCH AUTHORITY HAD BEEN HELD SINCE JAN. 1, 1940, BY AN AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENT OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

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VIOLATIONS OF CENSORSHIP OR OPPOSITION TO EXECUTION OF THE DECREE ARE TO BE TRIED BY A TRIBUNAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

MAJOR JOSE ANTONIO COELHO DOS REIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA, SAID THE DECREE WAS MERELY A MOVE FOR BETTER COORDINATION OF NEWS BECAUSE, HE SAID, UNDER THE EXISTING SETUP VARIOUS STATE AND MUNICIPAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENTS AND CENSORSHIP BOARDS WERE NOT CLOSELY INTEGRATED.

HE EXPLAINED THERE WOULD BE NO CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF NEWSPAPERS OR FOREIGN DOMESTIC NEWS AGENCIES, THE CORRESPONDENTS CONTINUING TO BE RESPONSIBLE TO HIS FEDERAL DEPARTMENT WHICH NOW IS MORE CLOSELY LINKED TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND INTERIOR.

THE NEW DECREE GAVE THESE AUTHORIZATIONS TO THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND INTERIOR:

"TO BAN THE PUBLICATION OF SUBJECTS CONSIDERED INCONVENIENT TO THE INTERESTS, AGREEMENTS, AND ORDER OF THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY;

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"TO DECIDE ON THE PUBLICATION AND PROPAGANDA WHICH, IN VIEW OF THE STATE OF WAR, IS USEFUL IN INCREASING THE HARMONY OF PEOPLES OF THE CONTINENT, IN THE SPIRITUAL MOBILIZATION OF BRAZILIANS, AND IN A CLEAR ELUCIDATION OF THE POLITICAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE;

"TO ASSIST IN THE ORGANIZATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENTS;

"TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS IN THAT FIELD;

"TO MAKE UNIFORM THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS TODAY REITERATED HIS INTENTION TO COOPERATE IN THE DEFENSE AND SOLIDARITY OF THE CONTINENT DESPITE "CERTAIN INCIDENTS" WHICH LED HIM TO POSTPONE HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON OPENING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE'S ANNUAL MEETING, HE SAID:

"WE CANNOT FORGET THAT WE BELONG TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE AMERICAS AND THAT WE SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DEMOCRACY WHICH THEY ACCEPTED.

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"CIRCUMSTANCES AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DAILY EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY OF TIGHTENING OUR BONDS OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE REST OF THE CONTINENT. CHILE CANNOT EXCLUDE ITSELF ROM COLLECTIVE SACRIFICES."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD POSTPONED HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES

30.24-19325

AND OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF INCIDENTS WHICH WERE DUE TO "ERRONEOUS INFORMATION" AND WHICH "EVERYONE HOPES WILL BE CLEARED UP VERY QUICKLY."

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"I HAVE RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS TELLING OF THE ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS OF THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN NATION AND THESE SURELY HAVE PRODUCED A DISAGREEABLE ATMOSPHERE WHICH PREVENTS THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE FROM REALIZING HIS HOPES FOR INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF RESPECT OWED TO THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE," HE SAID.

THIS REFERRED TO A STATEMENT MADE IN BOSTON LAST THURSDAY BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES THAT TWO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PRESUMABLY ARGENTINA DND CHILE, WERE BEING USED AS BASES FOR NAZI AGENTS.

MEANWHILE, THE CHILEAN CABINET MET AND UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE P PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN POSTPONING HIS TRIP.

THE U.S. EMBASSY ANNOUNCED IT HAD CANCELLED A WAR RELIEF BENEFIT SCHEDULED TO BE HELD BY THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN CHILE THURSDAY.

FOLLOW WASHINGTON -- CHILE

OCT 14 1942

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS OF CHILE HAS POSTPONED THE VISIT HE HAD PLANNED TO MAKE TO ARGENTINA IN CONNECTION WITH HIS NOW-DEFERRED TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE HAS SO INFORMED ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENT, RAMON S. CASTILLO.

SASKATOON, SASK., OCT. 13-(AP)-EIGHT HUNDRED MEN RANGING FROM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO SUN-BRONZED ONTARIO FARMERS AND BURLY FRENCH-CANADIAN LUMBERMEN POURED INTO SASKATOON TODAY IN THE GREATEST HARVEST EXCURSION TO NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN SINCE 1928.

THEY CAME DRESSED IN COLLEGE TWEEDS, IN BUSINESS SUITS AND OXFORDS, IN HEAVY WINDBREAKERS AND HOB-NAILED BOOTS. SOME WORE FUR-LINED PARKAS. OTHERS CARRIED HEAVY LOGGING BOOTS SLUNG OVER SHOULDERS.

30.24-19325

NEW RECORDS IN PLACEMENT OF WORKERS WERE REGISTERED BY OFFICIALS OF THE HARVEST LABOR COMMITTEE. WITHIN FOUR HOURS, 95 PER CENT OF THE MEN HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO JOBS, AND GIVEN TRANSPORTATION VOUCHERS TO 60 RURAL DISTRICTS.

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MONTREAL, OCT. 13-(AP)-CORPORAL BERNIE ABRAHAMS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF TORONTO WHO HAD RETURNED HERE FROM BRITAIN TOLD THIS STORY TONIGHT OF AN AIR RAID WARDEN TRYING TO HUSTLE AN ENGLISH WOMAN OUT OF HER HOME INTO A SHELTER DURING A BOMBING:

"WAIT TILL I FIND ME TEETH,' THE WOMAN SAID.

"'WHAT DO YOU THINK THEY'RE DROPPING, LADY, SANDWICHES?'"

OTTAWA, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED:

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PILOT OFFICER LIONEL VERNON OSMAN SMITH, SON OF MRS. JOSEPHINE THOMSON OF 604 CINCINNATI ST., EL PASO, TEX., WAS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

WARRANT OFFICER JOHN HOWARD PATTERSON, SON OF MRS. J.B. PATTERSON OF 1641 LUNT AVE., CHICAGO, WAS LISTED AS MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED IN AIR OPERATIONS.

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LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS WAS SGT. LAWRENCE DANIEL PATRICK BARLOW, SON OF LUKE BARLOW, BURKE, S.D.

OTTAWA, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED SGT. WARREN HENRY RIDDER, SON OF JOHN RIDDER, 30-32 32ND ST., ASTORIA, N.Y., WAS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., OCT 13-(AP)-THE ESCAPE OF TWO GERMAN OFFICERS, PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN THE NEARBY PRISON CAMP, AND THEIR RECAPTURE SHORTLY AFTERWARD WITHIN A MILE OF THE CAMP WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE INCIDENT OCCURRED SUNDAY.

MONTREAL, OCT. 13-(AP)-PRIVATE JACK FOWLER OF ONTARIO, ONE OF THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS WHO ATTACKED DIEPPE AUG. 19, SAID TONIGHT THAT FRENCH RESIDENTS OF THE CITY "TOLD OUR MEN THAT THE GERMANS HAD

APPARENTLY RECEIVED ADVANCE WORD OF OUR INTENTIONS FOR THEY BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS FOR TWO DAYS BEFORE THE RAID TOOK PLACE."

FOWLER WHO SUFFERED A SHATTERED ARM AND LEG IN THE ENGAGEMENT AND HAS BEEN INVALIDED HOME, SAID "I SURE WOULD LIKE TO BE IN THERE WHEN WE MAKE THE PERMANENT LANDING."

NEWPRINT

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MONTREAL, OCT. 13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION OF NINE NEWSPRINT MILLS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE TO RELEASE 50,000 HORSEPOWER FOR WAR INDUSTRIES WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT FOLLOWING CONFERENCES BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE AND POWER CONTROLLER H.J.SYMINGTON.

THE CURTAILMENT GOES INTO EFFECT TOMORROW, SAID AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

THE MILLS AFFECTED BY THE CURTAILMENT ORDER ARE: THE BEAUPRE MILL OF ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY,

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LIMITED; THE GRAND MERE, SHAWINIGAN FALLS AND THREE RIVERS MILLS OF CONSOLIDATED PAPER CORPORATION, LIMITED; THE QUEBEC MILL OF ANGLO-CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED; THE DONNACONA PAPER COMPANY LIMITED MILL AT DONNACONA; THE DONOHUE BROTHERS MILL AT LA MALBAIE; THE THREE RIVERS MILL OF THE ST.LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS COMPANY; AND THE THREE RIVERS MILL OF CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY THE PERCENTAGE REDUCTION AT THE MILLS CONCERNED, NOR DID IT SAY EXACTLY WHAT PROVISION HAD BEEN MADE TO FILL ORDERS AFFECTED BY THE CURTAILMENT, EXCEPT THAT THEY WOULD BE "TRANSFERRED TO OTHER MILLS FROM WHICH POWER IS NOT REQUIRED FOR WAR INDUSTRIES." THIS IS SIMILAR TO THE PROVISION MADE WHEN THE OUTPUT OF ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY MILL AT THOROLD, ONT., WAS CURTAILED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IT EVIDENT THAT MANPOWER CONSIDERATIONS RANKED WITH THE SAVING IN POWER IN MAKING THE CURTAILMENT. THE WORDING OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "PART OF THE MANPOWER" OF THE MILLS WOULD BE RELEASED FOR WAR INDUSTRY INDICATED THAT THE CURTAILMENT WOULD TAKE THE FORM OF THE SHUTTING DOWN OF SOME MACHINES IN EACH MILL RATHER THAN IN STOPPING THE MILLS FOR PART OF EACH WEEK.

IT DID NOT SAY, HOWEVER, HOW MANY MEN WOULD BE DIVERTED TO OTHER INDUSTRIES BY THE MOVE, MENTIONING SPECIFICALLY ONLY THE 50,000 HORSEPOWER SAVING.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT QUOTED NEWSPRINT CONTROLLER R.L.WELDON AS SAYING THAT ANY FURTHER REDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR PLANTS ARE MORE ACCURATELY KNOWN. WELDON ESTIMATED FUTURE POWER CURTAILMENTS WOULD BE SIMILAR IN SIZE TO THE ONE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE CURTAILMENT WAS IN ADDITION TO READJUSTMENTS ALREADY MADE IN A NUMBER OF QUEBEC MILLS WHEREBY EACH MILL IS SHUTTING DOWN ONE DAY OUT OF SEVEN ON STAGGERED DAYS RATHER THAN ALL ON SUNDAY SO AS TO SPREAD THE POWER LOAD MORE EVENLY OVER EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK. AN ESTIMATED 40,000 HORSEPOWER HAS BEEN SAVED BY THE STAGGERING.

AFL CONVENTION

BY JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

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TORONTO, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FAVORS AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE WITH THE CIO BUT HAS DECLARED WAR ON THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AND THURMAN ARNOLD, THE ANTI-TRUST CHIEF OF THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE THREE SUBJECTS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERATION'S CONVENTION YESTERDAY BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE AND ALL WERE APPROVED BY A VOICE VOTE WITHOUT DISSENT.

ONE REPORT CONDEMNED ARNOLD FOR HIS ANTI-TRUST SUITS AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR AND ASKED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE

30.24-19327

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INVESTIGATE "TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER MR. THURMAN ARNOLD HAS EXPLOITED THE PRESTIGE OF HIS PUBLIC OFFICE FOR HIS OWN MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL GAIN."

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(ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE SAID LAST NIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY: "I DON'T SEE WHY THEY WANT TO INVESTIGATE MR. ARNOLD, WHO IS SIMPLY DOING HIS DUTY. HOWEVER, I'D BE GLAD TO HOLD AN INVESTIGATION--IT WOULD SHOW WHAT AN EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICIAL MR. ARNOLD IS. HE HITS THEM ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TABLE.")

THE REPORT WAS NOT IN USUAL RESOLUTION FORM BUT WAS DRAFTED BY THE COMMITTEE AS COMMENT UPON AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT DEALING WITH ANTI-TRUST ACTIONS BROUGHT BY ARNOLD AGAINST LABOR UNIONS.

BESIDES RECOMMENDING AN INVESTIGATION OF ARNOLD BY BIDDLE, IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE PRESENT THE TWO REPORTS--THAT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE AND THAT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL--TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

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THE REPORT ON THE CIO APPROVED THE RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS, BEGINNING NEXT MONTH, "SO THAT UNITY CAN BE RE-ESTABLISHED UNDER THE BANNER OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR."

IT ADDED THAT THE PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE MADE MORE DIFFICULT IF MEMBERSHIP RAIDING CONTINUED AND "WE THEREFORE URGENTLY RECOMMEND THAT THIS CONVENTION APPROVE AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE AS AN ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH AND SINCERITY."

THE COMMITTEE REPORT ITSELF, AND THE BRIEF DISCUSSION ON THE FLOOR PRIOR TO ITS ADOPTION, DID NOT DISCLOSE WHAT FORM SUCH AN ARMISTICE WOULD TAKE OR HOW IT WOULD BE ACHIEVED SO FAR AS JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES WERE CONCERNED. CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY HAS PROPOSED ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING SUCH DISPUTES.

A THIRD REPORT BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE SAID "THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS RESULTING FROM LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER EFFORTS OF THE FEDERATION, CONTINUES TO PRESENT IMPORTANT DEFICIENCIES AND SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

"THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT INDICATES THAT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS STILL VICTIMIZED BY THE PREJUDICE OF SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS OF THE BOARD AND BY ERRONEOUS DECISIONS OF THE BOARD ITSELF GROWING OUT OF ITS ABSOLUTE POWER TO DETERMINE WHAT FORM AND STRUCTURE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION IN THIS COUNTRY SHOULD TAKE."

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SPEAKERS, INCLUDING PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN AND JOHN P. FREY, SECRETARY OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, VEHEMENTLY ASSAILED THE BOARD, DECLARING IT WAS CAUSING TURMOIL AMONG WEST COAST SHIPYARD WORKERS AND ELSEWHERE BY ORDERING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ELECTIONS EVEN AFTER THE FAL UNIONS HAD OBTAINED AGREEMENTS WITH EMPLOYERS.

ELECTIONEERING BY RIVAL CIO UNIONS, THE SPEAKERS SAID, ENGENDERED BITTERNESS AND HURT THE WAR PROGRAM.

IN ITS LONG REPORT DEALING WITH ARNOLD, THE FEDERATION'S RESOLUTION COMMITTEE SAID:

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". . . WE WITNESSED THE ASTOUNDING SPECTACLE OF A PUBLIC SERVANT, DRAWING HIS SALARY FROM THE PUBLIC FUNDS UNDER COVER OF BEING A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, DEVOTING AS MUCH, IF NOT MORE, TIME TOWARD APPEARANCES BEFORE WIDELY PUBLICIZED LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES THAT MAY NOT EVEN HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING MATTERS CONNECTED WITH ANTI-TRUST, TRAVELING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AS A STAR ATTRACTION OF COMMERCIAL LECTURE BUREAUS, AND WRITING A STEADY FLOW OF ARTICLES THAT ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN MANY COMMERCIAL MAGAZINES,

AS HE DOES IN PRESENTING LEGAL ARGUMENTS BEFORE LEGAL TRIBUNALS."

TORONTO, 1ST NITE LD X X X THE WAR EFFORT.
THE REPORT ON THE WAR LABOR BOARD APPROVED OF THE WORK OF THAT TRI-PARTITE AGENCY, IN WHICH THE PUBLIC, INDUSTRY, AND LABOR ARE EQUALLY REPRESENTED. "WE," SAID THE REPORT, "HAVE NOT AGREED WITH ALL DECISIONS UP TO DATE BUT THE REMEDY FOR THAT LIES IN INFORMED AGGRESSIVE REPRESENTATION AND PRESENTATION OF CASES."

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, COLLEGE-EDUCATED NEGRO DELEGATED OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, MADE A PLEA IN BEHALF OF A RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A MINORITIES COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD HANDLE SPECIFIC CASES OF DISCRIMINATION. HE COMPLAINED THAT SOME NATIONAL UNIONS OF THE AFL WOULD NOT ACCEPT NEGROES, ALTHOUGH IN SOME CASES NO PROHIBITION CAN BE FOUND INTHEIR CONSTITUTIONS.

RANDOLPH SAID CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH SUPPORTED HIS CONTENTION THAT RACE DISCRIMINATION, BASED ON IGNORANCE AND FEAR, HELD BACK WHITES AS WELL AS NEGROES. HE DECLARED THAT "CULTURALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY THE SOUTH WAS THE MOST BACKWARD SPOT IN AMERICA. THE WORKERS MAKE A CAREER OF BEING WHITE. THE WHITE WORKER IS DOWN ECONOMICALLY BECAUSE HE KEEPS THE BLACK WORKER DOWN. HE CAN'T GET UP BECAUSE HE WON'T LET THE BLACKS UP." HE ASSERTED THAT OFFICIALS OF THE AFL KNEW THAT THE REPORT BROUGHT IN BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, IN LIEU OF HIS RESOLUTION, WAS A "SMOKE SCREEN" BECAUSE THEY DID NOT HAVE THE COURAGE TO FACE THE ISSUE.

NO ANSWER WAS MADE TO RANDOLPH'S REMARKS, AND THE CONVENTION APPROVED THE COMMITTEE REPORT, WHICH ACKNOWLEDGED A DEGREE OF DISCRIMINATION EXISTED. THAT THE AFL HAD PIONEERED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGROES, AND EXPRESSED "APPROVAL" OF THE RECENT EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT INTENDED TO ACCOMPLISH THE PRAISEWORTHY ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE WAGE EARNERS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES."

FOE IS LANDING ON GUADALCANAL AFTER SHELLING OF U. S. POSITIONS; U. S. PLANS 7,500,000 ARMY IN 1943

OCT 15 1942

MAJOR CONFLICT SEEN DEVELOPING IN SOLOMONS AREA

Enemy Rallies Forces for Determined Effort to Drive Out Marines.

SUPPORTED BY NAVY

Foe Apparently Has Landed Artillery, Supplies, Large Number of Men.

AIM AT MARINES' BASE

Japs Reported Speeding All-Out Effort to Regain Control.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(AP) The Japanese landed heavy reinforcements on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons early today, and indications tonight were that a major battle was impending, if not actually begun, between the strengthened enemy and the Marines spearheading the American offensive in the southwest Pacific.

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Announcement of the enemy landings was made by the Navy department tonight in a special communique based on reports received up to 7:30 p. m., E. W. T.

The communique also reported that Japanese warships had bombarded the American airfield and shore installations on the strategic island two nights before the landings were undertaken.

Bold Ventures

These bold operations were carried out successfully by the determined enemy despite the fact that only last weekend a U. S. cruiser-destroyer task force had repelled a landing attempt and smashed eight Jap ships while Marines had fought forward to advanced positions on the edge of the northernmost section of the island where the enemy troops are concentrated.

The latest landing were made on the coast of this same section. Whether they were opposed by U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine aircraft stationed on Guadalcanal was not stated in the communique. Neither was there any mention of the Japanese surface vessels having been engaged by 2 American ships during their bombardment.

Seriousness Stressed

The seriousness with which the Navy viewed the enemy's latest maneuvers was emphasized by the speed with which they were announced. Almost invariably in the past activities in the Solomons have not been disclosed until at least two or three days after they occurred.

Moreover, the Japanese activities of themselves contained a grim new significance not heretofore attached to their movements in the Southwest Pacific archipelego.

So far as has been announced they have not heretofore succeeded in actually bombarding the airfield and main installations in the American portion of the island, although there have been sporadic attempts to do so by submarines and occasional destroyers.

Another fact which the communique made clear was that the troops landed this morning came from transports covered by naval units which undoubtedly meant the Japanese got not only men but also artillery and supplies ashore. Lack of artillery is reported to have been one of their main weaknesses.

Small Groups Previously

Some previous landings had been made from transports, frequently against American aerial opposition. But most of the men sent ashore by the enemy in the two months since the Marines invaded the Solomons had been landed in small groups from barges and similar light craft.

While the Navy made no interpretation of the facts reported, it was obvious that the Japanese had rallied their forces for a major effort to crush the American offensive in the Solomons. Their first objective in such an undertaking would be destruction and capture of the Marine base on Guadalcanal.

It seemed certain therefore that a major battle on land and possibly at sea was impending.

Only yesterday the Navy had reported that an American cruiser-destroyer task force had been sent into the area last weekend for the specific purpose of preventing fresh Jap reinforcements from reaching Guadalcanal.

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Japs Battered Heavily

That force engaged an enemy transport force guarded by cruisers and destroyers Sunday night and caused heavy damage. The American surface ships sank a heavy cruiser, four destroyers, and an enemy transport. Aircraft from Guadalcanal, chasing the fleeing Japs the next day, damaged a cruiser and damaged and probably sank another destroyer.

The Japanese now have come back boldly in the face of such effective American resistance to attack the airfield and shore installations and to land more troops. Naval observers gathered from this prompt counterattack that the Japanese intended to lose little time in pressing their campaign to a conclusion.

The enemy's troop concentration on the northern portion of Guadalcanal flanks the western side of the American defenses in a jungle-covered, mountainous section into which U. S. Marines advanced last weekend after two years of fighting in which the Japs suffered many casualties.

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5 More Jap Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

30.24-19329

30.24-19329

Heavy Cruiser Blasted, 3 Other Vessels Hit in Enemy Waters.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — (AP) American submarines operating in Japanese dominated waters of the western Pacific have sunk an enemy heavy cruiser and four other vessels and damaged three more, one of which probably sank, the navy reported today.

Disclosure of the undersea successes raised the total of enemy ship casualties officially announced in two days to 18, of which 11 ships were sunk, two probably sunk and five damaged.

Heavy Cruisers Sunk

Those sunk included two heavy cruisers, destruction of which at least partially avenged the loss of three American heavy cruisers announced by the navy three days ago as having been sunk at the outset of the Solomon Islands campaign in August.

The recent record occasioned considerable satisfaction in naval quarters here on the ground that such attrition of Japan's naval strength must inevitably increase the enemy's difficulties in maintaining his extended supply line while protecting his bases scattered over the central, western and southwestern Pacific.

Navy Lists Score

The communique making one of the navy's period ic reports on Pacific submarine operations listed these results without telling how any of the actions occurred:

Sunk—a heavy cruiser, medium sized cargo ship, small cargo ship, small tanker, and small trawler.

Probably sunk—a medium sized cargo ship.

Damaged—a large tanker and a medium sized tanker.

Navy men expressed the opinion that there was undoubtedly a dramatic story behind the destruction of the cruiser, which is considered a most formidable target for submarine attack. Ordinarily several torpedoes would be required to sink such a ship which under usual circumstances would have a strong destroyer escort.

The other attacks which made up the total of 18 ships sunk or damagd were carried out chiefly by American ships and planes against a Japanese force of cruisers, destroyers and transports which sought to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomon islands last Sunday night. Results of these actions were announced by the Navy last night, a few hours after it had disclosed that aircraft attacks last Friday had damaged two enemy cruisers.

Spring Trap on Japs

Chief interest in naval circles here continued to center upon the surface ship battle precipitated when United States cruisers and destroyers sprang a trap on Japan's Sunday night landing party, putting it to scattered flight.

There were close parallels between this 30-minute engagement and the even briefer fight on the night of August 8-9 when a Japanese cruiser-destroyer force surprised American warships protecting Marine landings on Guadalcanal and sank the cruisers Vincennes, Astoria and Quincy. The big difference was this time surprise and the advantage of initiative were on the side of the American forces.

Similarities of the two actions included the fact that both were fought at night and in roughly the same location—the narrow waters around little Savo island which lies squarely upon the approaches to the north shore of Guadalcanal from the enemy-held northwestern Solomons.

In the first battle, however, the task of the American and Allied forces, including the Australian cruiser Canberra which also was sunk, was to screen American landing operations and this purpose more or less immobilized them. According to the Navy's Monday communique they were split into two groups, one standing off to the east and the other to the west of Savo.

Advantage Lay With Japs

Here the advantage of attack lay with the Japanese, whose objective presumably was not so much the destruction of the warships as the disruption of landing operations and sinking of transports. The Japanese first sent in a plane which dropped flares over the transports, then dashed in with their surface vessels at high speed, loosing shells and torpedoes as they moved.

If they lost any ships or suffered any damage it has not been specifically reported, results of the American counter-fire apparently not being observable in the darkness. Yet, despite the damage they afflicted on the Allied units they failed in their attempt to reach the American transports.

Against this stands the American achievement in the second battle of Savo island of having not only blasted the enemy's warships but also wrecked his landing plans and sunk one of his transports.

FIVE SURPRISE JAPS ON ISLE

OCT 15 1942

Americans In Small Boat Chance Upon Guadalcanal Landing Party

Rescue Group Approaches Within 300 Yards, Then 'Hell' Breaks Loose

By SERGT. JAMES W. HURLBURT
[United States Marine Corps]

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Sept. 20 (Delayed) — Two navy men, two Coast Guardsmen and I, in a small boat, chanced upon a Japanese landing party on the northwest tip of Guadalcanal today, and lived to tell about it.

Armed with a machine gun, we set out shortly after 5 A. M. in an open landing boat to pick up the two-man crew of a navy dive bomber which had been forced down at sea off Savo Island.

Move Up To 300 Yards

While on this mission we discovered the enemy landing party. We moved up to within 300 yards and obtained a closeup view of it before all hell broke loose.

In our boat, in addition to myself were:

Lieut. (j. g.) Arthur R. Gibson, USNR, of Buffalo, N. Y., the officer in charge.

Coxswain Samuel B. Roberts, USN, Portland, Ore.

Raymond J. Evans, signalman, first class, Seattle, Wash.

D. A. Munro, signalman, first class, of Cle Elum, Wash.

The navy flyers were reported to be floating in a rubber boat between Savo Island and Cape Esperance. We arrived in the area shortly before 6 A. M. Four of our planes, including a small navy amphibian, soon appeared overhead to help in the search.

Rubber Boat Empty

Just after 6.15 A. M. we spotted an object that looked like a rubber boat. We moved up quickly. It was a rubber boat. The planes dived and circled over it, then headed back to their airfield.

But the boat was empty! Two paddles lay across the thwarts and a large, jagged hole was ripped in the bottom—evidence that something had happened to force the two aviators into the water.

A strong tidal current moves from the south shore of Savo Island diagonally across to the tip of Cape Esperance. We thought the aviators might have been carried ashore and been captured, so we continued our search in that direction.

Over Hour On Way

It took us more than an hour to get to Cape Esperance. During this time we saw no sign of life in the water, or on shore, except for a six-foot sand shark that tagged hopefully along beside us. When we made the point, we were about 600 yards offshore.

We rounded the cape and there in front of us lay the pretty little village of Visale. We had never seen it before, but we had learned from natives that it had been a Roman Catholic mission.

It was a beautiful sight. A 500-yard beach of clean, white sand bordered the curve of the little bay. Back from the water several gleaming-white buildings with red roofs nestled in the tropical foliage.

The sun made dancing leaf shadows on the sand and little ripples slapped daintily at the beach.

Four Boats Discovered

Suddenly we discovered four large Japanese landing boats bobbing at anchor off the west end of the beach.

They looked grim. Almost fifty feet long, they were painted black above and red below the water line. We had heard that more than one hundred Jap soldiers could be crowded into them. About a mile farther west we could see another group of boats offshore.

We lay to and studied the boats and the beach. There was absolutely no sign of enemy activity—no movements, no machine-gun nests.

"It looks deserted," someone said. "Let's take a closer look at those boats."

Temptation Too Great

It might not have been a wise decision, but the chance to get a close look at the enemy's water transportation was too much of a temptation.

Signalman Evans got into position at the machine gun and Lieutenant Gibson ordered Coxswain Roberts to move the boat forward slowly. Munro and I stood at the gunwale with Springfield rifles. We moved to a point about 400 yards from the beach and boats.

The boats got bigger and blacker, but we still were unable to see any sign of life. Things were very still—too still. The only noise was the chug of our engine.

Swings Wheel Over

"This is close enough," ordered Lieutenant Gibson. "Come about."

The coxswain swung the wheel over and the boat cut in toward shore. When we had straightened out, we were less than 300 yards from the beach, heading west.

"They sure have a nice camp here," Munro whispered. "We ought to take it away from them—what the hell's that?"

"That" was an angry buzzing sound as though a hundred bass-voiced hornets were diving around our ears. Little fountains of sea water spurted up all around us. There was a sharp, metallic "ping" as something smacked into a steel plate forward.

"They're machine-gunning us," Lieutenant Gibson shouted. "Hit the deck!"

It was a superfluous order. As one man, we fell to a prone position against the sides. Lieutenant Gibson barked a command. The coxswain turned sharply out to sea and "revved" up the engine.

Looking back down the cant of the boat, we could clearly see three, possibly four patterns of machine-gun fire churning up the water.

They were firing over us, behind us, and beside us. Every few seconds there was a "thwack" as a slug bored into the wooden boat. Individual rifle shots were filling in the spaces between the machine guns.

Tracers Rake Village

"I'm going to take a crack at them," Evans called. "Keep low."

Our machine gun chattered into action right over our heads. The noise was deafening. It vibrated our eardrums like castanets, but it drowned out the unpleasant sound of the Jap guns.

Evans' tracers raked the village from one end to the other. Those of us with Springfields took some shots of our own.

We may not have hit anything, but every time Evans let go with a burst, the enemy fire fell off considerably. Suddenly he dropped into the bottom of the boat and yanked up his pants leg.

Is 'Just A Scratch'

"Are you hit?" Lieutenant Gibson asked.

"Just a scratch," Evans replied, bobbing back up to his gun.

It seemed like hours before our boat passed out of danger and left the miniature geyser behind us. The Japs must have been thoroughly annoyed at losing such an "easy" prize because they kept on firing long after we were out of range. We headed back to our base.

While Munro opened a can of vegetable hash for our lunch, we checked over the damage inflicted.

Jagged Rips In Boat

There were twenty or thirty jagged rips inside and outside the boat. Evans' slight wound apparently had been caused by a ricochet slug which banged into the steel armor plate a few inches in front of Lieutenant Gibson and Coxswain Roberts and then grazed Evans' right calf.

There were no other casualties and the boat churned along as though nothing had happened.

Bombers Set Out

When we reached our base, we learned that the aviators—Ensign Christopher Fink, of Greybull, Wyo., and his gunner, Milo Kimberlin, of Spokane, Wash., had been picked up by a flying boat shortly before we had sighted the rubber boat.

The planes had tried to signal us to turn back, but we thought they were pointing out the rubber boat.

We were glad to learn the flyers had been rescued and were happy, too, when a striking force of Marine dive bombers proceeded to Cape Esperance late in the afternoon to bomb and strafe the enemy at Visale.

NIMITZ TALKS OF SOLOMONS

OCT 15 1942

Says Japanese Meet Match in Tough U. S. Marines.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 14 (A. P.). —Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, discussing his recent trip to the Solomon Islands battle zone, said today: "We can hold what we have got and consolidate our positions and will eventually start moving ahead."

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet said he conferred with Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, naval commander in the South Pacific, and visited Guadalcanal and other island bases.

"But I didn't see a Jap—not even a prisoner," he remarked. "I went down to the Solomon Islands area to see with my own eyes what I had been reading and hearing about. The men on Guadalcanal were in fine spirits and working hard from early morning until late at night. I went to different island posts and inspected various island positions. It was just the kind of a trip you would expect a senior officer to make to get in touch with what is going on.

"I have seen the character of the jungle on Guadalcanal and realize the difficulties of moving troops to certain parts of the country. Everywhere I found a fine spirit of co-operation.

Marines a Match for Foe.

"The Japanese must now realize that they are going against American forces in that area. Particularly in the Marines they are meeting a people just as tough as they are themselves and just as well equipped and trained for jungle fighting as they are themselves.

"The Japs must not be underestimated. They are brave, resourceful, and for the most part experienced fighters. But they are meeting a people with those same characteristics now and suffering losses accordingly.

"Furthermore, the Japanese have a supply problem in the Solomons as difficult as our own."

Admiral Nimitz pointed out that the distance between Guadalcanal and Pearl Harbor is about the same as between Guadalcanal and Tokio, and that Malaya is even more distant.

He said that whether the Japanese were getting much from the Dutch East Indies to Rabaul, Japanese base on New Britain Island, was hard to determine, but added it was safe to say the supply problem is giving them many a headache.

"Every ship lost by the action of our submarines increases their problems," he said, observing that American submarines have been busy continuously and giving a good account of themselves.

SOLOMONS MENUS OF MARINES GOOD

OCT 15 1942

Our Men Are Supplied With Plenty to Eat—Work and Fight in Practical Garb

DAY'S ROUTINE SKETCHED

Washing Clothes and Coping With Guadalcanal's Ants Are Among Tasks

TOM YARBROUGH

By The Associated Press.

GUADALCANAL, Oct. 14—Life in the Solomon Islands is like a picnic in only one way—the ants are always present.

They're in and on everything, including this correspondent's typewriter, and they never give up. The fact that the Marines who invaded the Solomons aren't ready for the boobyhatch affords still another proof that the Marines are stout fellows indeed.

But nobody expected this to be a picnic, and so nobody is disappointed.

For the record, and so the folks back home will know how their men are living from day to day, here are a few highlights on what it's really like in these parts:

The day (for those who aren't out on the line watching the Japanese) begins about dawn, or before. More often than not, the Marine is awakened by the unearthly cries of strange birds—birds that chatter and warble, whistle and hoot, haggle and squawk, and frequently sound like bilious human beings in an extreme state of annoyance.

The dawn breaks fast and the smell of good strong American coffee drifts through the camp.

"Reveille" Without Bugle

The Marine stretches tentatively, making sure his back has not been broken, for he's been sleeping with nothing between him and the rocky ground but a Japanese mat and a blanket or, if he's especially lucky, a flot wooden thing about six feet long (Japanese-made).

There isn't any reveille. As far as I can find out, there isn't a single bugle in all the Solomons.

The marine brushes his teeth with water poured from his canteen and washes his face in a Japanese wash pan. The only dressing he has to do is to put on his shoes, because he sleeps in his clothes every night, ready to move at a moment's notice. That's a small part of the preparedness for things that can happen here.

If he shaves, he's in the minority. Beards are extremely popular, and if he doesn't have one he has a good start toward one.

Here is a sample breakfast à la Solomons: Scrambled eggs (powdered), bacon, canned figs, bread, butter and coffee.

Coffee comes with every meal, and sometimes in between. The marines wouldn't be part of the Navy if they didn't have plenty of coffee.

Garb Is Practical

Unlike the British in tropical climates, the marine doesn't wear shorts. His khaki outfit of long trousers, shirt or jumper or union suit, and heavy shoes looks more like an ordinary worker's get-up than a soldier's uniform, but it's practical for the job at hand. His headgear usually is a cloth cap or a sun helmet that comes out of his tin hat—or none at all. He's frequently bare from the waist up and therefore has a fine tan.

It's a good thing he has heavy shoes, because he has to tramp through plenty of mud. Nearly every day brings some rain. The mud is black and gummy, but in these latitudes it doesn't take long to dry out.

After breakfast, the men start on their many jobs—building trails and roads, manning guns, building new camps, unloading ships, flying planes, hauling equipment and supplies, patrolling the jungle and searching out the enemy being some of their tasks.

The marine has been having only two meals a day, the second between mid-afternoon and nightfall. This might sound surprising to persons who have been filling their stomachs three times a day all their lives, but the marines have not been singing the "miss meal" blues.

Always Plenty to Eat

After days and days on that same abbreviated eating schedule, I can testify I've always felt well fed. Perhaps it's a result of eating comparatively more at each sitting. There's always plenty and it's good. Here's a sample afternoon menu: Chili with beans, rice, string beans, bread, butter, canned pears and coffee. Another: Corned beef stew, navy beans, bread, butter, canned peaches and coffee. Occasionally there is fresh meat.

The outlook for food is increasingly good, but is wasn't always like that. At one time there were rations for only two more days, and the Japanese were just around the corner.

The marine in the Solomons washes his own clothes—and let any one who dares use that information against him when he gets home. He bathes, too, in a river, either close to his camp or wherever he may be. The prime difficulty is in keeping the soap from going downstream. Everybody wears wrinkled clothes because ironings are unheard of.

The officers, too, wash their own clothes and clean their own mess gear. It's every man for himself, but at the same time, every man is pulling for the team.

As for the little comforts of life, they've been coming along in fairly good supply. There have been almost enough cigarettes for normal smoking and a good bit of candy, largely as a result of friendly and welcome "raids" on every ship that calls.

The principal after-dark diversion is gathering around the radio that brings in the California stations with remarkable clarity, and hearing news and entertainment programs. After that it's off to bed, if a mere place to sleep, with the Japanese within calling distance, can be called a bed.

RED CROSS ON JOB IN SOLOMON ISLES

OCT 15 1942

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Sweaters, kitbags and comfort supplies were distributed in the midst of battle to survivors of three United States cruisers lost in the Solomon Islands, the Red Cross reported today. Survivors of the Astoria, Vincennes and Quincy were described by Alfred S. Campbell, Red Cross field director, as incredulous that Red Cross supplies could be distributed so fast.

One sailor remarked that he couldn't understand "how the folks at home could learn of the battle so quickly." The supplies were carried into the naval battle which screened landing operations of United States Marines in the Solomons by Mr. Campbell, whose home is at Lambertville, N. J., and two assistants, John J. Clancy Jr., of Syracuse, and Davis S. Oman of Carrolton, Ohio. They witnessed the battle from a transport which the Japanese sought to sink.

Back in Washington to report to Chairman Norman H. Davis on Red Cross activities in the Pacific, Mr. Campbell said that the survivors and wounded received clothing and other articles as they lay on the decks and gangways of a transport following the battle. He said that Capt. William G. Greenman, commander of the Astoria, accompanied the Red Cross men to give each man of his command a pat on the back.

"Capt. Greenman was mighty tired, but he gave up much needed sleep to see that his men were getting proper attention," Mr. Campbell related. "The spirit of the men was marvelous.

"Many of the men were wounded, yet I didn't hear one groan or complaint from any of them."

Jap Festival to Deify 15,000 Slain in War

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Japan is beginning a week-long festival marked by deification of her new war dead, a device often used by the military to rekindle the martial spirit in the people.

Domei accounts broadcast by the Tokio radio said the week's high spots would be enshrinement of the souls of 15,021 fallen warriors in the national military temple, the Yasukuni shrine in Tokio, and an aerial parade over the capital in which trophies of the war, including an American Flying Fortress, would be displayed.

The Japanese purposely spread the enshrinement ceremonies over long periods, so the figure 15,021 is no index to Pacific war losses.

Ex-N. Y. Consul Gets Jap Post in Portugal

ENEMY SOURCE

TOKIO, Oct. 14 (From Japanese Broadcasts) (A. P.).—The appointment of Morindo Morishima, who was Japanese Consul General in New York until the war began, to be Minister to Portugal, was announced today by the Foreign Office. Morishima was interned in the United States until the sailing of the repatriation ship Gripsholm last June.

At Lisbon he will succeed Shinichi Chiba, who becomes counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Vichy with the rank of Minister.

The appointment of Ichiji Kameyama, hitherto a secretary in the Foreign Office, to be counselor of the Embassy in Russia also was announced.

Indian Paper Asks Aid Of U.S. on Independence

Expresses Regret That Willkie Did Not Visit Country

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 13 (Delayed) (AP).—An Indian plea for American intervention to work out some adjustment of the Indian question appeared today in "The Statesman," important English-edited Indian daily whose policy for a long time has been close to that of the government of India itself.

The editorial, which attracted wide-spread attention, expressed regret that Wendell Willkie failed to come to India on his 'round-the-world journey.

"There is a sense of suffocation in this country," it said. . . . "India wants fresh air. Mr. Willkie seemed the sort of man qualified to bring it."

The editorial stated that "we have been unable to see any fundamental case against some form of American mediation regarding this country's affairs. On the contrary, such an effort by an ally, in our view, would offer much possibility for benefit."

One obvious fact is that American prestige is very high in India now, especially after announcement that American troops are here only to fight the Japanese.

LATTIMORE IN CHINA

Chungking, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived today after an eight-month visit to the United States and announced that he carried messages from President Roosevelt to China's leader.

Mr. Lattimore, widely known writer on Oriental affairs, declined to discuss his mission more specifically until he had conferred with the Generalissimo. He came by plane by way of India.

Lattimore urged while in Washington that China be given all possible American aid. Speaking July 26—before the United States Marine offensive in the Solomons—he said the Chinese "are the only troops of the United Nations who have been able to recover territory once occupied by the Japanese."

NEW GUINEA ACTION GAINS IN INTENSITY

Air Attacks Behind Japs' Lines Accompany Aussies' Drive To North

OCT 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Thursday*, Oct. 15—Heavier fighting has developed in the Owen Stanley mountains, where Australian troops are engaged in driving toward the north shore of New Guinea, an Allied communique said today.

The increased scale of the action amid the jungle-covered peaks north of Myola was accompanied by air attacks in the Wairopi area, behind the Japanese front lines, and against Lae, an enemy shore base on New Guinea, some 150 miles northwestward from the scene of the principal fighting.

The latter took place, the communique said, in the vicinity of Templeton's crossing, making a further advance by General MacArthur's troops.

Japs Stiffen Resistance

It appeared that the Japanese withdrawal through the gap in the rugged mountain range had brought them close enough to the base that they were able to stiffen their resistance.

During the first ten days of the Australian advance up the southern slope of the mountains, they met almost no resistance and most of the time were not able to establish contact with the enemy.

They established contact, however, last Saturday and again on Tuesday. Since then they have had to fight their way through the jungles and their lengthening supply lines slowed down their advance considerably.

Bombardier Who Flew With Colin Kelly Is Awarded New Honor

OCT 15 1942

Sergt. Levin of Brooklyn Decorated for Gallantry

In Coral Sea Battle

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 14.—Sergt. Meyer Levin, the Brooklyn bombardier who flew with the late Capt. Colin P. Kelly and released the bombs which sank the Japanese battleship Haruna off the Philippines last December, has bailed out of another Fortress and won a new decoration, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Sergt. Levin, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross for participation in the daring attack which cost Capt. Kelly his life and made him a national hero, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in an attack on Japanese warships May 8 in the Coral Sea battle.

Sergt. Levin again was in the bombardier's post. On the first run of the Fortress over the target, his bomb racks jammed.

But the plane came back for another run through heavy anti-aircraft fire and "eight 500-pound bombs were dropped, bracketing the bow of a 15,000-ton transport and inflicting heavy damage," the citation said.

All Airmen Bailed Out.

Returning to its base in bad weather, Levin's plane barely reached friendly territory before the gasoline supply was exhausted, forcing all members of the crew to bail out.

Levin was among twenty-one officers and men named today to receive Silver Stars. Four of them went to medical corps officers and the rest to officers and men of the United States Army Air Forces. Others included Major John A. Rouse, of Rochester, and Second Lieutenant Warren E. Bryant of Billerica, Mass.

Major Rouse was cited for "courage, judgment and skill" in leading a Flying Fortress formation against a convoy approaching Buna Bay, New Guinea, Aug. 13 and 14.

Bryant won his star for a raid Aug. 9 over Rabaul, New Britain, when the bombing formation of which he was a member shot down five Zeros of twenty which attacked, set fire to a 10,000-ton ship and severely damaged the airdrome despite very bad weather.

Others In List

Others honored included: Master Sergt. Paul A. Flanagan, Salt Lake City, Utah; Corpl. Joseph C. Wateski, Wyoming, Pa.; Corpl. William E. Wood, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Technical Sergt. Guy K. Dozier, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; First. Lt. Vincent L. Snyder, Chester, Ill.; Technical Sergt Walter B. Kolbus, Paradise, Calif.; Staff Sergt. Robert D. Chopping, Roggen, Colo.; Capt.

30.24-19331

30.24-19331

Kenneth D. Casper, Humboldt, Kans.; First Lt. Marion L. Wheeler, Webster, Iowa; Maj. Raymond V. Schwanbeck, Phoenix, Ariz.; Corpl. Robert F. Graf, Holland, Mich.; First Lt. Thomas C. Parkinson, Baltimore.

Among the medical officers honored were Maj. Leon E. Robinson, Aledo, Ill.; Capt. George F. Adams, San Francisco, and First Lt. Dean P. Dimmit, San Antonio, Tex.

Lt. Dimmit won his award for "calmness, good judgment and professional skill in the care and evacuation of some 20 Dutch nationals" wounded during an enemy raid March 3 on Broome, Australia. The citation said "Dimmit's untiring efforts were directly responsible for saving many lives."

Exposed Selves to Strafing.

Maj. Robinson and Capt. Adams were honored for "exceptional gallantry in caring for the sick and wounded during enemy attacks on Java." The citations said these officers "often exposed themselves to the severest enemy strafing. These officers lived with the men, giving medical attention at all hours of the day and night. The citation added that their "coolness and gallantry under the most trying conditions were an inspiration to all and did much to keep morale at an exceptionally high level."

Lt. Snyder won his decoration for gallantry during an air raid August 7 over Rabaul, New Britain, when the formation of Flying Fortresses with which he was flying shot down 7 of 20 Japanese fighters which opposed them in a 25-minute fight.

His citation said that "despite a disabled engine and oxygen system, he kept his plane in formation and successfully bombed the target in keeping with his past performances on combat missions in the Philippines, Java and Australia."

Corpl. Wood received his decoration for participation in the same raid. His citation said that his "determination and courage in manning his guns in the face of heavy fire aided considerably in defeating the enemy."

Penna. Flier Honored For Gallantry.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Corporal Joseph C. Wateski, of Wyoming, Pa., received the Army's Silver Star today for gallantry in action during a Flying Fortress raid over Rabaul Aug. 12.

Wateski, a member of a Fortress crew, was cited for "courage in the face of enemy attack which assisted in making it possible for the formation successfully to complete its mission."

During the raid four enemy ships were sunk or damaged and three of eight Japanese fighters were shot down.

ALEUTIAN SKIES APPEAR CLEARED OF JAP AIRCRAFT

OCT 15 1942

U. S., Canadian Fliers Have Ended Threat of 'Floating' Planes.

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN ARMY AIR FORCE, Oct. 14—(AP) American and Canadian airmen evidently have run Japanese fighter planes out of the Aleutian skies.

This conclusion was reached by Army officers today on the basis of reports from fighting over Kiska and vicinity, where Allied forces kept up the practically continuous raids over Japanese-held islands, as they have been doing for more than a month.

Once Bane of U. S. Planes

Japanese floating fighter planes were the bane of United States bombers over Kiska most of the summer. Their appearance at high altitudes was an unpleasant surprise to unescorted United States bombers. For a while, it looked as though the Japanese might have found something new to fill in when, as in the Aleutians, they were unable to establish land bases for fighting planes.

However, the float fighters failed to stand the acid test against our fighting planes, beginning around September 7. United States and Canadian fliers ran up a remarkable 22 to 1 average against them in the first month and, more important, seem to have exhausted the supply.

Last Opposition Oct. 3

The last fighter opposition encountered over Kiska was October 3 when six fighters attempted to pick up some of our bombers, but neglected to look into the sun. United States fighters got five of them and sent the other one running for its life.

Since then, United States bombers have been pounding Jap shore installations and shipping almost daily without seeing enemy planes in the air. A few days after October 3 five enemy fighters were sighted on the water in Kiska harbor, but they never got off. At least one was destroyed and the others were believed damaged badly.

Reports of the last few days tell of a few planes here and there on the water, but officers are inclined to believe most of them were wrecked by strafing or bombing because they make no attempt to get off and apparently are not manned.

Japs Tried Many Tricks

Airmen returning from the raids say enemy pilots tried all kinds of maneuvers during the last days of their aerial combat, even attempting to scare the supposedly green Americans by faking deliberate collision attempts.

The Yanks, however, soon recognized the trick and no longer veered away when a Japanese plane looked as if it would run into them. Just as they suspected, it was a bluff. The Japs turned away themselves when they failed to make the Americans change their course. Incidentally, the maneuver frequently left the Japs open to heavy machine-gun or cannon fire.

Gunners Improve Aim

Recent raids over Kiska, although unopposed in the air, are not any tea parties. Japanese anti-aircraft gunners still are busy and their aim is improving.

The Japanese also are trying stubbornly to reinforce Kiska by water. In spite of heavy shipping losses, which now include two large craft beached on the island, they recently have been moving a number of ships in the Kiska zone. The Americans and Canadians usually find from one to five ships in the bombing area, although only a very few warcraft have been seen recently.

OCT 15 1942

Revise Your Aleutian Notions; Isles Not Barren but Fertile

Sheep Find Paradise in Lush Meadows Where Streams Froth With Fighting Salmon

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

Wide World News Service

AN ALEUTIAN OUTPOST, Oct. 14. — The question, "What are we fighting for in the Aleutian Islands?" has been asked many times and the easiest answers have been negative — There are few people, no trees, practically no animals, few homes, no farms.

But an assumption that the Aleutians are barren, worthless rocks is unjustified and arouses immediate opposition among persons who have lived or traveled extensively in the islands.

In the first place, the soil is extremely fertile, sandy loam, which, as a matter of regularity, grows wild pea vines and various grasses—almost all nutritious to cattle or sheep—waist-high on a tall man. Wild rye has heads 6 inches long, various valuable herbs grow wild, including arnica, digitalis and others.

Natives Eat Berries, Roots

Natives have for centuries lived on the berries of the so-called ptarmigan bush and on the roots of various tubers when other food was unavailable. Caribou and reindeer grow fat on the grass and sport some of the finest horn growths to be found anywhere.

In the few places where soldiers or trappers have planted tiny victory gardens as experiments, radishes, lettuce and beets thrive. Some of the soil seems lacking in lime, but that is its only apparent deficiency.

Contrary to common opinion, the soil is not particularly rocky. True, volcanoes in places have thrown huge boulders for miles toward the beaches. True, too, that nearly every island is topped with some kind of fog-bound, forbidding peak. But around the peaks and between the boulders are wild meadows that would make a Missouri mule chortle with delight.

Sheep Are Thriving

On at least two islands, large bands of sheep have been grazed successfully. One band of 10,000 has had no food for years other than the natural grass and is thriving. The thermometer never strikes a point low enough to bother a hardy breed and there are no predators to deciment the lambs in Spring.

On another island, not actually in the Aleutians but close to them, a bull and half a dozen heifers were put ashore some 50 years ago. Today their decendants form a sizable herd although they have been left entirely to themselves except for occasional killing parties.

As fur-growing country, the islands are unsurpassed. Wet winds and foggy days produce superior pelts. The blue foxes whose origin is a matter of doubt have multiplied consistently, providing a steady living for a number of white and native trappers.

Fish Crowd Streams

The average Aleutian stream, 6 feet wide in September, is a frothy, living thing with hump-backed salmon fighting for swimming room or floating drearily down after spawning. Close on the heels of the salmon are myriads of trout getting fat on the salmon eggs.

In almost every bay a half-dozen hair seals keep a constant curious watch on the world and herds of fur seals — protected by the Government—frequently wander by.

Bird life is not particularly varied. Bald eagles float over some of the peaks and feast on the fish in the streams.

An average day's bird-counting might show a number of crows, a few larks, some field sparrows, a peculiar little brown wren, some ptarmigan (which look enough like grouse to have been frequently mistaken for them by soldiers), the usual thousands of sea gulls, the ordinary variety, and sooty terns, plus some common mallards, teal and other ducks, some cormorants and a number of sea pigeons.

Plenty of Wind

Climatically, these islands are no paradise. The wind blows almost as much as it does in Kansas, the rain is even more constant than in the Pacific Northwest, and the combination brings on a horizontal soaking that is no fun in either the Aleut or English tongue.

Lack of trees makes firewood and building materials a definite problem for a single settler or an army. No coal has been found and few other minerals have been mined although exploration is far from complete.

The chain is rugged, but not barren in any sense of the word.

A Japanese journalist who visited Alaska several years ago was quoted as saying the chain could support 5,000,000 Japanese in comparative comfort.

And even the American soldiers who have the wet and nasty job of keeping any part of those 5,000,000 from settling permanently will admit, homesick as they are, that the foggy peaks, the blues and the greens of the landscape, the spray from pounding Bering Sea surf, have a strange beauty of their own, probably not equalled elsewhere on the American Continent.

New Yorkers Dead, Wounded And Missing in Sea Fighting

OCT 15 1942

Navy Casualty List Is Issued for Nine Days, Sept. 22 to 30—Also Covers Suburban Jersey and Connecticut.

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today issued its casualty list No. 14, covering the period from September 22 to September 30, inclusive. Officers and men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are reported dead, wounded or missing.

The following are from the metropolitan area:

NEW YORK STATE.

Officers.

DEAD.

NEVINS, JOHN P., captain, Marine Corps Reserve; next of kin, wife, Mrs. John P. Nevins, Buttonwood Road, Donkan Hill, Staten Island.

WOUNDED.

ALDRIDGE, FREDERICK S., first lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; father, Fred S. Aldridge, 14a St. James Place, Brooklyn.

DALY, JOSEPH RAYMOND, ensign, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. William C. Daly, 532 West 142d street, New York.

MISSING.

CLARK, ROBERT JESSUP, lieutenant, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Helen C. Clark, 87 Oakland Terrace, Grymes Hill, Staten Island.

GREENE, WILLIAM FRANK, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Nancy Eliard Greene, 86 Stratford avenue, White Plains; mother, Mrs. Winifred Greene, 1606 147th street, Whitestone.

SULLIVAN, THOMAS MAYNARD, ensign, Coast Guard Reserve; wife, Mrs. Margaret M. Sullivan, 48-24 43d street, Woodside, Long Island.

Enlisted Personnel.

DEAD.

ALLAN, JOHN W., private, Marine Corps (reported wounded on Navy Department Casualty List No. 12, September 17, 1942); mother, Mrs. Mary Allan, 100-41 198th street, New York.

FASO, JOSEPH J., corporal, Marine Corps; father, James Faso, 328 57th street, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS, TERRANCE MICHAEL, officers' cook, third class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Louise Francis, 815 East 167th street, New York.

GILDEA, JOHN, private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gildea, 51 Mount avenue, Freeport.

IZBITSKY, JOSEPH, private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Izbitsky, 1754 Wasington avenue, New York.

KARP, CHARLES C., corporal, Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. Lucille Garrison, 706 McDonough street, Brooklyn.

KNICHEL, THOMAS J., private, Marine Corps Reserve; guardian, Miss Mary Dolan, 1076 Third avenue, New York.

McCARTHY, BERNARD J., private, first class, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Gertrude McCarthy, 12 Charles street, New York.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE WILLIAM, ship's cook, first class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Montgomery, 11 Acacia street, Hempstead; wife, Mrs. Teresa Montgomery, 6917 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

ROBERTS, RAYMOND F., private, first class, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Margaret Speerer, 255 Fort Washington avenue, New York.

STERLING, BARNEY, corporal, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Claire Brodsky, 1366 East Third street, Brooklyn.

WOUNDED.

BYKOWSKI, EDWARD, pharmacist's mate, second class, Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Veronica Bykowski, 34 First avenue, New York; mother, Mrs. Anna Ulasewicz, 801 East Fifth street, New York.

FUREY, JAMES JOSEPH, seaman, second class, Navy; father, Joseph P. Furey, 1526 East 57th street, Brooklyn.

HALL, EDWARD JOHN, radio man, second class, Naval Reserve; father, Clarence Hall, 119 Hunter avenue, Staten Island.

MAAR, JOHN CHARLES, water tender, second class, Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Leona Maar, 1244 Washington avenue, the Bronx.

MANFREDI, ORBANE, radio man, second class, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Rose Manfredi, 27-19 Third street, Long Island City.

McDERMOTT, JAMES, water tender, second class, Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Marion McDermott, 231 East 85th street, New York.

SCHMIDT, FRANKLIN CHARLES, boatswain's mate, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Ella Schmidt, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

SMITH, JAMES F., private, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Julia Smith, 428 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn.

WEATHERS, EDWARD ALOYSIOUS, water tender, second class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Roslyn Weathers, 914 New Lots avenue, Brooklyn.

MISSING.

ALTMAN, ALBERT JOSEPH JR., yeoman, third class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Freda Altman, 602 West 137th street, New York.

BRANDON, FRENCH LEE, metal smith,

first class, Navy; wife, Mrs. Margaretta Brandon, 262 Winthrop street, Brooklyn.
BRUCKNER, IRVING LESTER, water tender, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Regina Bruckner, 45 Brighton First Lane, Brooklyn.
BURKE, WALTER GERARD, fireman, first class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Helen Burke, 60 Lyons Road, Scarsdale.
DAMELIO, NICK Jr., seaman, second class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Mame Sorace, 954 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn.
DEVANEY, WILLIAM PATRICK Jr., seaman, second class, Navy; father, William Patrick Devaney Sr., 467 Drew street, Ozone Park.
DOMANICK, GEORGE, fireman, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Pauline Domanick, 14-63 156th street, Beachhurst.
EGAN, JOHN GERARD, fireman, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Helen Egan, 689 Tompkins avenue, Staten Island.
FRANCK, LEON HENRY, seaman, first class, Navy; father, Jacques Franck, 47-20 212th street, Bayside.
GRAHAM, RONALD THOMAS, seaman, second class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, 491 East 140th street, New York.
KENNEDY, SYLVESTER JOSEPH Jr., motor machinist's mate, second class, Naval Reserve; father, Sylvester Joseph Kennedy, 33-63 162d street, Flushing.
LOPEZ, CARLOS ARTURO Jr., radio man, third class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Maria Lopez, 2112 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.
MANISCALCO, AUGUST, fireman, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Lillian Maniscalco, 526 Lincoln avenue, Brooklyn.
MARTINDALE, FRANK WILLIAM, yeoman, first class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Mary Lou Martindale, 94 Davis avenue, Livingston, Staten Island.
MAYER, EDWARD SLOANE, quartermaster, second class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Marie Theresa Mayer, 45 Hunter Place, Staten Island.
McDONNELL, REGINALD JOHN, seaman, second class, Navy; father, Myles A. McDonnell, 105-45 134th street, Richmond Hill, Long Island.
MORGENSTERN, LEON, radio man, third class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Anna Morgenstern, 1083 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.
MURRAY, HAROLD AUGUSTUS, seaman, first class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. June Murray, 2812 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.
PARKER, SAMUEL THOMAS, yeoman, second class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Carmela Marie Parker, 35-28 95th street, Jackson Heights.
PETERSEN, ROBERT OTTO, seaman, second class, Navy; father, Nils Petersen, 6819 Third avenue, Brooklyn.
ROBINSON, JAMES EDWARD, fireman, first class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Frances Robinson, 35 Carrol street, Yonkers.
ROSENBERG, LEON ELMER, fireman, third class, Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rosenberg, 819 Hunts Point avenue, the Bronx.
SILSBIE, HAROLD COPELAND, fireman, third class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Janie Silsbie, 268 Oak street, Patchogue.
STEFANDEL, FRANK LEWIS, electrician's mate, second class, Coast Guard Reserve; wife, Mrs. Loretta Stefandel, 234 Cook street, Brooklyn.
STODA, EDWARD F., chief water tender, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Clara Edna Stoda, 243-56 Mayda Road, Rosedale, L. I.
SUMRALL, JOHN WESLEY Jr., machinist's mate, second class, Navy; mother, Mrs. Lillian Sumrall, 206 Brook avenue, New York.
SUYDAM, VERNON A, boatswain's mate, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Viola E. Suydam, 64 Willow street, Sayville.
SYVERTSEN, HAROLD THEODOR, chief commissary steward; brother Charles Syvertsen, 111 Abbott Place, Rosebank, Staten Island.
TRAHAN, JAMES JOHN PHILIP, seaman, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Carrie Trahan, 45 East 31st street, Brooklyn.
TRIMBOLI, STEPHEN EUGENE, seaman, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Fanny Trimboli, 7212 18th avenue, Brooklyn.
VAN ALSTYNE, GEORGE PHILIP, seaman, first class, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Rachael F. Van Alstyne, 114 West 16th street, New York.
WEBSTER, WILLIAM DANIEL, machinist's mate, second class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Sophie Webster, 13-26 133d Place, College Point.
WEINER, MURRAY FRANCIS, sound man, third class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Weiner, 605 West 184th street, New York.
WILLIAMSON, VICTOR L., radio man, first class, Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Frances Peggy Williamson, 9145 91st street, Woodhaven.

NEW JERSEY
Officer.
DEAD.

PERINE, IRVING V. G. Jr., second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; father, Irving V. G. Perine, 152 North Arlington avenue, East Orange.

Enlisted Personnel.
DEAD.

BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM, corporal, Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Emma E. Bainbridge, 1210 Howard street, Hillside. (He had been reported missing on Navy Casualty List No. 12, released September 17.)
FERGUSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Eleanor Innes Peet, 814 Kensington avenue, Plainfield.
FETCHKO, BERNARD, private, Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fetchko, 294 Whiten street, Jersey City.
GILLIGAN, JOHN J. JR., private, Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gilligan, Sr., 361 South Burnet Street, East Orange. (He had been reported wounded on Navy Casualty List No. 12.)
GRABARCZYK, ANDREW F., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grabarczyk of Far Hills.
HIGLIN, CHARLES W., corporal, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Josephine Harritz, 23 Grant avenue, Kearny.

WOUNDED.

CHUPA, ADAM, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Chupa, 61 Davis avenue, Kearny.
GILMAN, DONALD E., private, first class Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Gilman, 179 Arlington avenue, Jersey City.
MYERS, NICHOLAS D. JR., private, Marine Corps; father, Nicholas D. Myers Sr., 607 Seventh street, Plainfield.
SCHINDLER, ROBERT WALTON, coxswain, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Schindler, 69 Garretson avenue, Bayonne.
WALSH, EDWARD J. JR., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh, 45 Van Reypen street, Jersey City.

MISSING.

ASTLEY, GEORGE LYNDEN, coxswain, Coast Guard Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elsie Astley, 434 Parker street, Newark.
BENSON, GEORGE Y., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Benson, 620 Grove street, Dunellen.
BUCCI, HENRY E., master gunnery sergeant, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Henry E. Bucci, 8 Magnolia avenue, Jersey City.
CUCCI, GERARD D., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna Cucci, 7 Whitman avenue, Jersey City.
JAMES, WILLIE MORRIS, mess attendant, second class; father, Dewey James, 365 Claremont avenue, Jersey City.
KELLY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, yeoman, third class; stepmother, Mrs. Julia Mae Kelly, Godwin avenue, Wyckoff.
MANSFIELD, WILLIAM CHARLES, seaman, second class; father, John Mansfield, 762 Seventh street, Secaucus.
McCUTCHEON, James A., corporal, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McCutcheon, 254 Bell avenue, Hasbrouck Heights.
NAUGLE, KENNETH SETH, torpedoman, third class; father Harry Naugle, 52 Armstrong avenue, Jersey City.
RESTAINO, ANIELLO, fireman, second class, Coast Guard; father, Joseph Restaino, 515 Aurora avenue, Ridgefield.
RYAN, THOMAS FRANCIS, fireman, third class; father, Patrick Ryan, 57 Van Cleef street, Jersey City.
TURANSKI, JOSEPH EDWARD, seaman, first class, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Mary Turanski, 44 Canal street, Jersey City.
VAN WOGGELUM, MARSHALL FRELINGHUYSEN, fireman, third class; father, Herbert D. Van Woggelum, 90 Schureman street, New Brunswick.
WEYMAN, JOHN WILLIAM, fireman, second class, Coast Guard Reserve; wife, Mrs. Emily Weyman, Perth Amboy.

CONNECTICUT.
Officer.

MISSING.

FULD, STEPHEN LEONARD, ensign, Coast Guard Reserve; sister, Mrs. J. B. Wells, [illegible].

OCT 1942

100,000 MARRIED MEN TO BE CALLED DURING NOVEMBER

Army Officials Oppose Banning Use of Youths in Combat for Year.

OCT 15 1942

ASK SPEEDY ACTION

Service Leaders Urge Congress to Approve Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) Speeding hearings on the bill to draft 18 to 19-year-olds, Congress heard the American high command disclose plans today to begin calling up these youths in December, to weedout present soldiers considered incapable of carrying the terrific burden of modern war, and to raise the Army's total strength to 7,500,000 men in 1943.

It was also disclosed that Selective Service plans to call up 100,000 men with dependent wives next month, but hopes, if the new bill to draft youths is passed, to put off drafting married men with children until late in 1943.

Direct Urgent Appeals

From Secretary of War Stimson, from General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and from Admiral Ernest J. King, fleet commander-in-chief, came urgent appeals to Senate and House committees to approve the new draft bill quickly.

It was Stimson who revealed the 7,500,000 man goal, which compares with an Army of 4,250,000 men at present and which would be almost twice the size of the Army at the end of World War No. 1.

General Marshall told the Senate Military committee the Army would send home men considered physically unfit, and was investgiating the possibility of releasing numbers of older men when the youths enter the service.

Average Age Too High

The average age of the combat Army, he warned, "has risen to a point not at all acceptable to the War department." One division he cited had an average age of 26 in June, 27 in July, and 30 in August.

On a recent visit to a 2,500-bed hospital at Fort Bragg, N. C., he said, he was shocked to find so many "old men" there.

"The beds seemed to me to be filled with old men," he said, adding that he must apologize for using that term to describe a man around 40 years of age.

He said he had found one man, 43 years old, who had been taken off a machine tool in a war plant, and was in the hospital with four complaints, including possible angina and hernia, two weeks after his induction into the Army.

Older Men a Burden

Those men, he said, were a burden, not an addition to the Army. Even in amphibious divisions, which will be called upon to do "the toughest kind of fighting," he had found 38-year-old privates.

Modern fighting demands youthful vigor, he said—"you can't fight a battle today and rest tomorrow nowadays."

Asked by Senator Hill (D-Ala.) whether passage of the pending bill would "take the strain off older men," he said:

"I am looking into it to see what we can do about getting them back home. Not only about getting them back, but how quickly we can get them back."

Meanwhile, a provision in pending legislation requiring that the 18 and 19 group be given 12 months' training before going into combat appeared certain to be deleted because of the Army's objections that it would tie its hands in possible emergencies.

Chairman May (D-Ky) said after a White House conference that he would not insist on the provision, contained in draft legislation he introduced.

Outlines Prospects

Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, appeared before the Senate committee, and outlined the draft prospects this way, provided the new draft bill passes:

It probably will be necessary to take 100,000 married men with dependent wives next month to fill the quotas. Then the 18 and 19-year-olds would fill the normally expected quotas until about April 1, 1943. After that, Hershey said, he expected the situation to revert to about its present status, adding he hoped to avoid calling up married men with children until the last quarter of 1943.

Some Federal Men Face Call

The Selective Service director also testified that about 5,500,000 persons are employed by the federal, state, and local governments, and that at least some of them would have to be called into uniform.

Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, said the Army expected to have 5,000,000 men by the end of this year, "which would make a rather heavy draft in the next few months."

Admiral King urged the drafting of youths in these words:

"Do it now—do it all at once, and not in bites", saying 'we'll take those 19 now and those 18 later on.'"

Although the Navy now is getting its men by voluntary enlistments, he said, it would have the same problems as the Army if and when it had to turn to the Selective Service system for its recruits.

Youths or Married Men

While Stimson and Marshall testified before the House Military Affairs committee, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, told the Senate Military committee it was a question of inducting younger men or dipping into the group of married men with dependents.

Hershey also was called before the House committee, which planned to report the 18-19-year draft bill to the House for a vote this week. Meanwhile, General Marshall hurried from the House committee to voice his views before the Senate group, which accelerated its plans to get speedy Congressional action.

Stimson told the House committee it was "no more pleasant to me to consign the young men, the sons of my friends, the grandsons of my friends, to the hideous character of modern war than it is for any member of the committee.

Only Course Open

"But if we are to save civilization," he added solemnly, "this is the only road which we can follow."

Offers Estimates

His estimate of 7,500,000 men in Army uniform in 1943—exclusive of men who would be in other services, such as the Navy and the Marine corps — included 2,200,000 men in the Air Forces, 3,300,000 in organized ground units, 1,000,00 in the services of supply, and 1,000,000 either in training or training other men for replacement assignment and the services of supply.

The figures he described as "a conservative estimate," subject to revision upward. The 3,300,000 ground forces men, he said, represent as many as the Army feels it can train, supply and send overseas and includes men already abroad or in training at home for foreign service.

Oppose Restrictions

Neither Stimson nor the chief of staff favored restrictions in pending legislation to forbid the use of teen-age soldiers in combat service until they had received at least one year of training.

"I certainly do," Stimson said when asked if he believed it would be unwise to leave that provision in the bill. Marshall urged the Congress to "have some faith in us and in our good sense" in the matter of writing restrictions into the law.

Will Not Insist on Clause

After a White House conference, Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military committee announced late in the day that he would not insist on inclusion in the bill of the requirement for twelve months pre-combat training. It appeared certain that the provision would be deleted by the committee.

Acknowledging that the lower draft age might play havoc with the nation's higher education system by draining youths from high schools and colleges, Stimson said the War department did not decide to "needlessly destroy the influences of colleges" but bluntly added:

"There won't be much need for colleges, if we don't win the war."

The nucleus of the Army, he stressed, should be young, vigorous men with the stamina to face a ruthless and implacable enemy.

Teen-Aged Youths Rush To Enlist in U. S. Army

OCT 15 1942

Recruiting Stations Report Sudden Increase Since F.D.R. Speech.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Teen-agers are crowding recruiting stations in most sections of the nation, a survey disclosed last night. The recruiting tempo went up markedly as plans were speeded in Washington for drafting 18 and 19-year-olds.

The upswing in enlistments was experienced mostly in Army recruitting offices. Navy authorities said the bulk of their enlistments normally were in the teen-age group.

Special Staff Needed

At Detroit, Army recruiting had swelled so by yesterday that Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Bachus, recruiting chief, added two rooms to the office and referred inquiries to a special staff of recruiting officers.

The Little Rock, Ark., recruiting station reported an increase in the number of parents asking about various branches of the Army for which their teen-age sons might be eligible.

Army recruiting of youths 17-19 at Cleveland was up 75 per cent in a week, although the Navy reported no noticeable rise there.

More than 350 of 500 Army recruits at Philadelphia were under 20, and at Baltimore hundreds jammed stations on one of their busiest days.

Doubled Since Monday

At Rochester, N. Y., recruiting of youngsters doubled since Monday. Recruiting at Buffalo, N. Y., was up 75 per cent the first three days this week over the first three of last week.

The Marine Corps at Chicago said the feats of its men in the Solomons had been a great stimulus to enlistments. The Navy reported it had been breaking all records, but did not attribute the jump to draft prospects for 18- and 19-year-olds. The Army reported a 75 per cent rise in enlistment of boys, with numerous inquiries since President Roosevelt's radio speech. The Coast Guard also reported a definite increase.

Other Upswings Noted

Army enlistments of teen-agers at Indianapolis were up about 25 per cent, and at Louisville, Ky., about 24 per cent. Navy recruiting was up eight percent yesterday and today at Louisville.

Chief Petty Officer Irvin C. Ruff, a veteran of 19 years in the Navy, brought his son, Irving Stanley Ruff, 18, to the Norfolk recruiting station for enlistment. Many youths brought their mothers to the Coast Guard station there to sign papers to avoid delay in their enlistment.

Army recruiting at New York was reported up "tremendously" since President Roosevelt's speech, with most of the applicants 18 and 19-year-old youths. Enlistments on Tuesday were 50 per cent greater

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than on Monday, army officers said, with enlistments Wednesday showing a 50 per cent jump over Tuesday's total.

M'NUTT LISTS LABOR SHORT AREAS IN U. S.

OCT 15 1942

10 Cities, 2 States Facing Serious Man Power, Housing Problems

Will Be Avoided So Far As Possible In War-Contract Awarding

[By the Associatea Press]

Washington, Oct. 14—Ten cities and the States of Washington and Oregon were designated today by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, as areas in which labor and housing problems had become serious.

Commission spokesmen said the designation would put these areas within the scope of War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson's directive that labor-short areas were to be avoided so far as possible in the awarding of war contracts.

Cities Named

The cities named were Mobile, Buffalo, Akron, Louisville, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix and St. Louis.

McNutt appointed area directors for these cities and a district director for Washington and Oregon with directions to see that local labor available in each area was used to the fullest before labor for those areas was recruited elsewhere.

To Name Directors

Directors were to be appointed in time for every area in the country with a marked scarcity of labor, McNutt said, explaining that an experiment begun in Baltimore in July had shown success with his method of intensifying local labor recruitment and training.

Declaring that several weeks ago it became apparent that war production was being hampered greatly "by the scramble for workers, particularly skilled workers, regardless of where they were found or for whom they were working," McNutt added:

"The area directors will be expected to foster cooperation by local management, labor and the public in bringing about the employment of the unused labor in their respective fields.

Local Training

"This means that they will be expected to provide local men and women the opportunity for training, as well as the opportunity for employment, and that they will do their best to stimulate the hiring of women, physically handicapped persons, older workers and Negroes.

"Our experience in Baltimore indicates that local campaigns under the supervision of these area directors will result not only in speeding up the orderly transfer of workers from non-essential work to work in essential industries, but will check the pirating of skilled workers away from war industries, a practice which causes wasteful labor turnover and a slowing-down of production."

Area Machinery

McNutt said each area director, under general supervision of a commission regional director, would set up machinery to administer its local program.

The machinery will include a WMC committee on which management and labor will be represented equally. The director's staff will include representatives of the United States Employment Service, the War Production Board's labor production division, the Civil Service Commission, the Work Projects Administration, "man-power branch of the services of supply of the War Department and minority groups."

Working with him also will be training services representatives of vocational schools, the apprenticeship division, and industry.

Burton R. Morley, University of Alabama economics professor, was named director at Mobile.

British Sailors Glad To Help Virginia Farmers With Haying

Some On Warship At Portsmouth Have Had No Shore Leave For Two Years

OCT 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 14—Lend-lease doesn't provide for it—but British sailors are helping Virginia farmers with their haying.

It began in a small way, but promises to get bigger. A yeoman aboard a British warship here for overhaul met a Norfolk county farmer "frightfully in need of hands." The yeoman told the ship's captain, who told the ship's skipper, who said "go ahead."

The skipper stipulated that his crew accept no pay. The farmers—resourceful chaps—get around this, however, by entertaining the sailors in their homes, treating them to beer, taking them to shows. One farmer plans to play host at a Virginia Beach hotel this week end to his group of blue-jacketed helpers.

Chaplain Favors Plan

The ship's chaplain (he asks to remain anonymous) said "we would like to place men on farms in other parts of Virginia. It's a grand way to spend their leave." (Easy, Hiram, the line forms on the right and you'll have to take your turn.)

Their experiences on the farms, the chaplain said, "are doing these boys a world of good. Many boys came aboard ship at 16 years of age. This is the first real leave some of them have had for almost two years. They hadn't been in a private home for almost two years. They need to get fifty or one hundred miles away from salt water for awhile."

The man who started the ball rolling towards solving the farm labor shortage in these parts is Yeoman of Signals Roy Cooke, of Portsmouth, England. "This is the first time I've had leave in about fifteen months," the yeoman said. "I definitely enjoyed the experience. The hospitality shown us was gratifying to everybody."

Finds Show Very Blunt

One night the farmer took Yeoman Cooke and several others to a burlesque show. "It was quite good, but very blunt," the Englishman said. "It left nothing to the imagination."

Farmers send their trucks to the Norfolk navy yard early in the morning to transport the sailors (some marines go, too) to the farms, returning them to their ships in the evenings.

TWO CARGO SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS OFF BRAZIL COAST

42 Seamen Are Lost in Torpedoing of U. S., Panamanian Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) The Navy today announced the sinking of two United Nations merchant vessels off the eastern coast of South America in August and September, with a combined loss of 42 seamen.

One was of United States registry, a small craft, torpedoed without warning at dawn. It sank in two minutes. The suction of the foundering vessel pulled five seamen, who had been clinging to an overturned life boat, down with it. Four other lives were lost. Twenty-seven survivors reached a small Caribbean island, obtained food and medical attention and arranged for transportation to the United States.

The second ship, a Panamanian, was attacked at night by two submarines, but stayed afloat for two hours. Its first mate was forced to board one of the U-boats, was questioned briefly, and then released. Thirty-three of the ship's personnel of 71 were lost. The survivors, after three days in a life boat, were picked up by a rescue vessel.

The Navy quoted one rescued seaman as reporting an heroic incident. A middle-aged crew member, a poor swimmer, gave up his life belt to a fellow seaman. Then he disappeared beneath the surface.

The sinkings raised the total of announced ship losses in the Western Atlantic, as tabulated by the Associated Press, to 489 since America's entry into the war.

FOUR ALLIED SHIPS SUNK; 45 MEN LOST

OCT 15 1942

2 Brazilian, One American And One Panamanian U-Boat Victims

Sent Down Off South America—Only 9 Casualties On U. S. Craft

Buenos Aires, Oct. 14 (AP)—The captain of the Argentine tanker Santa Cruz radioed today that he had picked up thirty survivors from a torpedoed United States ship.

He messaged early in the afternoon that he had picked up sixteen survivors and another message a few hours later said fourteen more had been rescued.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 14—Destruction of four United Nations merchant ships—two Brazilian, one American and one Panamanian—claimed forty-five crew casualties in submarine warfare off the South American coast, it was officially disclosed today.

The navy revealed that thirty-three of the seventy-one-man crew aboard the Panamanian ship were dead or missing after two submarines struck at the vessel in August. Despite the concerted attack, the merchantman floated for two hours before sinking.

Heroism Of Seaman

Heroism of one of the seamen, a poor swimmer who surrendered his lifebelt to a shipmate and then disappeared, marked one of the stirring incidents of this action.

Torpedoes sank the American vessel in two minutes, but only nine casualties were reported out of a crew of thirty-six, the navy said. One of the survivors, who reached a small Caribbean island, related:

"There were a dozen of us in the water, holding to an overturned lifeboat, within a minute after she struck. But the suction of the ship as she went down tore five men away and took them with her."

Two Brazilian Ships

The Brazilian Government announced that Nazi U-boats destroyed the 5,472-ton freighter Lages and the 2,730-ton Ozorio last September 29, raising Brazil's ship losses to twenty-one since early 1942 when diplomatic relations with the Axis were broken off. Three of the Lages' forty-six-man crew were reported missing. The Ozorio carried thirty-eight.

The four latest United Nations losses boosted to 491 the Associated Press count of disclosed western Atlantic ship sinkings since America's entry into the war.

Forced Further Afield

Meanwhile, reports from London indicated that numerous submarine nests, along the Allied shipping route to the Indian Ocean, were feeding Axis U-boats spreading down the West African coast.

The raiders have been "forced further afield by the defensive-offensive tactics of the United Nations," a British spokesman declared, and now are concentrating along the African Atlantic coast with a complete supply set-up.

Brazilian Ships Sunk.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—German submarines have sunk two more Brazilian merchantmen—the twentieth and twenty-first sent to the bottom by U-boats in this war—the Government announced today.

It said that the sinkings were the first since Brazil declared war on the Axis, and that both occurred on the same day in the same area of the western South Atlantic, on September 29 last, off the northern Brazilian State of Para.

The two ships were the 5,472-ton freighter Lages and the 2,730-ton Ozorio, both in service between Brazilian and United States ports.

The Ozorio, originally the Lake Elkwater, was built in 1919 at Ecorse, Mich., and figured in an earlier maritime disaster when she picked up eleven survivors of the United States freighter Robin Moor which was torpedoed on May 21, 1941, between Brazil and West Africa.

Three of the Lages's forty-six crew members were missing. The Ozorio carried thirty-eight.

U-BOAT WARFARE SPREADS ALONG AFRICAN COAST

OCT 15 1942

New Concentrations of Subs in South Atlantic Are Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(AP) Accumulated evidence indicated strongly today that U-boat warfare is spreading systematically down the African Atlantic coast to Capetown and an authoritative British source said warships of the United Nations probably were seeking out mother ships and shore bases along the Allied shipping route to the Indian ocean.

Chronologically, the newest evidence piled up like this:

Oct. 10—Joseph Morton, a war correspondent of the Associated Press, reported in a detailed dispatch from a United Nations base in West Africa that "small, new model German U-boats x x x are striking renewed blows against Allied shipping off the bulge of West Africa, apparently carrying out plans laid years in advance and with the help of pro-Nazi countries which are technically neutral x x x" (It should be noted that Morton's dispatch was cleared through a close Allied censorship.)

Nazis Report 12 Sinkings

Oct. 10—A German communique (without confirmation elsewhere)

reported 12 merchant ships of the United Nations were sunk "directly before" the harbor of Capetown.

Oct. 13 — Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa arrived in London for war conferences.

Today—A German communique (without confirmation elsewhere) reported the sinking of four merchantmen between Capetown and Freetown, West Africa, among them the 23,456-ton British liner Orcades and the 20,119-ton Canadian Duchess of Atholl, both, according to the German version, "engaged in transporting troops to Egypt in the Middle East.'

The German-controlled Paris radio reported 249 survivors from torpedoed British ships had been landed at Freetown but the names of the vessels were not given.

Then the authoritative British spokesmen, who could not be named, told today of the intensifying German submarine campaign in the area around the Cape of Good Hope and of the Allied counter-measures probably being undertaken already.

U-Boats Driven South

He said the U-boats had been "forced further afield by the defensive-offensive tactics of the United Nations" and had moved their activities to the South African coastal waters where enemy action had been confined mainly to mine-sowing and occasional forays by surface craft and U-boats.

"We now see a new phase beginning with U-boat concentrations," he said, adding that the operations presumably were carried out with a complete supply setup since "it would be uneconomical to send a submarine from France to the cape without some source of supply in the area."

The spokesman surmised that the best method to counter the new threat would be destruction of refueling contacts and concluded that Allied warships were seeking them out.

OCT 15 1942

U-Boats Forced To New Bases

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 14—An authoritative British source said today that German submarine warfare has been intensified in the area around the Cape of Good Hope, indicating that U-boats are being "forced further afield by the defensive-offensive tactics of the United Nations."

Previous enemy efforts in this area, around the southern point of Africa on the main seaway connecting Britain and the United States with the Middle East, China and Russia, had been chiefly mine-sowing and occasional surface or U-boat raids.

"We now see a new phase beginning with U-boat concentrations," said this source.

Supply Source Suspected

This informant said the Nazis presumably were operating with a complete supply setup since "it would be uneconomical to send a submarine from France to the Cape without some source of supply in the area."

One of the best means of combatting the sub-surface menace, therefore, would be to destroy refueling points, he added, declaring that United Nations warships probably were now trying to seek out supply ships and possible shore bases.

Jap Move Forestalled

Because of the danger of the short route through the embattled Mediterranean, the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope has become the vital avenue for supplies from America and Britain not only for North Africa but also for India, Russia and China.

Britain's occupation of Madagascar, keyed directly to this, was to prevent the Japanese from establishing submarine bases on the Indian Ocean side of the Cape and converting the Mozambique Channel off southeast Africa into a trap for Allied shipping.

Two British Liners Sunk, Germans Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 14 (AP).—The German high command said today that its U-boats had sunk the 23,456-ton British liner Orcades and the 20,119-ton Canadian liner Duchess of Atholl, and declared that they were "engaged in transporting troops to Egypt and the Middle East."

(There was no confirmation from any Allied source that either ship had been sunk, or even attacked, and the claim was added to a lengthening list of German-reported submarine successes advanced recently without substantiation.)

The high command said the Orcades was sunk off Capetown and the Duchess of Atholl between Capetown and Freetown. It described the ships as "equipped with arms and prepared for the transport of 9,000 to 10,000 men."

In addition, the high command said, two other ships totaling 17,425 tons were sent to the bottom of the South Atlantic off the African coast by German submarines and "in spite of the fact that continuous heavy autumn storms considerably handicapped operations," other U-boats sank 14 ships, totaling 82,000 tons, out of fully laden convoys bound across the North Atlantic for England.

Italy Loses 66 Per Cent Of Cargo Ships

2,366,000 Tons Destroyed, Damaged or Captured

OCT 15 1942

New York, Oct. 14 (AP).—Two-thirds of the Merchant Marine Italy brought into the war has been knocked out of the conflict—destroyed, damaged or seized—a review of official reports showed today.

Before June, 1940, Mussolini's merchantmen aggregated 3,500,000 tons. The United Nations have chopped 2,366,000 from this total, with 1,500,000 on the destroyed list.

Italian shipping construction has been tripped up regularly by Allied aerial and naval attacks on her flow of materials in th Mediterranean. A scarcity of fuel also has hampered Italian ship movements.

United Nations planes, submarines and surface warships this year alone accounted for 500,000 tons of merchant shipping lost by Italy between Italian ports and Axis North African bases.

During 1941 in the Mediterranean, the British destroyed 56 of Italy's fastest and biggest cargo vessels totaling 244,816 tons.

Included were these ships, ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 tons:

The liner Liguria, torpedoed, bombed and beached at Tobruk; the troopship Lombardia, dynamited in Tobruk harbor; the Conte Rosso, torpedoed by the British submarine Upholder off Sicily; the liner Neptunia, picked out of a Mediterranean convoy by the Upholder; and the former cruise ship Oceania, another Mediterranean convoy member that became an Upholder victim.

Also in 1941, 55 Italian ships—307,438 tons were seized. Twenty-seven of these were seized by the United States, renamed and placed into service for the Allies.

A prize seizure was the Conte Biancamano, taken at Cristobal, Panama, and assigned to the U. S. Lines for North Atlantic duty. Twenty others were taken from Italy in 1940 and this year.

Italy's known losses, excluding captures, were 17 scuttled, 10 mined, 15 bombed by planes, 15 blasted by surface warships, 58 sunk by submarines and four lost in accidents.

Italy Says British Sank Ship With 400 Prisoners

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 14.—The high command said today an Italian ship loaded with 400 British prisoners had been torpedoed by a British submarine.

An Italian submarine was reported missing in the Atlantic.

The Italian communique said 261 of the British prisoners on the torpedoed Italian vessel had been saved by the Italion crew.

Of the Italian submarine lost in the Atlantic the Italian communique said that "The crew for the most part has been captured by the enemy."

Nazis Read Moves In Africa In Visit Of Smuts To London

OCT 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 14—The Berlin radio took the London visit of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, as its text today for broadcasts suggesting anew big British and American military moves may be in the making in North and West Africa.

Typical of recent broadcasts indicating Germany's keen interest in what may be brewing in Africa, one quoted a German transocean dispatch from Stockholm as saying:

"While the British Government quarters are silent on the visit of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, General Smuts, to London, the British press is all the more interested in this event, according to Swedish reports from London.

Cite 'Interpretation'

"British papers interpret it as a further indication that great events are pending in North Africa and perhaps also in West Africa.

"The fact that Smuts will proceed to Washington after having completed his visit in London in order to discuss matters with President Roosevelt and his military advisers is regarded as further proof that major actions are being prepared in Africa.

Change Is Predicted

"The belief is voiced that American troops will play a very important role in the coming developments."

Going even farther than this, a Madrid message to the German-controlled Swedish Telegraph Bureau predicted a change in *status quo* in French West Africa soon and reported that British and American troops were concentrated on the frontier of Gambia and Senegal, opposite Vichy-controlled territory.

This report, heard by Reuters at Stockholm, said "a rumor that a large Allied convoy was seen off Dakar cannot be confirmed."

MacVeagh In South Africa

Cape Town, Oct. 14 (AP)—Lincoln MacVeagh, new United States Minister to the Union of South Africa, arrived today at Pretoria, the capital.

U. S. PILOTS WIN DESERT FIGHT

12 American Fighters Rout 20 Axis Planes, Downing Two

South African Bombers Then Beat Off Flock Of Stukas, Bagging Two

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 14—Fighter pilots of the United States Army Air Forces were disclosed today to have fought and won their first major battle over the Egyptian desert as the surge of heavy aerial warfare spread from Malta in mid-Mediterranean to the mainland battle areas of Africa.

Twelve United States fighters, escorting fighter-bombers of the South African Air Force, tangled for twenty furious minutes Tuesday with twenty Axis fighters, both Messerschmitts and Macchi-202s, which were guarding a formation of a dozen Stukas.

No Allied Loss Reported

Two Messerschmitts-109s were shot down and others damaged by the Americans while the South Africans, after dropping their bombs on enemy targets in the El Alamein battle zone, tore into the Stukas. They shot down two of these Junkers-87s, damaged six others and forced the remainder to jettison their bombs. Then the enemy fled.

No Allied losses were reported. The Americans credited with getting the two Messerschmitts were Lieut. Arnold D. Jaqua, South Bend, Ind., and Lieut. George D. Mobbs of Little Rock, Ark.

57 To 7 Toll At Malta

The enemy meanwhile was continuing his attacks on the sentinel island of Malta despite the loss of fifty-eight planes from Sunday through Tuesday.

In this period only seven of the island's RAF Spitfires had been shot down.

There were four mass raids up to mid-afternoon Tuesday, and the attackers left the wreckage of seventeen bombers and fighters behind. In the previous night a British night-fighter destroyed one German bomber.

Forty Axis aircraft had been downed Sunday and Monday.

Only one British fighter was lost Tuesday, and the defense was so tight that there was practically no damage to the airfields which were the Germans' targets. Two civilians were killed.

[The Germans claimed that the British lost thirteen planes over Malta Tuesday and that only one German bomber failed to return. In the fighting over El Alamein, the enemy claimed six British fighters were shot down and only two German planes lost.]

The daily British communique from Cairo detailed Monday night attacks on the Tobruk area by British heavy and medium bombers and an offensive sweep by night fighters over El Daba.

U. S. Fighter Planes In First Big Victory Over Nazis in Egypt

OCT 15 1942

12 Battling 20 German Planes Shoot Down Two, Cairo Headquarters Says

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—United States fighter planes won their first major victory of the Near East war yesterday when 12 of them fought 20 Messerschmitts over the German lines and shot down two, a statement from the United States Army headquarters said today.

A third German plane was damaged and the rest forced to disperse, the statement said.

Although American heavy and medium bombers have played an active role in this theater for several months, this was described as the first important combat for United States fighters.

The successful American airmen were Second Lt. Arnold D. Jaqua of South Bend, Ind., who got one Messerschmitt and damaged another, and First Lt. George D. Mobba of Little Rock, Ark., who bagged the other Messerschmitt.

56 Planes Downed at Malta.

RAF fighters, beating off an almost constant stream of Axis bombers over Malta, shot down 17 Axis planes yesterday, making a three-day total of 56 Axis planes destroyed and more than 50 badly damaged, a joint RAF - British headquarters communique said.

"Enemy activity over Malta was continued and again our fighters successfully broke up all attacks before damage could be inflicted," the communique said.

The British defenders of the island, which is a constant threat to Axis convoys moving across the Mediterranean, lost only one Spitfire yesterday. In addition to the

30.24-19335

30.24-19335

17 planes reported destroyed, many others were damaged, the communique said.

Heavy and medium bombers attacked Tobruk and along the North African coast, and night fighters carried out an offensive sweep over Daba, it was reported.

CANADA'S ACE GETS 3 AT MALTA

Cairo, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Pilot Officer George Buerling of Verdun, Que., was credited today with shooting down three enemy planes in the air battles over Malta yesterday, including the 1,000th Axis plane downed by the R. A. F. over the Mediterranean stronghold.

These victories raised Buerling's total to twenty-six, making him Canada's top ace and one of the leaders of R. A. F. pilots in enemy craft destroyed. All but two of the twenty-six have been shot down since he arrived at Malta in June. In a single day, July 27, he downed four. A feat which gained him the Distinguished Flying Cross.

13 British Planes Declared Shot Down

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 14 (AP).—Fierce aerial combats over the British Mediterranean bastion of Malta were reported today by the German high command, which said one German bomber was lost, but that escorting fighters shot down 13 British planes without loss to themselves.

(The Italians claimed 19 Spitfires were destroyed by Axis aerial formations and said "four of our own planes are missing from operations of the last two days.")

The high command said six British planes were shot down and two German planes lost in all-day air attack on "British mechanized groups and tent camps on the central and southern El Alamein front" in Egypt.

Italians Report Bagging 11 Planes Over Egypt

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 14 (AP).—Eleven British planes were shot down in bitter fighting over the Egyptian front yesterday and another crashed into the sea after being hit by anti-aircraft fire during a raid on Tobruk, the high command said today.

Strong Axis bomber formations were declared "achieving visible results" in continued attacks on Malta's airdromes.

The escorting fighters continuously engaged large formations of Spitfires and destroyed 19 of them, the communique said.

HEAVY BOMBS BLAST AT KIEL

Hundreds Of Big RAF Planes Take Part In Raid On Nazi Naval Base

Lighter Craft Strafe Train And Shops In France And Harry Ships

OCT 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 14—Some hundreds of bombers, including many of Britain's biggest explosives carriers, gave the German naval and submarine base of Kiel one of its most destructive blastings of the war last night, it was announced today.

Two-ton "block busters" sprinkled with incendiaries smashed among the dock yards and shipbuilding facilities, leaving large fires and flying debris, pilots reported.

Spitfires Harry France

Meanwhile, in daylight today, Spitfire patrols attacked a freight train and workshops near Lannion in northern France, and damaged two minesweepers off the French coast, while Beaufighters attacked German motor torpedo boats off the Dutch coast.

It was the seventieth raid on Kiel since September, 1939, but the first in nearly six months—a period which has seen the steady development of new RAF bombing techniques and bombers in massed aerial blows at German war resources.

Among the bombers were the huge four-motored Lancasters, Stirlings and Halifaxes, which are capable of toting approximately eight tons of bombs over the 800-mile round-trip distance to Kiel.

Report Only Nine Lost

The fact that only nine bombers were lost, by British count, was taken to mean that the "saturation" technique was used to crowd so many planes over the area in a short raid that the strong defenses of that vital naval base were swamped.

The Air Ministry news service said that at the end of the hour attack the searchlights were wavering and casting their beams in every direction, while the gunfire had become ineffective.

One pilot said he found the city "lighted up like daylight" from fire and another said he could see the flames from the other side of Denmark.

Germans Admit Damage

The German high command, claiming that ten of the bombers were shot down, itself admitted that "damages to material and buildings were caused" in the city and that a prison camp had been burned out.

The bombers had perfect weather to get a good sight on their targets, and the British declared that the results fully justified the loss of nine planes out of a force which the *Evening News* estimated at "several hundred."

In Anti-Sub Campaign

The attack was a logical follow-up to the RAF campaign against German submarine yards and bases. Flensburg, to the north, another submarine base, has been bombed repeatedly of late, but Kiel was last attacked on April 28.

The Germans said Hamburg also was bombed lightly.

In battles over the Bay of Biscay, where long-rang- British planes daily hunt submarine packs, the Air Ministry reported the destruction of two big German planes.

OCT 15 1942

German Base at Kiel Hammered by RAF With 180 Planes

'Good Show' Is Staged; Loss of 9 British Aircraft Announced

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—An RAF bomber fleet of about 180 planes struck Kiel last night with a concentrated blast of explosives in a raid possibly as destructive as any of 70 which have been made against the Nazis' battered Baltic naval and U-boat base.

British sources said the results well compensated the RAF for the loss of nine planes. The exact number in the raiding force was not disclosed, but on the basis of normal per cent losses, the British crowded probably 180 bombers over the target, one of the most vital in Germany.

The attack was on the new "saturation" technique of the RAF—which means throwing so many bombers over the objective in such a short space of time that antiaircraft defenses are swamped and their fire made relatively ineffective.

Nazis Claim 10 Planes.

A German broadcast put British losses at 10 planes, but said the North Sea port of Hamburg—linked by water with Kiel through the Kiel Canal—also was bombed during the night.

Kiel, 66 miles northeast of Hamburg, is important not only for its big docks and strategic position as a hub of water transport, but as a center for coal, iron and oil, lumber, railroad supplies, cement and food.

The Air Ministry said the weather was good. Kiel was left in flames after the last raid April 29 and reconnaissance photographs showed heavy damage there.

"Beaufighters of the coastal command, on patrol over the Bay of Biscay yesterday, destroyed two Junkers 885 and one flying boat without loss to themselves," the Air Ministry said.

"Army co-operation command aircraft yesterday attacked a goods (freight) train and other targets in Northern France without loss."

Sixth Night Attack.

The thrust at Kiel marked the second consecutive night of RAF action over Germany and the sixth night attack against German targets in the 13 nights of October.

Preliminary reports from pilots said the raid was "a good show."

It was understood the raiding force included four squadrons of Royal Canadian Air Force bombers, among them a new French unit making its third operational sortie over enemy territory.

While the British said a strong force was engaged, the Berlin radio tried to minimize the attack by saying North German coastal districts had been bombed in "terror raids."

It said German night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries brought down "a considerable number" of the invading planes.

Raid Casualties In England

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that civilian casualties in German air raids on Britain in September were 207 persons killed or missing and 238 injured.

Nazis Using New Bomber, Reds Say

Moscow, Oct. 14 (AP)—The army newspaper *Red Star* reported today that the Germans are using a new type of "stormer" or low-level attack bomber, the Heinkel-129, which apparently is a copy of the Stormoviks used successfully by the Red army.

The plane was described as having two motors, a speed of 280 miles an hour, armed with either a 30-millimeter cannon and two machine guns or two 20-millimeter cannon and two machine guns. It can carry 770 pounds of bombs and has an armored cockpit.

SOVIET LINES HOLD AGAINST SEVERAL GERMAN ASSAULTS

OCT 15 1942

Tank-Supported Nazi Drives in Stalingrad, Caucasus Areas Repulsed.

RED MARINES TRIUMPH

Raiders Land from Launches Near Novorossisk, Blast Enemy Installations.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Oct. 15 — (AP) The Red Army, fighting in the welcome chill of an approaching winter, repulsed several more tank-supported German attacks in the Stalingrad and Caucasian areas yesterday without yielding ground, the Soviet command announced early today.

For the second straight day the communique reported no significant change in the general situation. The German shock troops apparently were in a state of temporary exhaustation or were holding back for replenishment or to switch to another theater.

Two Nazi Companies Slain

Two companies of Nazis were reported to have been killed, and five German guns, seven machine-gun positions, and three dugouts destroyed by one Soviet unit operating inside the ruined city where the enemy's attacks have noticeably faltered within the last week.

Northwest of the city only "battles of local importance" occurred, with the Russians fending off an attack by two infantry companies which lost 100 men, the communique said. Nazi prisoners also were taken in this area where one dispatch said the Red Army had dislodged the enemy from hilltops which had dominated Russian supply roads.

Stopped in Caucasus

In the Mozdok area of the central Caucasus where a snowy mantle was decending the mountain slopes, the Germans also were contained, the Russians said.

Several German tanks supporting a German infantry regiment broke through Russian defenses in this area individually, but the communique said "Fighting went on for the destruction of this group of enemy tanks." On other sectors, it added, "attacks by small groups of Germans were repelled."

Along the Black set coast southeast of Novorossisk "our artillerymen destroyed two trains loaded with ammunition at a German-occupied railway station," the bulletin said.

Consolidate Positions

The Russians had reported yesterday that the Stalingrad area was consolidating its positions within the city, and likewise were containing the enemy's thrusts in the Caucasus.

The noon communique, dealing with the Black sea area southeast of Novorossisk, said an enemy force which had penetrated into the rear of a Russian unit had been cut off from its main force by counter-attack, with 400 Germans killed and considerable materiel captured.

Marine raiders landed from the sea by motor launch destroyed a German cavalry force, blew up an ammunition dump, destroyed a radio station, and captured staff documents in a populated place in this area. They "returned to their base without losses," the communique said.

Nazis Claim Advance

(The German high command claimed that one German division operating between Maikop and Tuapse in the Black sea coastal area had captured 100 fortified mountain strong points. The communique added: "In Stalingrad and on the Don front some counter-attacks and advances launched by the Soviets were repelled.")

When and where the German army will strike again remains to be seen, but little more than a month is left before the second winter war in Russia sets in.

Russian scouts were keeping a particularly sharp watch on the Stalingrad front for any signs of fresh enemy concentrations, despite the Germans' open inclinations toward static warfare.

On the steppe northwest of the city, the Army newspaper, Red Star said the Russians continued to improve their positions in short, hot battles swirling around trench lines, hills, and ruined villages.

In one place, Red army tank men were reported to have killed 300 Germans and destroyed four guns, eight mortars, and 20 machine guns.

South of Mozdok in the deep Caucasus, the Russians were reported pressing their own attacks for the third successive day. The midday communique said that about a company of enemy infantry had been wiped out by Russian troops and six tanks, four guns, and 60 trucks disabled by artillery fire.

Reds Oust Nazis From Hills To Northwest of Stalingrad

OCT 15 1942

Russians Repulse German Counter-attacks After Several Hours' Fighting— Soviet Gains in South.

Moscow, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said tonight that the Red Army had dislodged the Germans from several heights northwest of Stalingrad after several hours' fighting in which German counter-attacks were repulsed.

The German salient reaching tighter today by other Russian gains northwest and south of Stalingrad. Battlefront dispatches reported that even in the debris-strewn streets of the city Red Army counterattacks had rolled back the Nazis.

Thus, in the fifty-first day of Stalingrad's siege, Adolf Hitler's mightiest 1942 onslaught appeared to have lost momentum, with barely another month until the present biting chill of autumn on the steppes gives way to the second winter of the war in Russia. Aside from the sharp street battles in which Stalingrad's defenders reclaimed positions, the fight for winter shelter in the ruins of the city was reverting to artillery dueling.

Frequent Local Encounters.

Exchanges of shells and mortar grenades developed in Stalingrad after Red Army counterattacks had regained positions lost before a short-lived German infantry drive Monday, the Russians said.

"Our artillery destroyed two guns, seven mortars and eleven trucks and wiped out about a battalion of German infantry," the noon communique announced in one of two paragraphs it devoted to the Stalingrad struggle.

The Army newspaper Red Star said that Russian troops advanced in two sectors on the Steppes northwest of the city. It reported there were frequent local encounters in separate areas.

Red Snipers Active.

A Pravda dispatch declarerd that the Germans also had been thrown back in a salient south of the city, and that advancing Red Army troops seized a basic point in the German lines and held it against counterattacks.

Red Army tank forces, following up an attack which folded back advanced enemy lines upon the German flank northwest of the city, were reported to have "killed about 300 Hitlerites, destroyed four guns, eight mortars, twenty machine-guns and several trucks with supplies." The communique said twenty-two snipers of one Russian detachment had slain 323 Germans in two weeks of this battle.

Russian Marines Cited.

Russian marines were cited for two actions in the battle of the western Caucasus, one a raid by a landing party against a German-occupied town on the Black Sea coast. The noon communique said that the marine detachment, moved to the shore in motor launches, wiped out a squadron of German cavalry, blew up an ammunition dump, destroyed a radio station and returned to its base without losses. Other sea soldiers improved their positions southeast of Novorossisk following the repulse of an Axis attack, the midnight communique said.

[The British radio reported this morning that "the German Air Force is making heavy fire bomb attacks on the Grozny oil fields," and quoted the Stockholm correspondent of the London Times as pointing out that "the Germans avoided bombing attacks on Grozny so long as they thought that the conquest of the oil fields was imminent."]

Red Army men fighting in the same area were threatened by numerically superior enemy forces which penetrated to their rear, but counterattacked, cut off the task force from the main Axis body and, "using their advantageous positions, killed about 400 Hitlerites," it was reported.

Red Star said that on the steppes northwest of Stalingrad the Russians continued to improve their positions in clashes swirling around trench lines, hills and villages.

Nazi Flank Pressed Back.

The midnight communique reported the defenders of Stalingrad rewon firing points along a suburban street yielded to the Germans Monday and attacking guardsmen pressed back advanced lines of the Nazi flank northwest of the city.

Mass attacks generally gave way again to artillery and mortar duelling in the struggle to decide whether Axis or Soviet troops will winter in the ruins. Frost whitened the breaths of the soldiers on this 51st day of a siege begun in August's heat.

Appreciable easing of the defense crisis was indicated in the Soviet Information Bureau's midnight report:

"Our troops recaptured positions lost on the previous day in one of the city's (northwestern) quarters. In other sectors artillery and mortar duels took place. Our artillery fire destroyed three German tanks, three artillery batteries and 16 mortar batteries, demolished 10 blockhouses and wiped out about a company of German infantry.

"Northwest of Stalingrad our troops continued to defend their former positions and on some sectors carried out reconnaissance raids. Guardsmen of (X) unit attacked the enemy's forward lines, pressed back the Germans somewhat and destroyed an anti-tank gun and 16 machine guns."

Red Marines Rout Attackers.

The communique said tanks and planes supported two German infantry battalions in an attack on a Red Army position in the Mozdok region of the Central Caucasus, but the defenders slew about 300, captured supplies and hurled the survivors back to their original lines.

Improvement of the Soviet position southeast of Novorossisk, in the battle for a mountain highway down the Black Sea coast, was said to have followed the rout by Red marines of an attack in which two enemy infantry companies were wiped out and three tanks were wrecked.

Again a relatively heavy local action was reported from the northwestern front, above Moscow, where Red Army forces were credited with repulsing Nazi attacks.

"About 400 Germans were killed," the communique said, "and the Soviet troops captured a large amount of booty."

2 Deputies To Stalin In Defense Post Named

Moscow, *Thursday*, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Council of Peoples' Commissars announced today the appointment of two Deputy Commissars of Defense to assist Premier Joseph Stalin.

The new appointees are Col. Gen. A. Vassilevsky, and A. Shcherbakov, chief of the main political administration of the Red Army.

Figure In Reorganization

The appointments apparently were a further step in the reorganization of the Red army following the abolishing of the post of political commissars in the Soviet armed forces and their dual military authority with commanders.

When this change was announced last week it was said some political commissars would be made officers as they had gained much political experience.

Apparently this recognition of the part played by some of these commissars is to extend to top ranks. Alexander Shcherbakov has been chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

Russian Counterattacks Repelled, Germans Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Oct. 14 (AP).—The high command said today "In Stalingrad and on the Don front some counter-attacks and advances launched by the Soviets were repelled."

(Thus, for the fourth consecutive day, Hitler's headquarters had no gains to report in the siege of Stalingrad, and this time the wording of the communique indicated that the initiative was passing to the Russians.)

"In the Caucasus," the war bulletin said, "on the road from Maikop to Tuapse, German army troops supported by Luftwaffe Stuka and destroyer formations, stormed additional Dominzting Mountain ranges and mountain positions.

"On this occasion, in the sector of one division alone, over 100 fortified strongpoints were taken."

German bombers were reported ranging east of the Volga in daylight attacks on Russain communications and supply lines and night raids on Russian airfields. A medium-sized freighter was said to have been sunk on the Volga.

On the Central front an enemy strongpoint was destroyed and a number of prisoners taken, the high command said.

Fighting over the Don, Italian planes were said to have shot down two Russian aircraft. Other fighters operating over the Gulf of Finland set fire to a Soviet gunboat in low altitude attacks, the war bulletin said.

OCT 15 1942

Claim Russians Refuse To Yield At Stalingrad

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—A German complaint that the Russian refusal to admit defeat was cheating the Reich of victory at Stalingrad was broadcast today by the Berlin radio.

"We have been in Stalingrad town for several weeks now," wrote Transocean News Agency's war reporter, Willy Beer, in a dispatch from the besieged city.

"But the enemy has never refused us rapid success so definitely as here. In and around Stalingrad he has piled up a wall of resistance which drew its units from all the Russian fronts.

"The Volga, along which this desolate pile of ruins stretches, has been under German control for some time already, but the Russians refuse to declare themselves beaten."

REDS PLAY UP TALK

Moscow, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's statement that important decisions had been taken on the necessity for diverting enemy forces from Russia and China by new offensives against Germany and Japan was given top display today on the foreign news pages of Moscow newspapers.

A two-column abstract of the President's Monday night address was printed.

President Roosevelt said: "As I have said before, many major decisions of strategy have been made. One of them—on which we have all agreed—relates to the necessity of diverting enemy forces from Russia and China to other theaters of war by new offensives against Germany and Japan. An announcement of how these offensives are to be launched, and when, and where, cannot be broadcast over the radio at this time."

Report Red Protest to Bulgaria

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 14 (AP).—The German Trans-Ocean News Agency reported today from Sofia that Soviet Russia had protested to Bulgaria against an "anti-Communist exhibition" in Sofia, and Bulgaria had rejected the protest. (Russia and Bulgaria still are nominally at peace, although Bulgaria is allied with Germany and at war against Russia's allies.)

Casey Says Aid For Russia Improves

Teheran, Iran, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State for the Middle East, declared on his arrival here today to confer with Iran Government officials that he had found everywhere in the Middle East "a first class effort for improvement of aid for Russia."

CROAT REVOLT REPORTED LED BY PEASANTS

Bern Hears 4,000 Macek Followers Attack Pavelic's Ustachi

OCT 15 1942

Fighting Is Said To Be Raging In State Created By Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 14—Followers of Dr. Vladimir Macek, Croatian peasant leader, have revolted against the Government of Dr. Ante Pavelic and fighting is now raging in the Nazi-created state of Croatia, Yugoslav circles said tonight.

An army of about 4,000 peasants was said to be attacking the khaki-uniformed Ustachi, the militia which Pavelic developed from the handful of Fascist-inclined Croatians whom he trained while in exile in Italy.

They are fighting independently of the insurgent forces which Gen. Draja Mihailovic has been leading in the Yugoslav mountains since the capitulation of the Yugoslav army in April, 1941.

Trains Derailed

Yugoslav circles here said forty-six trains were derailed in Croatia during the month of September and that German troops now are guarding the entire length of the Zagreb-Belgrade railroad.

There was no indication when the organized opposition to the Pavelic Government started, but recent information leaking out of the Balkans has showed that trouble has been developing.

Only yesterday the German radio announced that the Pavelic Cabinet had resigned and a new Government had been sworn in under a new oath pledge to govern according to "Ustachi principles."

Marshal Takes Leave

A few days before that it was announced in Zagreb that Marshal Sladko Kvaternik, Defense Minister and commander of the Croatian armed forces, would take a long leave of absence for "reasons of health."

This in turn followed a disclosure by Yugoslav sources in London September 25 that Macek and five other leaders of the Croatian Peasant party had been arrested upon their refusal to collaborate with the Axis.

Macek had been under surveillance ever since the so-called independent state of Croatia was set up, but Pavelic had not given up hope of finally persuading him to take a Cabinet position and lend his influence to the Government.

Largest Popular Following

Macek for years has had the largest popular following of any Croatian leader. He was strongly opposed to the Fascist type of Government set up by Pavelic, but, being an exponent of moderation, had not actively fought it.

His arrest apparently provoked the peasant uprising, which was the first large-scale action of the Croatians against the Government. There had been considerable sabotage and fighting in Croatia, but it had been carried out largely by Serbs and other groups within the state.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav circles said, General Mihailovic was constantly reinforcing his insurgent army. The effectiveness of his campaign is borne out by official Italian figures listing 4,389 dead and 4,490 wounded Italian soldiers in the Balkans in ten months.

Nazi Losses Believed High

No figures were available for

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German losses or for losses among the Ustachi and the forces of the puppet Government of Belgrade, but they are believed to be equally high.

A correspondent of the Croatian weekly, *Neue Ordnung*, writing of fighting in the forests and mountains of Bosnia, said it was not conducted by bands, but by well-organized units which print their own newspaper and produce bombs and ammunition in their well-guarded mountain stronghold.

A Sofia dispatch to the Budapest newspaper, *Pester Lloyd*, reported a clash near Bajanovo, on the Bulgarian-Serbian frontier, in which ten Serbs were shot by Bulgarian border police.

HIMMLER CONFERS WITH MUSSOLINI

Nazis Reported Suspicious of Italy's Attitude Toward U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 14—(AP) Reports of a widening rift between Germany and Italy came from neutral European capitals today as Hitler's Gestapo strongarm chief visited Rome and conferred at length with Mussolini in what seemed obviously to be something more than a social call.

Nazis Suspicious

As a possible clue to the topic of discussion between Heinrich Himmler and Il Duce, reports which filtered out of the Axis camp indicated strongly that Germany has grown increasingly suspicious of her junior partner's attitude toward the United States.

Reported among the tinders that fed the flames of this distrust were:

1—Italy's permission for the landing of Myron C. Taylor's plane in Rome, facilitating the recent visit by President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican for talks with the Pope;

2—U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle's announcement that after Oct. 19 the 600,000 Italians in the United States no longer would be under restrictions as enemy aliens.

Copies Dropped in Italy

Biddle disclosed in Washington that copies of his Columbus day address announcing the decision were being dropped in Italy as a psychological warfare move and were expected to have "tremendous effect."

Presumably the translated copies of the speech were being dropped by British or American planes operating over Italian territory from Mediterranean bases.

The Berlin radio announced that Himmler "is in Rome for a private visit as a guest of the Italian government." Later it broadcast a DNB dispatch from Rome that Himmler "has been received by Il Duce, with whom he had a lengthy and cordial conference."

The currency of reports of strained relations between Berlin and Rome suggested, however, that it was more likely that Mussolini was on the carpet before the man whose Gestapo is charged with keeping Italy toeing the mark.

Turkish Rumor Reported

The Basel *National Zeitung's* Istanbul correspondent reported rumors heard in Turkey that Hitler probably would take time off from the Russian front soon for a personal conference with Mussolini.

The report that the Italian-American developments were a root of the discord came from the *National Zeitung's* Swedish correspondent, who quoted the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter*.

From Ankara there were reports that Italy's failure to cope with continued anti-Axis outbreaks in dismembered Yugoslavia also was a cause of German dissatisfaction, and that Germany might take over control of Slovenia and Croatia and possibly demand full control of the Adriatic port of Trieste as well.

Italy got Trieste from Austria as a prize of the first World War.

Reporting from Geneva, Tass said yesterday that the Croatian Government had resigned—presumably under German pressure. Tass said this was being interpreted in Swiss circles as "proof that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia."

Yugoslav official sources here said the Germans recently doubled the number of their soldiers in Yugoslavia, where patriot troops repeatedly have clashed in strength with large German and Italian patrol and punitive forces.

Italy May Lose Trieste to Nazis As Result of Rift, Born Hears

Berlin-Rome Row Reported Accentuated By Permission for Taylor Plane's Flight

OCT 15 1942

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Oct. 14.—Istanbul and Stockholm correspondents of the National Zeitung of Basel reported indications today of a German-Italian disagreement which might cost Italy her Adriatic port of Trieste, and one dispatch said the rift stemmed partly from recent Italian-American developments.

The Stockholm correspondent quoted the newspaper Dagens Nyheter as reporting that German-Italian differences were accentuated by Italian permission for Myron C. Taylor's plane to land at Rome when the special envoy of President Roosevelt was on his way recently to conferences with the Pope at the Vatican.

Also reported adding tinder was the announcement Monday by Attorney General Biddle that Italians in the United States no longer would be under restrictions as enemy aliens.

The Istanbul correspondent said a new meeting of Hitler and Mussolini was expected soon, and that rumors had been heard in Turkey that Germany wanted to take over full control of Trieste.

A German broadcast heard here by Reuters said today that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo, was in Rome and had held a long interview with Mussolini.

Axis Occupation Forces In Balkans Increased

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Official Yugoslav sources here said today that both the Germans and Italians recently increased the size of their occupation forces in the Balkans, the Germans apparently because of dissatisfaction with Italy's failure to subdue the region.

These sources said there were increasing signs of growing tension between the European Axis partners over control of dismembered Yugoslavia.

Dispatches from Ankara, relayed an unconfirmed report that the Germans intended to take full control of Croatia and Slovenia and of the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste as well.

An authoritative Balkan source here intimated the rumor might have been Axis-inspired to raise false hopes among the Allies.

One official Yugoslav source that "if Germany intends to relieve Italy of responsibility for Croatia and Slovenia it is because of Italy's inability to control the Yugoslavs."

"Any decision to take over Trieste," he added, "will be dictated by military strategy."

The Germans were reported to have doubled their original force of two divisions in Croatia and Slovenia, and Italy was said to have at least 18 divisions of 288,000 to 324,000 men in the Balkans.

Under a Geneva dateline, Tass reported yesterday that the government of Axis-dominated Croatia had resigned, and interpreted this "as proof that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia."

The original Croat government was set up after the fall of Yugoslavia in a Berlin-Rome agreement recognizing Croatia as a sphere of Italian influence.

Biddle's Speech Dropped In Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 14—Attorney General Biddle disclosed today that copies of his Columbus Day address, announcing that 600,000 unnaturalized Italian aliens living in the United States would be removed from classification as "enemy aliens," now are being dropped in Italy.

He told the House Immigration Committee that the distribution—presumably by planes—of the speech, translated into Italian, had been undertaken as part of this nation's psychological warfare, and predicted the action would have a "tremendous effect."

In response to questions, Biddle said that the Italian-born aliens in this country, through their bond purchases and their record under surveillance, had earned the Columbus Day action, but that he wasn't "prepared to say the same about German aliens in this country"

As for the Japanese aliens, Biddle observed that "the Jap is in a class of his own. No one seems to understand the operations of his mind and he becomes an imponderable quantity."

The Attorney General said, however, that his department was contemplating a plan for removing alien parents of men serving with this country's armed forces from classification as enemy aliens.

OCT 15 1942

Conquest Is Aim, Goebbels Writes

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—Germany is fighting for conquest, for space and resources, Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, has announced.

A German broadcast, heard in New York today, quoted from Goebbels' latest article in the magazine *Das Reich*:

"This time, neither throne nor altar is the issue, but grain and oil and space for increasing population, which could not live and be fed in the narrow space it hitherto occupied. . . .

"Every hero's life that is extinguished at the fronts is part of this way. From these seedlings of our people a rich harvest will some day flow. . . .

"Our plutocratic opponents speak of so-called democratic freedom, which means nothing to us. . . .

"The profound disturbances of our age, which grip us all, are crowned eternally and unchangeably by the will for space. It gives to the war its innermost meaning.

"It elevates the greatest and hardest sacrifices which are made for the people who are coming and who can demand and expect of us that we fulfill our cause in loyalty to our duty."

BERLIN REPORTED UNEASY AT ITALY'S ATTITUDE ON U. S.

OCT 15 1942

Himmler Talks to Il Duce —Nazis Said to Plan to Take Over Trieste.

By Associated Press.

Berlin announced today that Heinrich Himmler, chief of Hitler's dread Gestapo, "is in Rome for a private visit as guest of the Fascist Government," but reports of German-Italian friction, current in neutral European capitals, suggested that it might be more than a social call.

These reports indicated strongly that German suspicion of Italy's attitude toward the United States was a source of trouble.

A DNB dispatch from Rome, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said Himmler "has been received by Il Duce, with whom he had a lengthy and cordial conversation."

But the broadcast gave no hint of what Himmler, the man chiefly responsible for bending the occupied territories and even Germany's allies to Hitler's will, may have told the Italian dictator.

Reports were current in Ankara and Istanbul that one demand Germany was about to make was for full control of Italy's Adriatic port of Trieste. An informed Balkan observer in London suggested that such rumors might be Axis-inspired—perhaps a German propaganda move to screw down more pressure on Italy.

Italians Favored Taylor.

The suggestion that recent Italian-American developments figured in the reported rift between the European Axis partners came from the Stockholm correspondent of the National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland. He quoted the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter as reporting that the differences were accentuated at Rome when the special envoy of President Roosevelt was on his way recently to Vatican City for conferences with the Pope, and by developments in the treatment of Italians in the United States.

Mentioned specifically was the announcement by United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle that effective October 19 Italians in the United States no longer would be under restrictions as enemy aliens.

The Basle National Zeitung's correspondent in Istanbul reported rumors current in Turkey that the Himmler-Mussolini meeting might be followed soon by another conference of Hitler and Mussolini. Himmler's presence would add strong-arm backing to whatever demands Germany had to make.

Strong detachments of his Gestapo have been reported in Italy for more than a year, making free with high authority in their task of keeping the Italians up to the mark in sharing the military burdens of the Axis.

Disagree on Yugoslav Problem.

Adding tinder to the situation was the quite obvious failure of Italian occupation forces to throttle anti-Axis outbreaks in Italian-patroled territory—particularly dismembered Yugoslavia. There patriot forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic have been reported striking with increasing power at Axis communications and supply lines and even fighting it out in pitched battles with large German and Italian detachments.

A September 27th edition of the Berlin newspaper Boersen Zeitung received in Ankara reported the death of Gen. Erwin Mack of a German armored division "at the head of his troops in an operation in the southwest." This was interpreted in Ankara as a reference to the fight in Yugoslavia.

Official Yugoslav sources in London said that both Germans and Italians had increased the size of their forces in Yugoslavia recently, and that the German action was prompted largely by dissatisfaction with Italy's handling of the problem.

Control of Yugoslavia an Issue.

These sources said there was a growing difference, too, between the Axis partners over control of Yugoslav territory.

A Tass dispatch from Geneva reported yesterday that the Italian-backed Government of Croatia had resigned and interpreted this as "proof that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia." Originally the Croat Government was

set up under a Rome-Berlin agreement recognizing Croatia as a sphere of Italian influence.

Unconfirmed reports from Turkey said Germany intended to take both Croatia and Slovenia from Italian control—and would demand Trieste as well to give Germany her own operating base opening upon the Mediterranean. Trieste, once Austrian, went to Italy as a prize of world war 1.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED IN BOSNIA

OCT 16 1942

Ankara, Oct. 12 (delayed) (A. P.).—The death of Gen. Erwin Mack of a German armored division at the head of his troops in an operation in the southwest was reported in the Berlin newspaper Boersen Zeitung in its September 27 issue received here today.

The report was interpreted here as indirectly confirming Yugoslav advices of several weeks ago that German and Italian troops in Yugoslavia had been engaged in a fierce battle in July and August with forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

Yugoslavs here said that a German armored division operating with Italian, Hungarian and Croatian troops fought strong Mihailovic forces in Bosnia, finally forcing the guerrilla army leader to retire into the mountains of South Bosnia but only after he had captured great quantities of Italian artillery.

NAZI PURGE RUMOR

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Reuters said today that Tass had issued a dispatch in Moscow, under a Geneva dateline, reporting that several German generals and chiefs of motorized infantry corps had been removed and also cited a Tass report that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock had been placed under arrest.

Rumors that Marshal von Bock was relieved of command of Nazi forces assaulting Stalingrad have been current several weeks, but not confirmed.

Report Nazi Army Purge

London, Thursday, Oct. 15—(AP)—A Stockholm dispatch to the Express reported today that Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the German General Staff, was understood to have been dismissed four weeks ago.

Reuters quoted a Tass Geneva dispatch yesterday as saying that several German generals and chiefs of motorized infantry corps had been removed, and that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, commander of the Nazi forces at Stalingrad, had been placed under arrest.

Wife Is Reported Seeking to Join Hess in Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Frau Ilse Hess, wife of the one-time Deputy Fuehrer of Nazi Germany, Rudolf Hess, wants to join her husband in his British internment, a report reaching the House of Commons said today

William Thorne, Laborite, gave notice he would ask Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, "what reply is being made to the request of Frau Hess, wife of Rudolf Hess, who is now somewhere in England, for permission to join her husband."

The question did not state where Frau Hess is now living.

Very little is known of Frau Hess' movements since her husband left Germany in a Messerschmitt fighting plane May 10, 1941, and landed in Scotland, presumably in an effort to negotiate a peace between Britain and Germany or to invite Britain to join in a war on Russia.

After Hess' flight she was reported to have gone to Italy and later to Switzerland, but these reports apparently were not true. She was seen in Berlin a week after Hess left.

She always shunned the society events which attracted the wives of other Nazi leaders and spent much time in her Munich home caring for her only child- 5-year-old Ruediger Hess.

Prisoner Fettering Blamed On Hitler

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—The House of Commons correspondent of Press Association reported today that the question of chaining of war prisoners still was under close study by the British Government, and added:

"I have every reason to believe there is reliable information indicating that the putting of British prisoners in chains was done under the personal order of Hitler."

NAZIS ARREST 50 AND FINE GHENT

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Fifty persons have been arrested as hostages in the Belgian city of Ghent because a bomb was thrown into a school requisitioned as barracks for the German Army, killing a German guard, Belgium sources in London reported today. The Germans also imposed a fine of 500,000 francs on the town.

The Free Belgian News Agency reported that the Germans have court-martialed and executed Richard Soupart, Belgian labor leader, at Mons. The charges against him were not known here.

FRENCH SEE LAST OF U. S. FILMS

Vichy, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Newspapers broke the news to the public today that this was the last day United States or British-made moving pictures could be shown in France, and throngs crowded theaters for a farewell glimpse of their movie favorites.

Vichy's largest theater put on an all-American bill headed by a reshowing of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

NAZI EX-DIPLOMAT GUARDED IN CHILE

OCT 15 1942

Surveillance Over Borchers Begun After Speech By Sumner Welles

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Oct. 14—Dr. Hans Borchers, former German consul general in New York who turned up in Chile without diplomatic or consular credentials, was reported today under police guard at the seaside resort of Zapallar where United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers usually spends his Chilean summer vacations.

Surveillance was placed over the roving German soon after Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in a speech at Boston, accused Chile and Argentina of permitting Axis operations against shipping of the United Nations.

Countries Not Named

Welles did not name Chile and Argentina, but he referred to two South American countries maintaining relations with the Axis, and Chile and Argentina are the only such nations.

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile then postponed a visit to the United States which he had planned at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

It was understood that three men arrested last week as German spies and refused permission to enter Argentina would be sent to custody in Zapallar, a Pacific shore vacation spot north of Valparaiso. The three were named as Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Russ and Wilhelm Dorbach.

Ousted From U. S.

Borchers was ousted from the United States in 1941 when the German consulates there were closed by Federal order, and was returned to Germany via the United States naval transport West Point in July of that year.

He was known as an associate of Fritz Weidemann, former German Consul General at San Francisco, who also became a footloose German agent who traveled in South America, and the Orient as well, after his ouster from the United States.

Borchers turned up in Chile last March.

OCT 15 1942

Trip to Japan Was Postponed

DR. HANS BORCHERS had been consul in Cleveland and consul general in New York 15½ years when the Government closed all German consulates in the country in June, 1941.

With his wife, Adeline, he went to San Francisco in July and joined Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German consul general there. They planned to leave for Japan, but received their British safe conduct permit after the boat had sailed. They then flew to New York and returned to Germany via Lisbon.

Both Borchers and Wiedemann were friends of Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, Hungarian, who was arrested by FBI agents in December, 1941, and later interned.

Borchers' name figured briefly in the Lindbergh kidnaping case when he disclosed on March 1, 1935, that the German consul general in Boston had received a letter which purported to offer new information on the case. Nothing more was ever heard of the letter, however, indicating that there was no foundation for the claims.

Roosevelt Tells Regret That Rios Defers Visit

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed his regret today to President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile that the latter had deferred his proposed visit to Washington and expressed hope that it would be made later.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had been "looking forward to exchanging views with you regarding the implementation of the desire of Chile, mentioned in your message, to cooperate with the United States and the other republics of the Americas in the defense of the western hemisphere."

He added that he always had felt that heads of nations could best discuss matters "by what we in the United States call 'sitting around the table as personal friends.'"

Mr. Roosevelt's message said

"I wish to acknowledge your excellency's message stating that you have decided to postpone your visit to the United States.

Looked For Interchange

"I am sorry to learn of your excellency's decision and I want you to know also of my deep personal regret in not having the opportunity of meeting and knowing you personally.

"I was looking forward to exchanging views with you regarding the implementation of the desire of Chile, mentioned in your message, to cooperate with the United States and the other republics of the Americas in the defense of the western hemisphere.

"I have always felt that it is extremely difficult for heads of nations to discuss pending and difficult questions only by letter or telegram, and that almost all problems can be solved by personal meetings. . . .

"That is why I very much hope that you will come to Washington a little later and that I can consider your visit is merely postponed for a short time." . . .

ARGENTINE PLANS NO PROTEST TO U.S.

OCT 15 1942

Welles Charges Not to Affect Good Relations with U. S., Official Says.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14—(AP) A high government official said today it was a "shame" that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had made his charges against Argentina in a public speech instead but declared the episode would not of through diplomatic channels, affect good relations between the two countries.

The official, who cannot be named, said Argentina was letting rest her protest with an expression of 'displeasure" at Welles' speech last Thursday night in Boston in whicn he declared Argentina and Chile were stabbing their neighbors in the back by permitting Axis agents to operate in their territory.

Argentina will take prompt action at any time United States authorities present proof of Axis espionage in Argentina, this official declared, and he indicated the episode would not be allowed to interfere with negotiations for development of Argentine oil resources with United States-made machinery.

Argentina is still waiting for equipment the United States promised to send to detect illegal radio stations, he said. Argentina has sent experts to the United States to learn to operate this equipment and they have now returned.

ARGENTINE REACTION

Buenos Aires, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—A high governmental official declared today that "the Welles episode" would not affect relations between Argentina and the United States, "which will continue as friendly and cordial as always." Mentioning no names, Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, observed on October 8 that two American republics "are still permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and the subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors."

Both Argentina and Chile, the only American republics having diplomatic relations with the Axis, took exception to the speech. The official, who declined to be quoted by name, said that it was "a shame that Welles made the charges of Axis activity in public form, instead of through diplomatic channels."

WILLKIE CONFERS WITH ROOSEVELT

OCT 15 1942

Refuses to Divulge Nature of Report to President; Hits 'Needless Delay.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) Back from his globe-girdling tour, Wendell L. Willkie conferred with President Roosevelt tonight and emerged from the White House still sticking to his stand that there had been needless delay in opening a second front.

Although he said that in his judgment "Germany will never conquer Russia," he hammered away again at the second front theme in a session with reporters.

Asked whether he thought there had been "needless delay," he said that was the conclusion that might be drawn from what he said at Moscow and what he was saying tonight.

Willkie announced in a formal statement that he would now devote himself to "making careful, crystal-clear reports to the American people."

"How long that will take I don't know," he continued. "I do know—because I have found out at first hand—that a lot of us, including public officials, are going to have to stretch our muscles and our minds before we win."

He said he based his appeal for a second front on an analysis of the recommendations of military dealers of Britain, Russia, China, and the United States. And he told reporters he had had considerable experience in judging recommendations of technical experts.

He had his own ideas where a second front should be opened, he said, but he kept it to himself.

50-Day Journey

The man who opposed President Roosevelt in the 1940 elections, as the Republican party's presidential nominee, circled the world in 50 days as the chief executive's personal representative. He visited the Middle East, Russia and China. Then, for an hour and a half, he gave what he described as very frank observations and conclusions

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to the President. He would not say specifically what he had reported and he preferred that Mr. Roosevelt say whether the President was satisfied with his mission and with his report.

To a question what he thought of the cause of the United Nations, after making his tour of 14 separate countries, Willkie replied that there were some things he wanted to comment on only after more deliberation.

Confident of Victory

But, without qualification, he declared:

"Sure, we're going to win this war. We have the power and the resources on our side."

He added, however, that he was concerned over what the cost would be—not in money but in human lives and human values. And, he said, he was concerned whether we were going to win the peace.

He preferred not to answer a question whether he thought that there should be a "more intimate agreement with the Russians" on that point. The Republican leader indicated that he still thought one-man control of our armed forces was desirable. He recalled that as early as last February, he had suggested a single head and that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be picked for the job.

OCT 15 1942

Davis Discounts Bomb Danger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, expressed belief today that Hitler will refrain from bombing America for fear of waking up Americans to a more intensive war effort.

Speaking at a war bond luncheon here, Davis recalled how war bond sales skyrocketed in Hawaii and Alaska after they were attacked and said:

"I am confident that Adolf Hitler has enough intelligence and imagination not to try to drop any bombs on Pennsylvania avenue and Wall Street so long as our immunity from direct attack keeps the people of the continental mass of the country from stepping up our participation in the war effort to the level set by Alaska and Hawaii. . . ."

OUTPUT OF PLANES NEARS 5000 MARK

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported today that the aircraft industry has been pressing toward the 5,000 monthly production rate asked for by President Roosevelt after passing a rate of 4,000 a month in May.

Between December 7 and October 1, the period the United States has been at war, the chamber said a greater number of warplanes had been turned out than were produced during the entire sixteen-year period prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

More than $4,000,000,000 worth of airplanes, engines and propellers will be produced during 1942, the roganization forecast, and in noting that plane production was pressing at 5,000 said there was a huge increase in the number of heavy, long-range aircraft.

Recounting battle achievements of American pilots and planes, including a recent fight in the Solomons in which United States planes "destroyed a total of forty-two Japanese fighter planes without loss of a single machine," the organization commented:

"Despite the stellar performance of America's combat planes, the aircraft manufacturers are perfecting new and improved types of fighters, heavy bombers, medium bombers, patrol bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes and scout observation planes which can fly higher, travel faster and spray more lead and destruction than the models presently in service. There are more than a score of new types of warplanes now undergoing tests and checkups."

U. S. STARTS BUYING EXTRA TIRES TODAY

OCT 15 1942

Government to Pay Ceiling Prices; Certification Plan Announced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) The government will begin purchasing motorists' "excess" tires tomorrow in an effort to create a huge national stockpile to keep America rolling.

Details of the purchase plan were announced today by the Office of Price Administration in connection with nation-wide gasoline rationing which limits each private car to five tires.

The Defense Supplies corporation has advanced $150,000,000 to finance the program, and designated 160 warehouses throughout the country as delivery points. The railway express company will collect the tires and transport them to the warehouses.

While gasoline rationing puts a limit only on the number of tires for each car, DSC also will purchase tubes which motorists desire to sell.

Under OPA regulations, gasoline rations will be issued to private cars only after owners list all their tires by serial number and certify they have no more than five tires for each car. In the already-rationed East, the certification will be required for continuous use of coupon books.

OPA said the maximum penalty for false certification was a fine of $10,000 and a ten-year prison term. Except in the East, registration for gasoline rations will begin in schoolhouses November 9, with rationing going into effect November 22.

OPA said the government would pay ceiling prices for all tires purchased. Administrator Leon Henderson asked each car owner to keep his five best tires and to sell or give the rest to the government, regardless of condition.

FACES SEDITION CHARGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — (AP) The FBI today announced the arrest of Mario Albert Boet, 56, son of a late admiral of the Italian Navy, on a charge of wartime sedition. P. E. Foxworth, FBI assistant director, said that FBI laboratory experts had traced to Boet letters containing "disloyal and scurrilous" material which had been sent to government officials.

GREEN NAMED FOR 18TH TERM AS AFL HEAD

All Other Officers Are Re-elected By Convention In Toronto

President Says 1943 Will Be Decisive Year, With Germany Collapsing

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 14 — The American Federation of Labor re-elected President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, and all thirteen vice-presidents today and retained all the fifteen officers on the executive council.

Accepting his eighteenth full term, Green expressed belief "the year 1943 is going to be the decisive year, and some time in this decisive year the German machine is going to collapse of itself." He said labor must regard unity in its ranks in 1943 as a "solemn objective."

The convention, before adjournment tonight, approved a statement of policy on international labor relations saying the exclusion of Soviet trade unions and others from the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee should not be construed as lack of support in any measure of the workers of Russia and other United Nations.

Next Meeting In Boston

Boston was chosen for the 1943 convention.

John P. Frey, secretary of the resolutions committee, put the convention on record as not opposing wartime "job-freezing," as such, but as asking only proper safeguards for the affected workers. He said in a talk to the delegates that was the interpretation of the word on man power approved two days ago.

The convention also heard Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters' Union president, denounce A. Philip Randolph, delegate of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for Randolph's comments yesterday on race discrimination and the Indian nationalist question.

Sees German Collapse

"I believe within my heart that the year 1943 is going to be the decisive year the German machine is going to collapse of itself," Green told the convention in his acceptance speech.

"That may be based upon hope, but at least it is my opinion, after giving careful thought to the facts of history, the record now being made, and an appraisal of the economic situation that must prevail within the Central Powers. . . .

Is it possible that the civilized processes of 2,000 years mean nothing and that the tyrants of everlasting punishment may triumph over the hosts of righteousness? I don't believe it. I still believe there is a God in Heaven and that righteousness will prevail."

The executive council planned a post-convention meeting tomorrow.

GREEN ELECTED AGAIN BY A.F.L.

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Union Denies Opposition to WMC Job Freezing.

Toronto, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The American Federation of Labor re-elected President William Green today without opposition.

Mr. Green is 69 years old and has served seventeen full terms in addition to the unexpired term of the late Samuel Gompers, whom he succeeded in 1924.

The A. F. of L. does not condemn job freezing as such, and does not question the necessity for the others already issued by the War Manpower Commission, John P. Frey declared today in an official interpretation of the A. F. of L. convention's action on the man power question this week.

Mr. Frey, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, said that the commission was disturbed by the convention's adoption of a report saying the freezing of Western metal and lumber workers in their job was hasty and that adequate safeguards should precede similar orders in the future.

"Perhaps," Mr. Frey told the delegates, "in an all-out war the freezing of a man to his job is no more of a hardship than freezing a man to his uniform. The committee's report did not imply any criticism of these freezing orders. But it did contend that in the future, before orders are issued, adequate safeguards should be set up."

Mr. Frey's comments were supported by a committee recommendation that a resolution, introduced by the California State Federation of Labor, condemning job freezing as un-American and undemocratic, be referred to the executive council. This was done without dissent.

Broader Scope Asked.

The A. F. of L. in a statement of policy on international labor relations declared that the exclusion of Russians and others from the Anglo-American trade union committee should not be construed in any degree as non-support of the workers of all the United Nations.

One delegate protested that the A. F. of L. should associate directly with the Soviet trade unions, but the convention adopted the declaration without any further dissent.

Definite Move Asked

Sidney Pudell, New York delegate from the Building Service Employes' Union, told the convention "it is not enough to have a liaison" with the Soviet trade-unions through the British. He advocated "definite action by the AFL to establish an organization where all the trade-unions of the free nations of the world would sit down not only to win the war but to plan a labor program for the post-war world."

AFL Vice-President Matthew Woll, secretary of the committee of international labor relations, which drafted the statement, said that without depreciating the services of the Soviet people it should be remembered that the Chinese were in the war before the Russians, although their bravery was not so greatly dramatized. He said the Federation's sympathies went out to the workers of both these nations.

Awaits IFTU Action

Woll said that international labor cooperation generally should come through the International Federation of Trade Unions and that the IFTU has not yet admitted Russia.

"The Federation did not hesitate a moment in supporting military aid to Russia when Hitler unleashed his legions against that country in June, 1941," the committee report noted.

Attitude On Job Freeze

The Federation does not condemn "job freezing," as such, and does not question the necessity for the orders already issued by the United States Man-Power Commission, John P. Frey declared today in an official interpretation of the AFL convention's action on the man-power question this week.

Arnold Comments On AFL Probe Demand

Denver, Oct. 14 (AP) — Thurman Arnold, chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, made this comment to an interviewer tonight on an American Federation of Labor demand for an investigation of his official conduct:

"It's just part of my job. Our differences are temporary. There's nothing to be said or done about it just now."

The AFL's investigation demand was made in a resolution approved at its Toronto convention.

Canadian Paper Mills In Joint Power Tieup

Montreal, Oct. 14 (Canadian Press)—Thirty-six pulp and paper mills in Ontario and Quebec have been joined in an electrical power conservation program entailing operation curtailments, it was stated in a joint announcement by H. J. Symington, power controller, and R. L. Weldon, newsprint controller.

The announcement said: "The extra power will be made available from all paper and paperboard mills in the power shortage areas in localities where it can be used efficiently. The power-saving plan embraces operation of fine paper and paperboard mills on Sundays and shutting them down for twenty-four-hour periods on week days so that war industries can have more power."

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BAHAMA REVIVES FIBRE PRODUCTION

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 14—(AP)—With a market assured, the sisal and sansevieria industry is taking new life in the Bahamas.

William Charles Hammond, deputy hemp controller of the British Ministry of Supply and Samuel Fraser, representing the Columbia Rope company of Auburn, N. Y., arranged on a visit here to promote the cultivation of the products and to arrange for the purchase of all sisal fibre produced in the colony during the next three years.

Hammond has returned to Washington to complete arrangements whereby the Defense Supply corporation will contract with the Bahamas government to buy the fibre.

Fraser remained to train local inspectors in the grading and packing of the fibre.

Sisal and sponges were the two

principal exports of the Bahamas during the first World War. Since then, a marine plague ruined the sponge beds and the competition from African sisal put the local product off the market.

Old fields now are being cleared, and new areas are being planted.

output or the grain fields which the Nazis have overrun. Nor does it alter the fact that the Red transportation system in Western Russia has been disrupted. It is a monumental task to support a civilian population

In the War Zone

Reds Want Second Front in Order to Gain Time to Replace Losses of Supplies

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

London, Oct. 14 (Wide World).—Stalingrad the magnificent continues not only to hold its ground but to muster the strength to counter-attack the Boche, thereby increasing the margin of the defeat which the Allied Nations are in the process of administering to the harried Hitler.

The stand of Stalingrad is one of the wonders of the world. Still, I believe we shall make a mistake if our satisfaction blinds us to the cost of this defense and to how that cost might affect the speed with which the Allied war machine is traveling toward victory.

While the Red armies have been hammering Hitler's legions, the Muscovites themselves suffered grievously. Like the Germans, the defenders lost hugely in both men and material. If that were the only drain the Reds could stand it.

Losses Are Irreplaceable.

They have a well-nigh inexhaustible reservoir of manpower. Equipment would be replaceable if the Soviet still had the great industrial facilities with which it began the war.

The Muscovites have lost a high percentage of their vital industries in western Russia. They have lost mineral resources. They have lost the Ukraine, the breadbasket of the union, and so much other agricultural territory that it may well be that Uncle Sam will have to ship food to them this winter.

True, Premier Stalin rushed fresh industries into being behind the Ural Mountains. He has created new fields of grain.

However, that doesn't replace the huge diversified industrial

and great armies in the fighting zone under such conditions. In short, the Russian Bear is faced with the prospect of living on his own fat this winter unless fortune thraws the earth out a bit for him.

Second Front for Recess.

The Russians aren't inclined to talk much about their affairs. For this reason the general publics of the Allied Nations and probably the Russian public itself have not heard a lot about exactly why the Reds want the second front so badly.

Well, they want it as soon as possible because if they have to go through this winter fighting in the Caucasus against Hitler's full land strength, they will arrive in the spring without having had a chance to recuperate and repair some of the heavy damage which they have suffered.

They want Allied action which will draw maybe fifty German divisions away from the eastern front quickly. It is obvious that there is no military operation that would drain off such a great number of Nazi troops as an attack through western Europe. Those who support the immediate opening of such a second front maintain the alternative to be protraction of the war for several years.

I am putting this forward by way of information, not as argument. This column maintains that only the Allied High Command is capable of judging when and where fronts should be opened. Civilians must abide by that.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, OCT 14-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, SAID TODAY THAT WORK HAD BEGUN IN SHIPYARDS THERE ON CONSTRUCTION OF SAILING SHIPS TO BE USED IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

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SIMILAR SHIPS, IT WAS ADDED, WILL BE BUILT IN HONDURAN YARDS IN THE BAHIA ISLANDS.

MADRID, OCT.14-(AP)-ANTONIO TOVAR, A FALANGE LEADER AND FORMER SPANISH PRESS CHIEF, SAID TODAY "THERE ARE YANKEES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA," AND WARNED THAT "A NEW AND TREMENDOUS IMPERIALISM" MIGHT "ASPIRE TO A FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE AND AFRICA."

HE SAID IN THE PARTY NEWSPAPER PUEBLO THAT EVENTS APPEARED TO BE MOVING TOWARD NORTHWEST AFRICA WHERE HE EXPRESSED HOPE SPAIN'S REPLY WOULD BE STRONGER THAN THAT OF VICHY DURING "THE ALMOST PACIFIC OCCUPATION" OF FRENCH MADAGASCAR IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

TOVAR CITED SPAIN'S CLAIMS TO ALL OF FRENCH MOROCCO AND PART OF ALGERIA TO INDICATE HIS COUNTRY'S DEEP INTERESTS IN FRENCH ABILITY TO DEFEND THOSE ZONES.

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"ALREADY THERE ARE YANKEES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF VOICES IN WASHINGTON'S PARLIAMENT," HE SAID, "WHICH DEMAND OCCUPATION OF THE ANTILLES AND GUINEA.

"NOTHING IS LEFT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE EXCEPT NORTHWESTERN AFRICA AND DAKAR ALREADY IS A NAME SPOKEN TOO FREQUENTLY AS THOUGH IT WERE ON THE EVE OF ENTERING HISTORY."

--DASH--

TOVAR'S REFERENCES TO DAKAR AND NORTHWEST AFRICA FOLLOWS BERLIN'S RECENT PROPAGANDA THEME WHICH IS THAT THE ALLIES INTEND TO ATTACK DAKAR OR OTHER VICHY-CONTROLLED POSSESSIONS.

PRECEDE CAIRO MALTA

VALETTA, MALTA, OCT. 14-(AN)-BRITISH SPITFIRES SHOT DOWN FOUR AXIS BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS AND DAMAGED OTHERS IN TODAY'S FIGHTING OVER THIS FORTRESS ISLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY REUTERS SAID TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEF WAS IN ROME AND HAD HELD A LONG INTERVIEW WITH MUSSOLINI.

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LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-FURTHER IMPROVEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN THE CONDITION OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, 79-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRIME MINISTER WHO HAD BEEN SUFFERING FROM A HEAVY COLD.

30.24 - 19341

LONDON - SECOND ADD U-BOATS X X X ALLIED SHIPPING

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES HAVE REPORTED AN INTENSIFICATION OF SUBMARINE OPERATIONS OFF SOUTH AFRICA . A COMMUNIQUE LAST SATURDAY, FOR WHICH THERE IS NO CONFIRMATION, SAID 12 UNITED NATIONS MERCHANTMEN HAD BEEN SUNK "DIRECTLY BEFORE " THE BARBOR OF CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

AGAIN TODAY, ANOTHER COMMUNIQUE, EQUALLY UNCONFIRMED, REPORTED THE SINKING OF FOUR MERCHANT SHIPS BETWEEN FREETOWN, WEST AFRICA, AND CAPETOWN, INCLUDING THE 23,456-TON BRITISH LINER ORCADES AND THE 20,119-TON CANADIAN LINER DUCHESS OF ATHOLL. IT SAID THE SHIPS WERE "ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO EGYPT AND THE MIDDLE EAST. #

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NEW YORK, OCT 14-(AP)-THIS IS THE GERMAN WAR REPORTER'S ACCOUNT, AS BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RA DIO TODAY, OF THE VIRTUAL CAPTURE OF STALINGRAD---A TRIUMPH MARRED BY THE STUBBORNESS OF THE RUSSIAN DEFENDERS WHO REFUSED TO ADMIT DEFEAT AND WITHDRAW FROM THE CITY.

IT ALL OCCURRED, SO THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENT OF DNB RELATED, BACK IN THE PLEASANT, WARDAYS OF MID-SEPTEMBER AND IT PERHAPS ACCOUNTED FOR THE CONFIDENT PROMISE FOR AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE HIGH COMMAND RELATING TO STALINGRAD, AN ANNOUNCEMENT THA T NEVER CAME.

SOME THREE WEEKS LATER ADOLF HITLER HAD TO TELL HIS PEOPLE THAT STALINGRAD YET WOULD BE TAKEN. IT WAS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14 THE GERMAN REPORTER WROTE, THAT THE GERMANS BROKE THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL STALINGRAD RALWAY STATION, "A FEW KILOMETERS AWAY FROM THE CITY," AND STORMED ON THROUGH THE HEART OF STALINGRAD TO THE VOLGA.

GERMAN INFANTRY PUSHED UP FOR THE RAILROAD STA TION ATTACK ON A HOT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AND BEGAN THE ASSAULT, HE WROTE.

"MONDAY MORNING CAME WITH A CLOUDY SKY," HE ADDED. (A.M.)

"SHORTLY BEFORE FIVE O'CLOCK A SURPRISING COUNTER-ATTACK CAME FROM THE CITY, WHICH WAS THE LAST GREAT ATTEMPT AT TURNING THE SCALES. IT POSTPONED THE ATTACK ON THE CITY, BUT DID NOT BREAK IT." THERE HAD BEEN A LITTLE DELAY, IN GETTING UP TO THE RAILROAD STATION. "NO ASPHALT STREET LET US INTO THE CITY," HE REPORTED. "OUR MOTORCYCLES JUMPED OVER THE SA ME BEASTLY HUMPS WHICH HAD MADE US HATE EASTERN COUNTRY ROADS. IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR SHORT SHOWERS OF RAIN WE WOULD HAVE ARRIVED AT HAIN STATION THE SAME AS IN PRECEEDING WEEKS AT OTHER OBJECTIVES -- WITH DUSTY AND DIRTY FACES."

"FROM THE STALINGRAD STATION HE REPORTED THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS MOVED IN THROUGH A STORM OF SHOT WHICH "WHISTLED AT THEM FROM ALL DIRECTIONS."

"THE ADVANCE FORCE, HE SAID, "PROCEEDED ON THE LAST KILOMETERS THROUGH SKYSCRAPERS, OFFICE AND PARTY BUILDINGS UP TO THE VOLGA."

BUT HE REPORTED THAT, "THIS STRETCH," HE DECLARED, "WAS A VERY DIFFICULT ONE FOR THE ATTACKING GERMANS," AT 3:15 O'CLOCK (PM) HOWEVER AFTER PIERCING THE HEART OF STA LINGRAD THEY WERE AT THE VOLGA."

"THERE IS NO CITY WHICH DURING THE WHOLE

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AD TO PASS THROUGH FOR WEEKS NOW," HE SAID.
E GERMANS FOUGHT FOR THIS BASTION WHICH
THE VOLGA ALONG WHICH EXTEND
MORE DESOLATE HAS BEEN UNDER GERMAN
BUT THE SOVIETS DO NOT YET ADMIT THE

WAR SAW WHAT GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD T
"FROM SOUTH AND FROM CENTER THE GE
EVERY DAY BECOMES MORE DEADLY....
FIELDS OF RUINS WHICH DAILY BECOME
CONTROL FOR A LONG TIME NOW-- BUT
DEFEAT." #

drive to get skilled workers from the occupied
istry of economic warfare today as a sign par-
l submarine and aircraft construction.
are enormous," an official of the ministry said.
ne Russians, he added, Germany must keep a great
ter while fortifications are being raised and
d offensive in the west."

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aval forces fought an enemy flotilla of at least
n Sea early today and one of the enemy vessels
wo others damaged, the admiralty announced.
or damage, it was added.

l States army is saving many tons of vital trans-
aw materials and production machinery here and
this side, Col. Douglas MacKeachie, service of
tonight.
e said, but they range from bulky steel struc-
packaging. In this way, he said, one ships
finished products.
acKeachie added, by obtaining here products man-
ust be imported--soap, for example. He said
, even though bulkier than the finished flour,

itish labor and the flow of all items is arranged
k with the costs charged against the "reciprocal

An official announcement declared today the

Moscow, Thursday, Oct. 15-(AP)-An of

Soviet government welcomes President Roosevelt's recent statement with regard to the post-war punishment for those responsible for atrocities committed by the Axis powers.

"The Soviet government undertakes to cooperate fully in providing information of specific crimes by specific persons and bringing the criminals to book in meting out punishment," the announcement said.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 14-(AP)-A German plane dropped two bombs yesterday near the small northeast coast village of Sausarkrokur but caused neither casualties nor damage, U.S. army headquarters announced today. The bombs landed in a farm field.

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Precede New Delhi

Madras, India, Oct. 12-(Delayed)-(AP)-Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, a moderate who is one of India's most powerful political leaders, declared today that the British were at fault for not permitting Wendell Willkie to visit this country while on his world tour.

"TheBritish were afraid to let Willkie visit India," he said in an interview. "It was regrettable," he added, "for while I don't claim he would have settled the problem he certainly would have broken the deadlock if he could have had a chance to hold informal talks with various leaders."

The ex-premier of Madras, who wear dark glasses even indoors to guard his myopic eyes against the sun, is a sort of in-law relative of Mohandas K.Gandhi because his daughter married Gandhi's son. He was close to Gandhi for years but resigned from the Congress Party lastApril over differences of opinion and now advocates a Congress Party-Moslem League compromise to pave the way for self-government.

America and other United Nations are keeping hands off India on the ground that this is a domestic concern of the British, he said, "but if the British are sincere in the promise to give up India after the war then the interior management of India no longer is a real domestic concern ofBritain."

Still sympathetic to the Congress Party, he said there would be no settlement of the Indian problem without taking that party into consideration and declared the "British should impose a settlement but a fair one."

Strongly disapproving of the Congress Party's program of violence, he said in answer to a question that he would accept responsibility for the government of India if invited and provided he was given full powers.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCT 15-(AP)-MERCHANTS AND FINANCIERS WERE AMONG 25 PERSONS ARRESTED HERE TODAY FOLLOWING A SERIES OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS DURING THE LAST THREE WEEKS.

NEW YORK -- ADD JAP FESTIVAL X X X WAR LOSSES.

THE AIR PARADE, DOMEI SAID, WOULD INCLUDE, BESIDES THE FORTRESS, CURTISS P-40'S AND A BRITISH HURRICANE, WHILE BRITISH TANKS AND OTHER "CAPTURED ENEMY ARMS" ARE ON DISPLAY IN THE CITY.

THIS ALSO IS A FAMILIAR JAPANESE PROPAGANDA DEVICE. FOR INSTANCE AFTER THE DOOLITTLE RAID OF APRIL 18, IN WHICH NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST, A WRECKED AIRCRAFT WAS DISPLAYED IN TOKYO WITH THE CLAIM THAT IT WAS ONE OF THE RAIDERS.

THE FESTIVAL BEGAN LATE TODAY WITH THE LIGHTING OF THE STONE LANTERNS FLANKING THE WIDE AVENUE LEADING TO THE YASUKUNI SHRINE AND A SPECIAL GUARD OF HONOR WAS POSTED THERE. GENERAL OTOSA YAMADA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF JAPAN'S HOME FORCES, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

"FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE WAR BEREAVED FAMILIES THRONGED TO KUDAN HILL (ON WHICH THE SHRINE STANDS) TO TAKE PART IN THE SACRED RITES," DOMEI SAID.

"THE PRECINCTS OF THE SHRINE WERE SOLEMNLY DRESSED WITH HUGE PANORAMIC SKETCHES VIVIDLY DEPICTING THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR, THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA AND OTHER VICTORIES OF THE JAPANESE FORCES IN THE GREATER EAST ASIA WAR." ff

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General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Wednesday, Oct. 14-Twenty-one Silver Stars were awarded today, to 17 officers and men of the United States Army Air Forces for gallantry in action against the enemy and to four medical corps officers. Those honored included:

Technical Sergt. Lavery G. Dempsey, Louisville, Miss., and Staff Sergt. Orin W. Hawkins, Union, S.C.

Among medical officers honored was Major Stuart P.Vandiviere of Dawsonville, Ga. Major Vandiviere was cited for "exceptional gallantry in caring for the sick and wounded during enemy attacks on Jaya." The citation said that Vandiviere and two other officers "often exposed themselves to the severest enemy strafing. These officers lived with the men, giving medical attention all hours of the day and night."

Their "coolness and gallantry under the most trying conditions were an inspiration to all and did much to keep morale at an exceptionally high level," his citation said.

Sergt. Hawkins was awarded his Silver Star for gallantry during a raid Aug. 7 over Rabaul, New Britain, when a formation of Flying Fortresses with which he was flying shot down seven of 20 Japanese Zeros which attack them.

His citation said:

"Hawkins' and the other gunners' courage and ability enabled the formation to bomb the target, inflicting widespread damage to the airdrome."

Sergt. Dempsey won his decoration for "exceptional skill in shooting down one Zero in the face of heavy cannon and machinegun fire from a direct head-on attack by enemy fighters" in an action Feb. 8 over Java.

Dempsey was crew chief and top turret gunner of a plane which was landed following the action in the midst of an air raid alert and was "safely dispersed to keep it from theenemy."

30.24 - 19343

FOLO MONTREAL PULP

OTTAWA, OCT. 14-(AP)-STAGGERING OF WORK DAYS IN 36 PAPER MILLS WILL RESULT IN SOME 1,200 OTTAWA AND HULL PULP AND PAPER EMPLOYEES WORKING SUNDAY AND TAKING A DAY OFF DURING THE WEEK, MILL OFFICIALS HERE ESTIMATED TODAY.

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THE E.B.EDDY CO. LTD., IN HULL, QUE., WILL CLOSE ITS FINE PAPER, KRAFT AND PAPER BOARD DIVISIONS ON THURSDAYS AND THE J.R.BOOTH LTD. MILL IN OTTAWA WILL SHUT DOWN THESE DIVISIONS ON WEDNESDAYS.

NEWSPRINT DIVISIONS OF THE TWO MILLS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-THE DECISIVE SECOND READING, ASSURING ENACTMENT, WAS GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY TO LEGISLATION TO END A 400-YEAR OLD WELSH GRIEVANCE -- THE COMPULSORY USE OF ENGLISH IN THE COURTS OF WALES.

IMPETUS FOR THE BILL WAS GIVEN RECENTLY BY A PETITION SINGED - IN ENGLISH - BY MORE THAN 360,000 WELSHMEN.

THE ONLY REGRET OF ITS AUTHOR, HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON, WAS THAT DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WALES' ILLUSTRIOUS ELDER STATESMAN AND BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR 1 PRIME MINISTER, COULD NOT BE IN THE HOUSE TO SEE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A CAUSE HE LONG HAD CHAMPIONED. HE IS RECOVERING FROM A SEVERE COLD.

THE BILL ESTABLISHES THE RIGHT OF ANY WELSHMAN CHARGED IN A WELSH COURT TO SPEAK HIS OWN TONGUE, IF HE CHOOSES, INSTEAD OF ENGLISH AND DICTATES THAT ANY COST FOR INTERPRETERS BE PAID FROM PUBLIC FUNDS. #

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SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT. 15-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED EARLY TODAY THAT CHILE BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS COUNTRIES AND ALSO SETTLE DIFFERENCES WITH THE UNITED STATES SO THAT PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS MAY CARRY OUT HIS POSTPONED VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

(AS AN INDICATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY'S STRENGTH IN CHILE, THREE OUT OF THE 12 CABINET MINISTERS ARE SOCIALISTS.)

THE COMMITTEE PRESIDED OVER BY SENATOR MARMADUKE GROVE, MET WITH TWO CABINET MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

CHILE'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE EARLIER THIS WEEK ANNOUNCED HE HAD DECIDED TO PUT OFF HIS PROJECTED VISIT TO WASHINGTON AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, AFTER HIS GOVERNMENT HAD PROTESTED AGAINST REFERENCES TO CHILE IN A SPEECH LAST THURSDAY AT BOSTON BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES. #

30.24 - 19343

TORONTO--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD A F L X X X QUESTION:

"I BELIEVE WITHIN MY HEART THAT THE YEAR 1943 IS GOING TO BE THE DECISIVE YEAR, AND I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT SOME TIME DURING THIS DECISIVE YEAR THE GERMAN MACHINE IS GOING TO COLLAPSE OF ITSELF," GREEN TOLD THE CONVENTION IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

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"THAT MAY BE BASED UPON HOPE, BUT AT LEAST IT IS MY OPINION, AFTER GIVING CAREFUL THOUGHT TO THE FACTS OF HISTORY, THE RECORD NOW BEING MADE, AND AN APPRAISAL OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION THAT MUST PREVAIL WITHIN THE CENTRAL POWERS. X X X IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE CIVILIZED PROCESSES OF 2,000 YEARS MEAN NOTHING AND THAT THE TYRANTS OF EVER-LASTING PUNISHMENT MAY TRIUMPH OVER THE HOSTS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS? I DON'T BELIEVE IT. I STILL BELIEVE THERE IS A GOD IN HEAVEN AND THAT RIGHTEOUSNESS WILL PREVAIL."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PLANNED A POST-CONVENTION MEETING TOMORROW.

THE DELEGATES HEARD DANIEL J.TOBIN, PRESIDENT OF THE TEAMSTERS, VEHEMENTLY DENOUNCE THE REMARKS DELIVERED YESTERDAY BY A.PHILIP RANDOLPH YESTERDAY ON THE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND INDIAN NATIONALIST ISSUES. RANDOLPH IS THE COLLEGE-EDUCATED NEGRO PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHER-HOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.

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TOBIN, WHO WAS A FRATERNAL DELEGATE LAST MONTH TO THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, SAID RANDOLPH HAD "SMEARED" AND "INSULTED" THE CONGRESS. HE SAID THAT RANDOLPH HAD IMPLIED THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS WERE ENJOYING DELUXE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF PERSECUTIONS IN INDIA.

"THERE WASN'T A MAN IN THAT CONGRESS," SAID TOBIN, "WHO DID NOT BELIEVE WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN FREEDOM OR SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF INDIA." HE SAID SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS AND AMERICA'S LOUIS JOHNSON HAD INVESTIGATED AND FOUND "AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION."

DISCUSSING RANDOLPH'S CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION IN UNION

MEMBERSHIP, TOBIN CONTENDED RANDOLPH WAS TALKING TO "HIS OWN PEOPLE" AND THAT "MEN OF THIS TYPE WHO MAKE THOSE UTTERANCES, EDUCATED MEN, ARE DOING MORE, IN MY INDIVIDUAL OPINION, TO DESTROY THE FUTURE PROGRESS OF THE BLACK MAN, WHICH WE ARE TRYING TO BRING ABOUT, THAN ANY SECTION WITHIN A LOCAL UNION CONSTITUTION OR INTERNATIONAL BYLAW."

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RANDOLPH WENT TO A MICROPHONE ON THE FLOOR AND TRIED TO SPEAK WHEN TOBIN FINISHED. GREEN, WITH A BANG OF THE GAVEL, SAID, "YOU PRESENTED YOUR ADDRESS YESTERDAY, AND DELEGATE TOBIN ASKED AS A MATTER OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE THAT HE BE ALLOWED TO MAKE A STATEMENT IN RETURN. WE MUST NOW CONSIDER THE INCIDENT CLOSED."

RANDOLPH APPEALED SEVERAL MORE TIMES FOR THE FLOOR, AND EACH TIME GREEN GAVELED HIM INTO SILENCE. A COUPLE CRIES OF "SIT DOWN" WERE HEARD, AND RANDOLPH RETIRED.

THE CONVENTION'S REPORT FROM ITS COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS SAID:

OCT 15 1942

"THE EXCLUSION OF TRADE UNIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS OF WORKERS OF LANDS OTHER THAN BRITAIN IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE IS IN NO WAY A DISCLAIMER BY THE FEDERATION OF OUR UNEQUIVOCABLE SUPPORT TO THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE WORKERS AND TO THE WORKERS OF ALL OTHER UNITED NATIONS. TO THE CONTRARY THE FEDERATION DID NOT HESITATE A MOMENT IN SUPPORTING MILITARY AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA WHEN HITLER UNLEASHED HIS LEGIONS AGAINST THAT COUNTRY IN JUNE, 1941."

THE REPORT WAS AN EXPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S ACTION LAST MAY WHEN A BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATE INVITED THE AFL TO JOIN THE BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE UNION COMMITTEE. THE COUNCIL OFFERED A COUNTER-PROPOSAL, ACCEPTED BY THE BRITISH, THAT AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE BE FORMED AND THAT THE BRITISH ACT AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE AFL AND THE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEA DQUARTERS-ADD AWARDS X X X EAST INDIES.

FLANAGAN'S CITA TION SAID "HE KEPT THE ENEMY AWAY FROM HIS SIDE OF THE PLANE AND THEN TOOK OVER THE REAR GUNNER'S POSITION WHEN THE LATTER WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. IN 45 MINUTES OF BATTLE HE SCORED SEVERAL BURSTS ON ENEMY PLANES. BEFORE LANDING HE ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED, ASSISTING IN SAVING THEIR LIVES."

OCT 15 1942

KOLBUS WAS SIDE GUNNER IN A LIBERATOR. THOUGH BADLY WOUNDED IN THE LEG, THE CITATION SAID, KOLBUS "CONTINUED AT HIS GUN THROUGH THE 45-MINUTE AIR BATTLE AND SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO," WHEN HIS PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN ON A SMALL ISLAND HE "SHOWED GREAT COURAGE AND GALLANTRY IN CARING FOR OTHER WOUNDED MEMBERS OF THE CREW," IT ADDED.

DURING THE RAID, CORP. GRAF, THEN A PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, "MANNED HIS GUN WITH SUCH DETERMINATION AND UNERRING ACCURACY AS TO BEAT OFF ENEMY ATTACKS, THUS ENABLING HIS BOMBER TO RETURN SAFELY TO HIS BASE."

SERGT. CHOPPING'S CITATION FOR HIS PART IN THE SAME BATTLE SAID THAT HE "WAS KNOCKED FROM HIS TURRET BY MACHINEGUN BULLETS, BUT ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED RETURNED TO HIS POSTION AND CONTINUED TO FIRE HIS GUNS THROUGH THE 45-MINUTE ATTACK. DURING THE FIGHT HE SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND FORCED SEVERAL OTHERS TO BREAK OFF THE COMBAT. SERGT. CHOPPING WAS A PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, AT THE TIME OF THE RAID.

LIEUT. WHEELER AND CORP. WATESKI WERE DECORATED FOR THEIR PART IN A FLYING FORTRESS RAID OVER RQBAUL AUG. 12. WHEN FOUR ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED AND THREE OF EIGHT JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

WHEELER'S CITATION SAID HE REMAINED AT HIS POST AS BOMBARDIER "WITH COOL COURAGE UNTIL THE MISSION WAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED."

CAPT. CASPER AND TECHNICAL SERGT. DOZIER WON THEIR AWARDS FOR A RAID ON RABA UL AUG. 9. WHEN THEIR FORMA TION DOWNED FIVE ZEROS OF 20 WHICH ATTACKED SET AFIRE TO A 10,000 TON SHIP AND SEVERELY DAMAGED THE AIRDROME DESPITE "VERY BAD WEATHER."

DOZIER WAS BOMBARDIER IN THE LEAD PLANE OF THE FORMATION, HIS CITATION SAID THA T "ALTHOUGH ATTACKED BY ENEMY FIGHTERS BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE BOMBING RUN, DOZIER WAS ABLE TO DROP HIS BOMBS WITH SUCH ACCURACY AS TO PLACE THEM DIRECTLY ON THE ENEMY INSTALLATIONS."

MAJOR SCHWANBECK WAS CITED FOR ABLE LEADERSHIP AND EXTREME COURAGE" IN BRINGING A FLYING FORTRESS FORMATION THROUGH UNSCATHED IN A RAID PVER BORNEO ALTHOUGH THE FORMATION WAS ATTACKED BY NINE JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE HAD THE INITIAL ADVANTAGE, HIS CITATION SAID SCHWANBECK "MA NEUVERED HIS FLIGHT TO WHERE THE GREATEST FIRE POWER COULD BE BROUGHT ON TO THE ATTACK AND SEVERAL ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN." MAJOR SCHWANBECK WAS A CAPTAIN AT THE TIME OF THE RAID.

LIEUT. PARKINSON WAS DECORATED FOR HIS PART IN A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST A JAPANESE INVASTION FLEET FEB. 20. PARKINSON WAS CO-PILOT IN A LIBERATOR PART OF A THREE PLANE FORMATION, WHICH WAS INTERCEPTED OVER BALI BY EIGHT JAPANESE ZEROS. THE FORMATION SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS. II

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JAPANESE PRESS HEAVY SOLOMONS DRIVE; U. S. TROOPS REINFORCE MARINES' DEFENSE; RUSSIANS FALL BACK IN NORTH STALINGRAD

OCT 16 1942

ENEMY WAR FLEET LURKS NEAR BASE HELD BY MARINES

Results of Attack by 27 Planes on U. S. Airport Not Revealed.

BATTLE DETAILS SPARSE

Land Fighting Sweeps West of Airfield, Army Troops Aid Marines.

NEW HEBRIDES SHELLED

OCT 16 1942

Submarine Attacks American Positions on Espiritu Santo Isle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(AP) Japanese bombers have struck anew at the Guadalcanal airfield held by American forces in the Solomon islands, the Navy announced tonight, as a great struggle for domination of much of the southwest Pacific ocean raged on.

The latest air attack was disclosed in a communique which added but a few sparse details to what had already been told of the crucial aero-amphibious conflict in a communique earlier in the day.

It was stated that enemy naval forces were still operating, at last reports, in the vicinity of Savo island, which guards the approaches to the Japanese-held northern section of Guadalcanal, and there was no mention of any action involving either American air or surface forces.

Armada Includes Battleships

The Japanese armada had been disclosed earlier to include battleships. This was the first time the enemy has risked his capital vessels in the vicinity of Guadalcanal and the fact emphasized his grim determination to regain control of the island and smash the American offensive in the southwest Pacific at virtually any cost.

While the outcome of the struggle still hung in the balance, the Navy added these details of information in tonight's communique:

Twenty-seven enemy bombers blasted the Guadalcanal airfield shortly after noon on Oct. 15, Guadalcanal time. Results of this raid were not announced.

Island Base Shelled

On the night of Oct. 14-15, American positions on Espiritu Santo island, site of an air base, in the New Hebrides, were shelled by an enemy ship believed to be a submarine. Espiritu Santo is 450 miles southeast of Guadalcanal, and the action had the appearance of a divisionary move by the Japanese.

Three enemy transports, which the Navy previously had reported bombed by U. S. planes on the morning of Oct. 15, have now been observed beached and burning. Meanwhile, the enemy surface forces, including two transports, were "still in the vicinity of Savo island."

Those were the facts added by tonight's communique, which said in addition only that "no report pertaining to the land fighting in Guadalcanal has been received."

The earlier communique, however, had said that American Army troops now were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Marines, which originally invaded the island and captured its airfield from the Japanese last August.

Ground Fight Developing

These land forces have met the enemy's reinforced jungle legions in rough country west of the airport and it appeared that the main land fight was developing there. The main Japanese objective is the airfield which, with its supporting defenses, is the spearhead of the first American offensive in the Pacific.

A mid-day Navy communique, which gave the most complete account yet of the action, described the enemy's forces and told of new blows dealt the Japanese in preliminary phases of the fighting. It listed seven Japanese ships, including a battleship, as having been damaged in the last four days, and reported the certain destruction of 23 enemy planes, with ten more either destroyed or damaged.

On the other hand, the enemy was reported to have been successful in bombing the vital American airfield and the previously announced bombardment of the field and its defenses by Japanese surface ships last Tuesday night was described as "heavy." Loss of two United States fighter planes was also announced.

But there were no indications of how the aero-amphibious battle was going, or whether either side had gained any advantage which would give it an edge on victory.

Japs Try to Smash Airfield

The pattern of the initial Japanese assault became clear from the communiques account of the actions leading up to the furious engagement. The Japs purpose throughout was to knock out the airfield to deprive the American defenders of their aerial support.

In this they apparently were not successful, since the planes were in action after the enemy attacks.

The first of the Japanese attacks came on the night of Oct. 13-14, when the surface ships, including battleships, cruisers and destroyers, bombarded the field. They followed this up the next afternoon with two bomber attacks. The first group of bombers met no resistance from American fighters. The second attack was resisted, and the Japs lost 13 planes.

The next night the Japanese brought up transports with escort forces of battleships, cruisers and destroyers and on Thursday morning, Guadalcanal time (Wednesday afternoon, Washington time) they landed heavy reinforcements for their troops.

These troops have been slowly building up their strength and supplies almost from the very first day the Americans invaded the island, and drove the Japanese into the mountainous jungle country northwest of the airfield.

Fortresses Bomb Buka

The communique's account of the preliminary stages of the Solomons fighting went back to Oct. 12, when Army Flying Fortresses bombed the airfield and shore establishments at Buka, about 375 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Ten bombers and fighters were caught on the ground there and either wrecked or damaged.

Army bombers also hit the Japanese base at Buin on the southeast coast of Bougainville island that day, shot down six enemy fighters and damaged two cargo ships, setting fire to one of them. Meanwhile, Navy and Marine corps aircraft attacked an enemy ship concentration south of New Georgia island with devastating results announced by the Navy earlier this week.

The next day the Japanese hit back. They bombed the airfield at Guadalcanal twice, the communique said. They lost three planes and one U. S. fighter was shot down.

U. S. Garrison Bolstered

But that day American transports brought in fresh troops to bolster the defenses on the island. Enemy bombers attacked these ships, but they were not damaged.

That night, Oct. 13-14, there followed the bombardment by Jap warships. Shore batteries returned the fire and "scored three hits on enemy destroyers." This was counted in unofficial compilations as one destroyer damaged, since all hits might have been made on a single vessel.

The next afternoon the Japanese sent over their two bomber groups, and the first flight of about 25 got through without American fighter resistance. But out of the second flight, nine of the 15 bombers were shot down and four fighters destroyed while only one United States fighter was lost.

At dawn the next day, a Japanese force unloading reinforcements was attacked by what the communique described as "an aircraft striking group." One transport was hit and two others were left burning. It was at that time, too, that the Japanese battleship was damaged and one enemy fighter was shot down.

After reporting that the enemy transport force was supported by destroyers, cruisers and the battleship, the communique noted that "other enemy forces including heavy units have been sighted in the vicinity of Guadalcanal."

There was no mention of aircraft carriers specifically but it was considered almost certain that if the Japanese were willing to risk such units as battleships in the close fighting in the archipelago, they would also take a chance with carriers.

The results of the four-day actions left the Japanese with these ships damaged: One battleship, one destroyer, three transports and two cargo vessels. Planes definitely reported destroyed totalled 23.

M'ARTHUR'S PILOTS BOMB JAP CRUISER

OCT 16 1942

Warship "Evidently Seriously Damaged"—New Guinea Battle Continues

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Friday*, Oct. 16—Allied airmen, supporting their comrades fighting the Japanese in the lower Solomons, bombed and "evidently seriously damaged" an enemy light cruiser yesterday near Faisi in the upper area of the island chain, a communique said today.

The cruiser, attacked from a low altitude with 500-pound bombs, "lost speed, turned and came to a dead stop, evidently seriously damaged," General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Lies Off Bougainville

Faisi is a tiny island off the southern tip of Bougainville Island, one of the multiple Japanese bases the enemy is using in an effort to dislodge the United States Marines from Guadalcanal, approximately 325 miles to the southeast.

Meanwhile, Allied ground troops still were fighting the Japanese on the northern slopes of the Owen Stanley Mountains at a point some twelve miles above Kokoda, midway between Port Moresby and the Japanese base of Buna on the Papuan coast.

No Details Given

There were no details of the progress of this struggle, which has been going on since patrol clashes began last Monday. It was being fought in the vicinity of Templeton's Crossing, where a winding trail descends toward Kokoda.

Allied airmen cooperating with the Australian bush troops below bombed enemy installations at the rear point of Wairopi, near Templeton's Crossing itself, and all along the track leading to Buna.

An Allied reconnaissance unit also ranged far to the north to attack Japanese installations at Salamaua in upper New Guinea.

In the northwestern aerial theater, Allied medium bombers raided the Japanese-held village of Aileu on the island of Timor, "causing much damage," the communique said.

JAPS EXECUTE BISHOP

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Oct. 16—(AP) The Netherlands Indies information service said today that Japanese troops had executed 70-year-old Bishop Aerts and seven other members of a Roman Catholic mission in the Aik islands in the Arafura sea north of Australia.

JAP AIRFIELDS AT RABAUL HIT

OCT 16 1942

New Jersey Flyers Take Part in Night Attack.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 14 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses left the whole airdrome area alight with fire early today in the fourth heavy pounding they have dealt Rabaul, Japan's key base on New Britain, in eight days, returning flyers said.

The lead plane dropped flares which lit up Lakanai and Vunukanau airdromes, flanking Rabaul's crescent-shaped harbor. The other Fortresses winged over and dropped their cargoes of destruction square on the illumined targets.

The returning flyers said that no enemy fighters molested them and that both searchlight and anti-aircraft fire were weaker than they had encountered on the three previous raids since October 5. The whole force returned without a scratch on a ship or a man.

Lieut. Al Progar of Springdale, Pa., who piloted the flare plane, said "we made our run over the targets unloading bombs and then started dropping flares."

Rabaul was well blacked out, he said, but he saw several fires around the base "most likely lit by the Japanese to confuse our bombers, but they were too obvious even from our altitude."

By the light of the flares tossed out by Corp. Bob Swanson of Anthon, Iowa, and by the bomb bursts, he said, "we could see Jap planes lined wing to wing on the airdrome."

Lieut. James Ferguson of Hartford, Conn., whose Fortress was one of the first planes over, said two fires—possibly ammunition or fuel dumps or burning planes — blossomed after the bombing run.

"When we left, the entire airdrome area was blazing brightly," said Capt. Byron Heichel of Stanwood, Wash.

"I don't know exactly what we hit, but our navigator, Lieut. Irving Rappaport of Montgomery, Ala., said our bombs landed right across the dispersal strip."

Lieut. Jack Frost of San Antonio, Texas, saw one big fire when his Fortress crossed over the target area and three when it left. He said his bombs burst among parked planes.

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"Boys Pleased"

"One of our thousand-pounders blasted a crater in the landing strip," Lindberg said.

Asked if it was a successful mission, he pointed to a crew sitting under the tail of a Fortress listening to a portable phonograph.

"The boys look pleased, don't they? That's the best guide, because all have different observations and their total reactions count in the final analysis," he answered.

Lieut. Cecil Knudson, of Phoenix, Ariz., said he could not observe the results accurately, but he was sure "some planes parked there when he came over aren't there now."

Surprise Attack

Lieut. Curtis Holeridge, of Altus, Okla., had bombs left over after the Rabaul flight, so, he said, he paid a surprise call on Buna on the way back, leaving a packing of explosives on the landing strip of that Japanese air base.

"The Japs banged at us, but didn't touch us," he said.

Other pilots in the raid were Lieut. S. G. Sailisbury, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Major Rouse, of Rochester, N. Y.; Captain Franklyn, of San Antonio, and Lieut. Fred Wesche, of Roselle, N. J.

The flight of Fortresses which attacked Vunukanau Airdrome was led by Major Allen Lindberg of Westfield, N. J., who said his second bomb caused a heavy explosion, which was followed by fire.

Parents Get Good News.

Major Allen Lindberg, who led the Army Air Corps' successful raid on Rabaul, which was announced today, achieved his greatest ambition in the spring of 1939 when he won his wings after a long training period in Texas, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto G. Lindberg.

Mr. Lindberg is president of the General Drafting Company at 21 West street and with the collapse of the road map industry, because of tire and gasoline rationing, took on Army contracts for aeronautical maps. His firm has made many maps of the Pacific area in which Major Lindberg is operating, and Mr. Lindberg likes to feel that his maps are guiding his son on his dangerous missions.

Major Lindberg was born and reared in Westfield. At her home on New Providence Road, near Westfield, Mrs. Lindberg told today of her son's interest in aviation which began when he was attending Westfield Junior High School. Prior to joining the Army Air Corps in 1938, however, he never had piloted a plane, his flying having been confined to short hops from local airports.

Attended Amherst College.

Major Lindberg, who is 27 years old, was just entering his junior year at Amherst College when he decided on an Army career. Before that he had attended Pauling Preparatory School where he was captain of the football team in his senior year.

A badly damaged knee that required two operations kept him out of college football, but did not prevent him from getting into the Army. He was stationed in Panama when war was declared, was made a major last July and a month later was reported overseas. Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg said they had heard little from their son in recent months, but that they had heard he participated in a successful raid on Buna a few weeks ago.

He was married last November and has a brother who is a staff sergeant in the medical division at Camp Polk in Louisiana.

Wesche Studied Physics.

Lieut. Frederick Wesche, one of the pilots under Major Lindberg's command, is also a Jerseyite, his home having been with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Wesche of Roselle. Mrs. Wesche, highly elated over good news from her only son, said that he was 26 years old, joined the Air Force two years ago and got his wings in September, 1940. He was graduated from Rutgers University where he majored in physics, hoping one day to become a physicist.

"One day after his graduation," Mrs. Wesche said, "he came to us and said he wanted to become an Army flyer—that his professors at college had said he had the makings of a fine flyer. We told him that if that was what he wanted it was all right with us and away he went."

She said her son was unmarried and had no attachments so far as she knew; that his only interest since entering the Army had seemed to be aviation.

Lieut. Wesche has several cousins in the R. A. F. His father is a draftsman with the Western Electric Company at Kearny.

Eight U. S. Airmen Given Silver Stars, Seven Get Clusters

OCT 16 1942

Maryland Man Among Those Honored by Gen. MacArthur

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 15.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today that eight officers and men of the Army Air Forces had been awarded silver stars for gallantry in action and that oak leaf clusters had been awarded seven previous winners of the decoration.

The airmen winning the silver stars were:

First Lt. Clifton H. Troxell, Eclectic, Ala.; Second Lt. Marlin R. Smith, Linthicum Heights, Md.; Capt. Henry J. Hawthorne, San Antonio, Tex.; First Lt. William H. Ambrosius, Lynden, Wash.; Staff Sergt. James B. Bunch, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sergt. Edwin Rhodes, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Sergt. Casimir J. Slodki, Johnson City, N. Y., and Corpl. Lonnie D. Wright, North Platte, Nebr.

The oak leaf clusters went to:

First Lt. John Robert Linn, Columbus, Ohio; Second Lt. Austin W. Stitt, Frewsburg, N. Y.; Capt. David C. Rawls, San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. Melvin A. Mackenzie, Johnsbury, Vt.; Technical Sergt. John G. McKenna, Long Beach, Calif.; Sergt. Billie B. Sutton, Sebastopol, Calif., and Second Lt. Thomas P. Talley, Smyrna, Ga.

Made Safe Landing on Reef.

Capt. Hawthorne, a Flying Fortress pilot, was decorated for the crash landing of a plane during the night on a coral reef with such skill that none of the crew members was injured.

His citation said the crash landing became necessary after the bomber had exhausted its fuel in heavy weather on a raid August 9 over Rabaul, New Britain, in which a formation of Fortresses downed five of 20 Zeros which attempted to intercept it.

Lt. Ambrosius was cited for "courage and skill in piloting a Flying Fortress in a formation which downed seven intercepting Zeros in a 25-minute fight and then went on to bomb the Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul on August 7, causing widespread destruction."

Sergt. Bunch won his award for accurately dropping bombs when his Flying Fortress fought its way through a flight of Zeros on August 1 to attack a Japanese convoy off the New Guinea coast.

Sergt. Rhodes was the rear gunner on a Flying Fortress attacked by a Zero June 11 over Lae, New Guinea. He was seriously wounded but, his citation said, "in spite of his injuries and severe pain he remained at his guns and by excellent marksmanship" shot down a Zero in flames.

Gunner Stays at Post.

Corpl. Wright, a side gunner in a Flying Fortress, was cited for gallantry in remaining at his post although wounded and aiding in driving off a fierce attack by 12 Zero fighters July 3 over Lae, New Guinea.

Lt. Linn, who won the Silver Star for gallantry in attacks on the enemy in the April raid on the Philippines led by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, was awarded the oak leaf cluster for piloting a B-25 bomber in "a terrific running battle" against a superior force of enemy planes July 26 over New Guinea. When an accompanying B-25 was severely damaged, the citation said, Lt. Linn "at great personal risk maintained a low speed and scorned cloud protection so he could protect and lead to safety" the damaged bomber. Over its New Guinea base, it went on, the lieutenant "shielded the crippled plane in landing from Zeros' attacks" and his "heroism undoubtedly saved the lives of the crew of the damaged plane."

Slodki Downed 2 Zeros.

Sergt. Slodki, a radio operator and gunner, was cited for his part in downing two Zero fighters and enabling his plane to return to its base with valuable information from a reconnaissance flight over Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

Second Lieut. Stitt was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry during the initial Japanese attack on Clark Field, in the Philippines, on the first day of the war. His citation said he assisted in taxiing a Flying Fortress from a burning hangar and then manned a machine gun until ammunition was exhausted. Then, although the field still was under attack by Japanese dive bombers and strafing planes, he assisted in extinguishing fires in other burning aircraft.

Lieut. Stitt won the Silver Star for action in Java.

Fighting War Writer Tells of Battle With Jap Landing Party

OCT 16 1942

Sergt. Hurlbut, Former D.C. Newspaperman, Lives Through the Gunning

(The following account of action in the Solomons was written by Sergt. James W. Hurlbut of 100 N. Trenton street, Arlington, Va., Marine Corps combat correspondent at the scene. Sergt. Hurlbut is a former Washington newspaperman.)

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Sept. 2?.—(Delayed.)—Two Navy men, two Coast Guardsmen and I, in a small boat, chanced on a Japanese landing party on the northwest tip of Guadalcanal today, and lived to tell about it.

Armed with a machine gun, we set out shortly after 5 a.m. in an open landing boat to pick up the two-man crew of a Navy dive bomber which had been forced down at sea of Savo Island.

While on this mission we discovered the enemy landing party. We moved up within 300 yards and obtained a close-up view of it before all hell broke loose.

In our boat, in addition to myself, were Lt. (j. g.) Arthur R. Gibson, U. S. N. R., of Buffalo, N. Y., the officer in charge; Coxswain Samuel B. Roberts of Portland, Oreg.; Raymond J. Evans, signalman, 1st class, of Seattle, and D. A. Munro, signalman, 1st class, of Cle Elum, Wash., both Coast Guardsmen.

Boat Spotted.

The Navy yers were reported to be floating in a rubber boat between Savo Island and Cape Esperance. We arrived in the area shortly before 6 a.m. Four of our planes, including a small Navy amphibian, soon appeared overhead to help in the search.

Just after 6:15 a.m. we spotted an object that looked like a rubber boat. We moved up quickly. It was a rubber boat. The planes dove and circled over it, then headed back to their airfield.

But the boat was empty! Two paddles lay across the thwarts and a large, jagged hole was ripped in the bottom—evidence that something had happened to force the two aviators into the water.

A strong tidal current moves from the south shore of Savo Island diagonally across to the tip of Cape Esperance. We thought the aviators might have been carried ashore and been captured, so we continued our search in that direction.

It took us more than an hour to get to Cape Esperance. During this time we saw no sign of life in the water or on shore, except for a 6-foot sand shark that tagged hopefully along beside us. When we made the point, we were about 600 yards off shore.

Pretty Little Village.

We rounded the cape and there in front of us lay the pretty little village of Visale. We had never seen it before, but we had learned from natives that it had been a Roman Catholic mission.

It was a beautiful sight. A 500-yard beach of clean, white sand bordered the curve of the little bay. Back from the water several gleaming-white buildings with red roofs nestled in the tropical foliage. The sun made dancing leaf shadows on the sand and little ripples slapped daintily at the beach.

Suddenly we discovered four large Japanese landing boats bobbing at anchor off the west end of the beach.

They looked grim. Almost 50 feet long, they were painted black above and red below the water line. We had heard that more than 100 Jap soldiers could be crowded into them. About a mile further west we could see another group of boats off shore.

We lay to and studied the boats and the beach. There was absolutely no sign of enemy activity—no movements, no machine gun nests.

"It looks deserted," someone said. "Let's take a closer look at those boats."

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Slow Advance Ordered.

It might not have been a wise decision, but the chance to get a close look at the enemy's water transportation was too much of a temptation. Signalman Evans got into position at the machine gun and Lt. Gibson ordered Coxswain Roberts to move the boat forward slowly. Munro and I stood at the gunwhale with Springfield rifles. We moved to a point about 400 yards from the beach and boats.

The boats got bigger and blacker but we still were unable to see any sign of life. Things were very still —too still. The only noise was the chug of our engine.

"This is close enough," ordered Lt. Gibson. "Come about."

The coxswain swung the wheel over and the boat cut in toward shore. When we had straightened out, we were less than 300 yards from the beach, heading west.

"They sure have a nice camp here," Munro whispered. "We ought to take it away from them—What the hell's that?"

"That" was an angry buzzing sound as though a hundred bass-voiced horets were diving around our ears. Little fountains of sea water spurted up all around us. There was a sharp, metallic "ping" as something smacked into a steel plate forward.

"They're machine-gunning us," Lt. Gibson shouted. "Hit the deck!"

Speed Engine to Escape.

It was a superfluous order. As one man, we fell to a prone position against the sides. Lt. Gibson barked a command. The coxswain turned sharply out to sea and "revved" up the engine. Looking back down the cant of the boat, we could clearly see three, possibly four patterns of machine-gun fire churning up the water.

They were firing over us, behind us, and beside us. Every few seconds there was a "thwack" as a slug bored into the wooden boat. Individual rifle shots were filling in the spaces between the machine-guns.

"I'm going to take a crack at

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them," Evans called. "Keep low."

Our machine-gun chattered into action right over our heads. The noise was deafening. It vibrated our eardrums like castenets, but it drowned out the unpleasant sound of the Jap guns. Evans' tracers raked the village from one end to the other. Those of us with Springfields took some shots of our own.

We may not have hit anything, but every time Evans let go with a burst, the enemy fire fell off considerably. Suddenly he dropped into the bottom of the boat and yanked up his pants leg.

"Are you hit?" Lt. Gibson asked?

"Just a scratch," Evans replied, bobbing back up to his gun.

Bullets Rip Boat.

It seemed like hours before our boat passed out of danger and left the miniature geysers behind us. The Japs must have been thoroughly annoyed at losing such an "easy" prize because they kept on firing long after we were out of range. We headed back to our base.

While Munro opened a can of vegetable hash for our lunch, we checked over the damage inflicted. There were 20 or 30 jagged rips inside and outside the boat. Evans' slight wound apparently had been caused by a ricochet slug which banged into the steel armor plate a few inches in front of Lt. Gibson and Coxswain Roberts and then grazed Evans' right calf. There were no other casualties and the boat churned along as though nothing had happened.

When we reached our base, we learned that the aviators—Ensign Christopher Fink of Greybull, Wyo., and his gunner, Milo Kimberlin of Spokane, Wash.—had been picked up by a flying boat shortly before we had sighted the rubber boat. The planes had tried to signal us to turn back but we thought they were pointing out the rubber boat.

We were glad to learn the flyers had been rescued, and were happy, too, when a striking force of Marine dive pombers proceeded to Cape Esperanc late in the afternoon to bomb and strafe the enemy at Visale.

SOLOMON ISLANDS TROOPS WILL HOLD, NIMITZ DECLARES

U. S. Has Men, Tools for the Task, Says Commander at Pearl Harbor.

OCT 16 1942

By WALTER CRONKITE

ABOARD A FIGHTING SHIP, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 15—(AP) The conviction that "even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task" in the Solomon islands was voiced today to fighting men of the Pacific fleet by their commander, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He recently returned from an inspection of that southwest Pacific area.

The admiral's statement was made in connection with the presentation of 34 awards to heroes of action from the Coral sea to the Solomons.

Battles to Be Tougher

While expressing confidence for the future, the supreme commander in the mid-Pacific area cautioned that the going will be tough and "tougher as we go forward."

"I need not remind you who have been in battle and who must return to it that our tasks are tremendous," said Admiral Nimitz. "It will go tougher as we go forward. The end is not yet in sight.

"I have just returned from the territory won by our Marines in the Solomons. I visited them at their forward positions on Guadalcanal from which, with their traditional enterprise and courage, they are effectively meeting every force that the enemy has hurled at them.

Japs Increase Pressure

"The Japs are continuing an ever intensified pressure with the view to recapture Guadalcanal, first territory that has been taken from them in this war.

"Let me commend to you the splendid motto of the leader of the Marines in the Solomons, Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, who just after the initial assault told his men, 'God favors the bold and strong of heart.'

"Initially there may have been some question as to the skill and aptitude of our men for jungle warfare and the suitability of their equipment for the job in hand. Now, I am sure, even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task.

"Our effort in the south Pacific must be constantly expanded in men, bases and materials as we go forward. Success in the great venture upon which we have embarked depends on the production and supply of necessary materials. We rely on the workers at home to keep up and increase the flow of these vital implements of war. Our men in the field and in the air and on the seas will know how to use them when they are put in their hands.

Enemy Far From Supplies

"Remember that the enemy also is fighting in areas far from his sources of supply. The major factor in driving the Jap out of the islands under his temporary control will be the severance of his lines of supply.

"Our submarines and planes are contributing heavily toward this end. Army, Navy and Marine corps aircraft operating in close coordination will again have the responsibility of striking the first blows at the enemy's major concentrations. In addition, these cruisers and destroyers have already struck punishing blows at the enemy and will strike heavier ones as the opportunity offers."

...n Reveals Large ...ontingents of Men Have Landed.

GEN. HARMON IN COMMAND

Air Force Officer Heads Land Fighters Also in the Key Island of Solomons.

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Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson disclosed today that substantial American Army ground and air forces had arrived on Guadalcanal to help defend that Solomon Island key point against Japanese attacks.

Mr. Stimson also announced at his press conference that Army forces now were in the New Hebrides and Fiji Islands on the route between the United States and Australia, as well as at other points where their presence had been disclosed previously.

"Recently army ground and air units have moved to Guadalcanal to reinforce the Marines who seized important positions in the Solomons and are tenaciously holding them against vigorous Japanese counter-attacks," the Secretary said. "The Army and Navy forces in this area are fighting in the closest possible co-operation under the unified command of the Navy."

Stimson did not disclose when the Army forces reached Guadalcanal or what their strength was.

Soldiers Comrades of Marines.

He said that their numbers were substantial and that they were under command of Major-Gen. Millard E. Harmon of the Air Forces. Gen. Harmon, the Secretary said, has his headquarters in New Zealand, but has spent most of his time at his advance base in New Caledonia.

In a statement outlining the Army operations on the scattered war fronts Mr. Stimson said, a Marine commander on Guadalcanal had just reported an instance of "close comradeship" between the Army and Marine fighters. This commander, the Secretary said, reported that members of an Army infantry unit in New Caledonia stripped themselves of cigarettes, candies and other luxuries which they dispatched to a Marine regiment holding advance positions on Guadalcanal.

"In return the Marines sent back captured Japanese souvenirs and trophies," Mr. Stimson said.

In New Guinea, Mr. Stimson added, Army flyers for months have been taking a heavy toll of Japanese aircraft and shipping and rendering "splendid support" to the Australians in the advance over the Owen-Stanley range.

New Guinea Fight Quickens.

In New Guinea, west of the Solomons, the struggle between Japanese and Australian troops also was mounting in intensity. After approaching to within thirty-two miles of the Allied base at Port Moresby, weakened supply lines forced the invaders to withdraw toward their northern shore base. Pursuing Australians made contact with the enemy last Saturday after pushing through the gap in the towering Owen Stanley Mountains. The Allied advance since then has slowed considerably, however, as the Japanese supply line has been strengthened and the Australian line proportionately weakened by distance. As a result, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Headquarters announced last night, the fighting has become heavier.

Rear Admiral John S. McCain, who recently relinquished an air command in the Southwest Pacific to become Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, expressed confidence only two days ago, however, that the American forces can hold their positions in the Solomons. Admiral McCain said that the American display of "sufficient superiority in material and men" justified this belief.

NAZIS GAIN SLIGHTLY AT STALINGRAD

New Offensive Spurt Made By Two Divisions With 100 Tanks

OCT 16 1942

Advance Costs Germans 1,500 Dead And 45 Panzers, Reds Say

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Friday*, Oct. 16 — The Germans, in a new offensive spurt, hurled two infantry divisions supported by a hundred tanks and huge air formations against northwestern Stalingrad yesterday, and "succeeded in slightly pressing back our troops," the Russians announced early today on the fifty-third day of siege.

This German gain, made in a race with approaching winter, cost the enemy 1,500 dead and about 45 of their tanks, the midnight communique said.

300 More Nazis Killed

South of the besieged Volga river city the Russians said 300 more Germans were slain, and five guns and six blockhouses and two munition dumps were destroyed by one Red army unit. The Nazi blockhouse garrisons either were killed or captured, the communique added.

Above the city, where the Red army has driven wedges into the Nazi flank extending from the Don river to Stalingrad, the communique reported only indecisive fighting of local importance.

The Russians there were still attacking, however, and using their artillery to disperse German concentrations. One Nazi infantry company was said to have been wiped out and three enemy planes downed.

Three Attacks Beaten Off

In the mid-Caucasian area of Mozdok the Soviet bulletin said the Red army fought off three successive Nazi attacks, burning or disabling nineteen German tanks and killing approximately two companies of enemy infantry.

The Russians in this area also were reported to have broken into a series of Nazi trenches where several scores of Germans were killed.

"Our troops," the communique said, "fought for the annihilation of enemy groups of tanks and infantry which had driven a wedge into our defenses." This wedge apparently was the same one reported in yesterday's communique.

Fighting Flares At Bryansk

Fighting also flared on the Bryansk front, about 210 miles southwest of Moscow. Two German attacks were reported to have been repulsed, and 300 Germans killed.

The fresh German attempt to reduce Stalingrad occurred as freezing cold, already gripping the vast Russian front from the Arctic to Moscow, was creeping on south toward Stalingrad.

The Russian high command said that artillery and mortar duels were fought on the northwest front and that Soviet units near Leningrad had killed 300 Germans, demolished a dozen blockhouses and silenced four German batteries.

Alexander Shcherbakov, chief of the Soviet Information bureau, and Col. Gen. A. Vassilevsky, were appointed deputy commissars of defense as assistants to Premier Stalin. Shcherbakov was assigned to political work formerly conducted by the political commissars. Stalin also appointed or promoted 29 generals.

For several days there had been only sporadic fighting in the rubble-strewn streets of the workers' settlement on the northwestern fringe of the city. This absence of Nazi activity had caused much speculation.

Military observers said they believed German activities had been halted before their objectives were reached because of the urgent necessity of re-equipping forces for the winter and because the resolute Russian defenses had worn out many Nazi units. A year ago the Germans were caught unprepared at the start of winter and suffered a series of disasterous reverses.

The same unyielding Russian defense characterized the stalemated battle of Stalingrad where German tanks and troops attacked two sectors of a factory district and were repulsed. The struggle remained on a comparatively small scale although the army newspaper Red Star said the Germans had concentrated a large infantry and tank force in an effort to occupy northern Stalingrad.

A searing artillery barrage was laid down against the Red army guard line and a mass infantry attack was launched, but everywhere the Soviet lines were reported firm and moving down hundreds of the attackers.

[The German Transocean agency quoted "competent military quarters" as saying Nazi shock troops had reached the Volga on a two-mile front after storming the huge Dzerzhinsky tractor works in north Stalingrad. Russian troops in the northern part of the city were said to be resisting only in positions "dug in the ruins of the factory

plants." In the Caucasus, 500 pillboxes and fortifications were claimed captured in a densely wooded mountain territory. The Russians were reported repulsed in the Terek (Mozdok) sector.]

Sporadic fighting was reported along the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains around the Black Sea.

Stalingrad Lull Now in Third Day

Red Army Admits Minor Penetration In Mozdok Area

Moscow, Oct. 15—(AP)—The battle of Stalingrad deadlocked today in comparatively small scale actions with every probing thrust by German tanks and infantry reported repulsed.

Red army lines remained stable. The Germans buried additional men on the approaches to a workers - settlement in Stalingrad's northwestern suburbs, the fallen of assaults which failed to reach the factories forming the backbone of the defense.

Although the invaders are using far smaller forces than they employed in the earlier Stalingrad offensive, the army newspaper Red Star said they had concentrated a considerable group of infantry and tanks in an effort to occupy the northern quarter.

The noon communique said attacks by Nazi armored and infantry forces were turned back and Russian artillery fire wiped out parts of two German battalions.

Thus, as the freezing cold which already has set in from the Arctic to Moscow crept southward toward the Volga basin and the Caucasus, the Russians reported the Stalingrad situation unchanged for the third successive day.

Nazis May Be Taking Inventory

Military observers expressed the belief that the lull in German activity may be to reequip the Nazi forces for a winter campaign and avoid the disastrous reverses of last year when winter and Soviet counter-offensives caught them unprepared.

The Germans probably have found it necessary also to reorganize units worn out by the Red army's resistance, they said.

Five German counter - attacks were repelled northwest of Stalingrad and about 300 Germans were killed, the communique said.

A minor tank penetration of Russian lines in the Mozdok area of the central Caucasus was acknowledged, but the communique said Red army men subsequently beat off attacks of German infantrymen upon a height and killed about 400 of the enemy. Russian fliers aided the defenders.

"Soviet airmen destroyed seven German tanks and 40 trucks and, in air combats, four enemy planes were brought down," it was announced.

About 300 Germans were reported slain in two days of action on the Leningrad front. The communique said Soviet artillery and mortar gunners of that region—which is already in the grip of seasonal cold — had demolished 12 German blockhouses and silenced four gun batteries.

Stockholm Reports More Staff Changes

A Stockholm dispatch to The London Daily Express said Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the German general staff, was reported dismissed four weeks ago because of Nazi party displeasure over his recommendation that the invasion army drop its Russian offensive and consolidate positions for the coming winter.

Shellfire from Russian guns was declared to have destroyed two ammunition - laden trains at a German-occupied railway station southeast of Novorossisk, on the Black sea coast.

Appointment of two deputy commissars of defense to assist Premier Stalin was announced in Moscow, a sequel to the decree last week abolishing the political commissar system within the Red army and vesting its authority in the military command.

The appointees are Alexander Shcherbakov, who had been chief of the Soviet information bureau, and Col. Gen. A. Vassilevsky.

Shcherbakov was assigned to political work in the defense commissariat. As head of the information bureau, he has been in charge of civilian propaganda since the start of the German-Russian war.

The military post was added to his already long list of jobs, including secretary of the Moscow district committee of the Communist party, alternate member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and head of the Red army's political department.

Moscow Evacuated Year Ago

OCT 16 1942

Red Capital City Stands With New Strength Today

Moscow, Oct. 15 — (AP) —Moscow, which just a year ago was being evacuated under German land and air attacks, stood with new strength today.

It was the morning of Oct. 15, 1941, that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov called in Laurence A. Steinhardt and Sir Stafford Cripps, the ambassadors of the United States and Britain at that time, and told them the foreign colony must leave.

The diplomatic train pulled out in a snowstorm that night for Kuibyshev, on the Volga more than 500 miles southeast of the capital. Other trains, trucks and motor cars carried withdrawing Russians.

The first anniversary generally went unnoticed. But to those who went through it and returned Moscow presents a striking contrast.

Then the Germans were driving eastward through Mozhaisk with the full momentum of a giant ground offensive. Now they are back on their heels behind Mozhaisk, where they were thrown by the Red army's winter counter-offensive.

Then air raid sirens screamed almost nightly. Now Moscow shows virtually no signs of attacks and has not been bombed since April 5.

Then life was emptying out. The population of four million was reduced by half. Now fresh blood flows in and the figure is back up to 2,800,000.

Ample food stocks are said to be on hand for another war winter. The Moscow coal basin around Tula, a battle ground a year ago, is estimated to be producing 20 to 30 per cent over plans.

36-Year-Old General Is Hero Of Stalingrad

Moscow, Oct. 15 (Wide World)—A 36-year-old major general who went under fire for the first time in the Spanish civil war has emerged as one of the great tacticians in the Red army's epic defense of Stalingrad.

The strategy, of course, has been in the hands of Marshal Semeon Timonshenko, but while he has directed the immense forces which fought the Germans to a standstill, Maj. Gen. Alexander Rodintzev has received more mention during the battle.

All Russians know of Timoshenko's brilliant work, but Rodintzev, one of the many generals under him, has come to the fore only during this year's campaign.

Made General At Kharkov

The gold stars of a general were conferred on him five months ago during the battle of Kharkov.

His guards infantry division came into prominence at Stalingrad when it held two divisions of German infantry and one hundred tanks for ten days, then counter-attacked, clearing out an important section of the city.

Shifting to a northwest suburb, Rodintzev undertook the defense of a vital workers' settlement, where lay the great Stalin tractor and tank factory, the Red October Metal Works and other plants.

More than 50,000 infantrymen were hurled into the assault on Rodintzev's positions. The Germans broke into the industrial sector only to be thrown back by a counter-attack.

Finally, the newspaper *Red Star* said, the Nazis penetrated the quarter in a night attack along a ditch leading to the Volga and reached the river, creating a dangerous situation for the Russians. But Rodintzev's division, counter-attacked and restored the Soviet's positions by bold blows at two sides of the German salient.

Rodintzev went to the Kremlin Military School as a cadet and completed his military education at the General Staff Academy, headed before the war by Marshal Boris S. Shaposhnikov.

CANADIAN AIR ACE BAGS 29TH PLANE

Fighter Pilot Bails Out Safely After Shooting Down Three of Foe.

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 15—(AP) Canadian fighter ace George Beurling baled out of his riddled plane after duplicating his feat of two days ago by again shooting down three German raiders in a morning- comba today as the toll of Axis raiders over this fortress island mounted to 94 since Sunday.

The Verdun, Que., flier landed with only a wetting, however, and his mates shot down 10 other bombers and fighters to mark up an incomplete total for the day of 13.

Beurling, who shot down three planes Tuesday, has now boosted his claim to top Canadian ace by a total of 29 victories, all but two of them scored since he reached Malta last June.

Nazis Claim Troops Force Way To Volga

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New York, Oct. 15—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast quoting a DNB report claiming that Nazi forces had reached the Volga River on a two-mile front after capturing the Ozerzhinsky tractor factory at Stalingrad by storm this morning.

These dispatches were broadcast after the German high command had reported that "in Stalingrad, infantry and Panzer formations broke stubborn Soviet resistance offered in blocks of houses and barricades, and advanced deeply into the northern district of the city."

(This was the first time in five days that Hitler's headquarters mentioned actual operations inside the besieged city.)

Red Pillboxes "Smashed"

"Bomber and Stuka formations in rolling engagements smashed enemy pillboxes and artillery emplacements," the Nazi war bulletin declared. "Enemy attacks of relief were repelled and sanguinary losses inflicted upon the enemy."

Of fighting to the south the German high command said:

"In the Caucasus, German and Slovak troops operating in densely wooded mountain territory pierced new enemy positions and stormed over 500 pillboxes and fortifications.

Rumanian Troops Used

"On the Terek sector enemy forces were repelled."

Elsewhere on the front these developments were reported by the Berlin radio:

"On the Don front, Rumanian troops repelled local attacks.

"In a central front sector, German shock-troops enterprises led to the destruction of many pillboxes and fortifications."

The high command said German air raiders destroyed a tanker and two barges on the lower Volga, battered railway lines east of the central front and set fire to a Russian motor torpedo boat in the Gulf of Finland.

"In the high north," the war bulletin added, "destroyer planes raided military camps east of Kola Bay."

RUSSIA URGES TRIAL OF AXIS LEADERS NOW

Calls on Allies to Punish at Once All Those Taken Captive.

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HESS WOULD BE ONE OF THESE

Note in Reply to Exiled Regimes of Occupied Countries Names Authors of Atrocities.

OCT 16 1942

Moscow, Oct. 15 (A. P.)—The Russian Government, contributing Premier Stalin's view on punishment of Axis war leaders, proposed today that a special tribunal undertake at once to punish "any one of the leaders of Fascist Germany who, in the course of the war, has fallen into the hands of States fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

While Rudolf Hess was not mentioned specifically at this point of the Russian announcement, he seemed to be the most important if not the only captive falling in the category of prisoners against whom immediate action was sought. Hess, the former Deputy Fuehrer, has been a British prisoner since May 10, 1941, when he parachuted to earth in Scotland, bearing what both Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill have described as an overture to Great Britain to make peace with Germany and join the Reich in a war on Russia. The German attack on Russia began on June 22, 1941. Hess has long been known as a bitter opponent of Communism.

Reply to Exiled Regimes.

Technically the Russian note was a response to the solicitation of the governments-in-exile of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg, as well as the French National Committee—the Fighting French. These governments and the Fighting French had asked, following a declaration by them on January 13, that the Russian Government "issue a warning concerning the responsibility for crimes committed by Hitlerites in the countries they have occupied," as the preamble to the Russian note explained.

The Russian Government approved the program outlined by President Roosevelt, and went further by reciting names. It named Hess, Hitler, Reichmarshal Goering, Propaganda Minister Goebbels, Gestapo Chief Himmler, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi ideological leader and Minister of Civil Administration in the eastern regions occupied by the Germans, as organizers of German atrocities.

The announcement said in part:

"The Soviet Government undertakes to co-operate fully in providing information of specific crimes by specific persons and bringing the criminals to book in meting out punishment. . . . The miseries, degradation and privation inflicted on peoples by

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the Hitlerite tyranny are all the more readily understood by the people of the Soviet Union since the Hitlerite invaders in temporarily occupied Soviet areas are perpetrating their crimes on a monstrous scale."

Reds Back Post-War Crime Punishment Plan

Soviet Statement Mentions Names Of High Nazis

OCT 16 1942

Moscow, Oct. 15 — (AP) — Soviet Russia announced approval and support today of a program outlined by President Roosevelt for post-war punishment of Axis ringleaders responsible for organized atrocities, and named names.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov issued the announcement on behalf of Premier Stalin.

"The Soviet government undertakes to cooperate fully in providing information of specific crimes by specific persons and bringing the criminals to book in meting out punishment,' it said.

"The whole world knows the names and bloody crimes of the leaders of the Hitlerite clique — Hitler, Goering, Hess, Goebbels, Himmler, Ribbentrop, Rosenberg, and others."

The statement said Russia was "in full sympathy with the sufferings of the people of the countries of Europe occupied by Germany."

"The miseries, degradation and privation inflicted on peoples by the Hitlerite tyranny are all the more readily understood by the people of the Soviet Union since the Hitlerite invaders in temporarily occupied Soviet areas are perpetrating their crimes on a monstrous scale,' it said.

The Russian declaration was given in reply to a collective note from the governments - in - exile of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, "expressing the desire that the Soviet government should give a warning concerning responsibility for crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerites in countries occupied by them."

President Roosevelt differentiated between Axis leaders and Axis peoples in a statement Oct. 7 on the punishment for high crimes against humanity under the terms of a United Nations victory.

"It is not the intention of this government or of the governments associated with us to resort to mass reprisals," he said.

"It is our intention that just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of other atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."

The Russian proposal startled London. A British Foreign Office commentator said that "Hess, of course, is regarded as one" of the Nazi leaders who might be affected by the British government's own earlier declaration proposing a tribunal to indict war criminals.

He emphasized, however, that "Hess became our prisoner on May 10, 1941," and "of course while there were plenty of crimes"to be charged against the Nazi leaders prior to that date the atrocities affecting the Russian people and the mapority of those against other European peoples occurred later.

The commentator also emphasized that the Russian announcement had not been addressed to London and was known here only through broadcasts.

Although he said the Russian statement seemed "to show complete agreement with the objectives" of Allied announcements of intention to punish Axis leaders, the commentator declined to discuss specifically what view Britain might take of the suggestion that high Axis prisoners be tried before the war's end.

He noted, however, a statement in the House of Commons by Richard Law, undersecretary of foreign affairs, who said the proposed tribunal was "intended to be a fact-finding body," essentially for the purpose of collecting evidence.

Lord Chancellor Viscount Simon and Undersecretary Richard Law followed an October 7 statement by President Roosevelt in outlining official British and American intentions as regards the punishment of Axis leaders responsible for organized atrocities.

Russia Urges Punishment Of Captured Nazi Leaders

OCT 16 1942

Immediate Trial of Rudolf Hess Proposed in Message to Governments-in-Exile.

MOSCOW, Oct. 15—(AP) The Soviet government came out bluntly today for immediate trial and punishment "with all the severity of criminal law" of any German ringleader already imprisoned by the Allies, and specifically named Rudolf Hess, a captive in Britain, as one of the "organizers of German atrocities" who should pay now for his misdeeds.

The announcement was made in the form of a communique widely circulated by the Tass agency, containing the reply of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov to a 10-months-old communication from a number of European governments-in-exile.

It suggested sharp departure from the plans of the British and United States governments for post-war trial of Axis criminals.

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British Officials Startled

British official circles were startled by this entirely new conception of interational retribution. In London there were expressions of fear that action along the line suggested by Russia would bring wholesale retaliation against Allied nationals now in German hands. Already the Germans have initiated the mass shackling of prisoners of war.

A Foreign office press attache, while saying the "Hess, of course," is considered vulnerable to Allied plans for indictment of war criminals, remarked pointedly that the former deputy fuehrer made his parachute descent in Scotland on May 10, 1941, more than a month before Germany attacked Russia.

On Oct. 7, Lord Simon, the British lord chancellor, announced Britain had proposed creation of a United Nations commission to investigate war crimes and to fix these upon individuals, with the object of post-war trial.

Roosevelt Favors War Trials

At the same time President Roosevelt announced American concurrence in the British proposal and said the Allied victory terms would call for punishment of "ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and the commission of atrocities which have violated every tenet of the christian faith."

Thursday the Archbishop of York urged that the Allies detail specific crimes of Axis occupying forces and demand surrender of both superior and subordinate suspects "as a preliminary condition of the armistice."

The Molotov communication, dealing exclusively with "the leaders of Fascist Germany" and ignoring the Italians and other Axis figures, cite specifically and in this order "Hitler, Goering, Hess, Himmler, Ribbentrop and Rosenberg," as "organizers of German atrocities."

(The last named, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, holds no actual high office in the German government, but evidently was included because he is in charge of civil administration in the Baltic territory which the Germans wrested from the Russians. He also is considered to be the principal interpreter of Nazi neo-paganism and "weltans chauung," or ideological world outlook.)

Soviet Ready to Act

Molotov said that the Soviet Union was prepared to support practical measures for retribution against individuals which have been taken by "Allied and frinedly governments," and that it "expects that all interested states will mutually assist each other in searching for, extradition, prosecution and stern punishmet of, Hitlerites and their accomplices guilty of organization, encouragement or perpetration of crimes on occupied territory."

He also expressed agreement with President Roosevelt's speech of Oct. 12 regarding trial and punishment of the "clique of leaders and their cruel accomplices" responsible for acts of brutality.

Then he went on:

"The Soviet government considers itself, as well as the governments of all states defending their independence from the Hitlerite hordes, obliged to regard the severe punishment of these already unmasked ringleaders of the criminal Hitlerite gang as its urgent duty to the innumerable widows, orphans, relatives and kin of those innocent people who have been brutally tortured to death and murdered on the instructions of the above-named criminals.

Demands Speedy Trials

"The Soviet government considers it necessary that any one of the leaders of Fascist Germany who in the course of the war already has fallen into the hands of authorities of the states fighting against Hitlerite Germany be brought to trial without delay before a special international tribunal and punished with all the severity of criminal law."

Molotov concluding by saying the Soviet government "considers it timely to reaffirm the conviction expressed in its official declarations to the effect that the Hitlerite governmet which recognizes only brute force 'must be broken by the crushing force of freedom-loving peoples.'"

The Molotov note went to the governments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and to the French national committee.

Their note to the Soviet Union on the punishment of war criminals was sent to Moscow last Jan. 13. Molotov's reply was dated Oct. 14.

BRITAIN SIDESTEPS MOSCOW PLEA FOR WAR GUILT TRIALS

London Favors Establishment of Board to Collect Evidence for Indictment.

LONDON, Oct. 15 —(AP)—The British government gave little encouragement tonight to a Russian proposal that Nazi leaders such as Rudolf Hess who fall into Allied hands during the war be tried immediately for war crimes.

A Foreign office press officer pointed out that Hess reached England a month before Germany attacked Russia.

It also was noted that Foreign Commissar Molotov's note recommending immediate trial was addressed not to Britain but to the Allied governments in exile in response to a proposal made in January for punishment of war criminals.

Government Will Not Reply

The government was not expected to respond officially, at least not immediately.

Authoritative sources, who cannot be quoted by name, said the government view is that an "essential preliminary" to the trial of Nazi leaders is the establishment of an Allied commission as proposed on Oct. 7 by Lord Simon, the lord chancellor, to collect evidence for indictments.

"The case of Hess," it was stated, "would have to be dealt with along such lines and be considered along with the cases of other Nazi leaders."

Hess, who was deputy fuehrer of Germany and second only after Hermann Goering in succession after Hilter, parachuted to safety in Scotland on May 10, 1941. He has been a captive since and the reason for his flight has never been explained authoritatively.

Although discouraging immediate trial of Hess, informed British sources said the government is anxious to organize the machinery for war guilt trials in full consultation with other governments concerned including of course, the Soviet government."

German Reprisals Feared

These sources quickly envisioned any attempt to place Hess on trial during the war as being met by the Germans with reprisals against the occupied countries.

Some unofficial quarters also expressed fear that certain war criminal trials at present would have the doubly injurious results of distracting the people from the prime job of winning the war and providing the Nazi with a powerful propaganda weapon.

The summary methods of Soviet justice are unlikely in any event to be employed against Hess.

The Russians charged Hess with coming to Britain to promote an Anglo-German anti-Bolshevik alliance.

The whereabouts of Hess remains a secret. Since he landed, British officials have insisted he would be treated like any other prisoner of war.

NAZI GENERALS REPORTED OUT

OCT 16 1942

London Believes Halder and Von Bock Are Ousted.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The belief that Hitler has drastically shaken up his military commands, ousting both Col.-Gen. Franz Halder and Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, was expressed today by qualified observers here on the basis of persistent reports from Stockholm. Halder was chief of the German General Staff, and Von Bock commanded the powerful Nazi drive on Stalingrad.

These observers, whose names could not be disclosed, said that the continued reports that the generals had been ousted appeared based on fact, but that the names of their successors had had not yet been disclosed.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reported the dismissal of Halder on "the most reliable authority," and said that the reported dismissal of Von Bock had been confirmed by five separate authorities.

Concession to Nazis.

The Stockholm report said that Halder, who headed the German General Staff since 1938, was believed to have been replaced temporarily by Gen. Alfred Jodl who has been with Hitler as an adviser at German Headquarters in Russia.

A Stockholm dispatch to the London Daily Express said that Halder's removal was a concession to the Nazi party which had opposed him. He was said to have demanded last month that the German offensive in Russia be halted to enable the Army to conclude its positions and prepare for its second winter on the eastern front.

Reuters quoted a Tass report from Geneva yesterday that Von

Bock had been placed under arrest.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, the Berlin radio today denied the report that Von Bock had been arrested. It had nothing to say, however, of the report that he had been relieved of command on the Stalingrad front.]

Frau Hess Rumor Spiked.

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Asked about a House of Commons report that Rudolf Hess's wife is seeking permission to join the captive Deputy Fuehrer in Britain, a Foreign Office commentator said today that it was "bunk."

A Laborite Member of Parliament, William Thorne, gave notice yesterday that he would ask the Foreign Secretary "what reply is being made to the request of Frau Hess, wife of Rudolf Hess, who is now somewhere in England, for permission to join her husband?"

Meanwhile today London was startled by the Russians' punishment proposal. The commentator said that Hess, of course, is regarded as one of the Nazi leaders who might be affected by the British Government's own declaration proposing a tribunal to indict war criminals. He emphasized, however, that Hess became a prisoner on May, 10, 1941, and that while there were plenty of crimes to be charged against the Nazi leaders prior to that date, the atrocities affecting the Russian people and the majority of those against other European peoples occurred later.

The commentator also emphasized that the Russian announcement had not been addressed to London and was known here only through broadcasts. He declined to discuss specifically what view Britain might take of the suggestion that high Axis prisoners be tried before the war's end.

NAZI SHIP SUNK IN CHANNEL ACTION

OCT 16 1942

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—A heavily escorted German supply ship, described as important, was sunk in the English Channel early Wednesday by British light naval forces, the Admiralty announced today.

Two of the escorting vessels were damaged severely by gunfire, the Admiralty said. It reported that in a separate naval clash near the Channel Island of Guernsey one German R-boat was blown up and a torpedo boat was damaged.

[The German High Command said one of its vessels was lost, but claimed that a British artillery motor torpedo boat was sunk and five motor torpedo boats were damaged.]

"An important enemy supply ship was intercepted and destroyed by light naval forces in the English Channel early on Wednesday morning," the Admiralty communique said. "The strength of the escort which consisted of torpedo boats and mine sweepers was such that it was obvious that the enemy attached great importance to the safe passage of this vessel."

The engagement was said to have taken place off Cape de la Hague, and the Admiralty declared that in this action and in the subsequent clash near Guernsey "enemy coastal batteries opened fire on our ships without effect."

The flames from the two damaged escort vessels were visible from the English coast, the communique said. The rest of the escort was reported to have scattered and withdrawn.

The important supply ship first was damaged by gunfire and then hit with two torpedos in a motor torpedo attack.

"A heavy explosion followed," the Admiralty said. "The enemy ship blew up."

The communique said: "Only superficial damage was sustained by one of our ships. Casualties were confined to two sailors wounded."

Nazis Claim Torpedoboat Sunk in Channel Fight

BERLIN (from German Broadcasts), Oct. 15 (AP).—The high command said today that a British "artillery motor torpedoboat" was sunk and five motor torpedoboats were damaged by shellfire in a channel skirmish Tuesday night between British and German light naval forces.

"One of our own vessels was lost," the announcement said.

(In London the Admiralty reported last night that in a clash of British and German light naval forces in the North Sea area one German vessel was believed sunk and two damaged. The Admiralty declared that the British forces suffered neither damage nor casualties.)

The high command also reported that German motor torpedoboats sank four freighters totaling 8,000 tons in an attack on convoy traffic off the British coast.

BOSTONS ATTACK LE HAVRE DOCKS

Two Waves of Bombers Blast Channel Port in Daylight Raid.

OCT 16 1942

LONDON, Oct. 15—(AP)—American-built Boston bombers dropped explosives on the quayside and docks in a heavy double raid on Le Havre, vital French channel port today, as the R.A.F. kept up its daylight offensive against the Germans.

The first attack met with no interference from the German air force, British air quarters said, but Spitfires which protected the bombers of the second formation were challenged and one of the bombers was lost.

"The bombing was good," said returning pilots.

Mustang fighting planes, one of the latest products of American factories, also carried out daylight raids on railway facilities in Holland yesterday, it was anounced today.

All the Mustangs came back from the attack.

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Mustangs Hit At Dutch Railways

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—American-built Mustang fighters of the RAF attacked railway facilities in Holland and damaged three small Axis vessels off the coast yesterday afternoon, the Air Ministry announced today.

None of the Mustangs was lost in the forays, which coincided with a series of offensive sweeps over northern France by Spitfires and Beaufighters.

The Spitfires were credited with damaging two enemy minesweepers off the French coast and shooting up a railway workshop near Lannion, while the Beaufighters were reported to have strafed two Axis E-boats.

The R. A. F. kept up its daylight offensive against Northern France today when, for the second successive afternoon, strong bomber and fighter forces swept across the channel.

FINED $400,000

London, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Ellis Kahn, Russian-born former peddler who made a fortune in furniture, lost £100,000 ($400,000) of it today as a fine for failure to offer for sale to the Treasury $135,593 in United States currency. Kahn collapsed in Bow Street Court when he heard the sentence.

The prosecutor said that Kahn, realizing that mail from the United States concerning accounts was being read by the censor, informed authorities that he had undeclared deposits there.

Besides the fine, Kahn was assessed $200 in costs and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He was given no time to pay the fine. The alternative to payment is ten months' imprisonment.

Kahn pleaded guilty to five summonses under the wartime law by which Britain requires her subjects to offer United States money for sale to the Treasury in order to obtain exchange for purchases in the United States.

Red Cross Enters Nazi-British Row Over Shackling

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed tonight that the International Red Cross has approached both Britain and Germany with an offer to mediate the dispute over the chaining of prisoners.

The Foreign Office expressed "appreciation of this offer" but said that since Britain already has invited Switzerland, the protecting power of the Geneva convention which governs the treatment of war captives, the Government was leaving it up to the Red Cross to decide in what way its services can be most effective.

The Red Cross, the statement said, pointed out that the chaining of prisoners as reprisal violated Article II of the Geneva convention and expressed concern that such measures might endanger Red Cross work on the behalf of prisoners.

Cargo War Risk Rates Reduced

London, Oct. 15 — (AP) —The Institute of London Underwrit e rs announced today a reduction in cargo war risk insurance rates between the Americas and Australasia.

The rate between Australia and North, Central or South America (Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf ports) via the Panama canal or Pacific ocean, excluding Pacific ports via the Pacific, was reduced from 15 to 12.5 per cent.

The corresponding rate for New Zealand and the Pacific islands was cut from 15 to 11.5 per cent.

The rate for Pacific ports via the Pacific to or from Australia remains at 7.5 per cent but for New Zealand the rate is cut from 7.5 to 6.5 per cent.

4 Billion For War Asked in Commons

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—The government asked the House of Commons today to approve the expenditure of another billion pounds (4 billion dollars) for the war, making a total of 4 billion pounds (16 billion dollars) in votes of credit since last March 31, the beginning of the fiscal year.

Votes of credit are used in wartime in place of detailed appropriations to avoid disclosing specific expenditures to the enemy.

Nazi Wheat, Rye Yield Down 15 P. C.

London, Oct. 15 — (AP) —The total wheat and rye yield in Germany and German-occupied countries this year was estimated today by the Ministry of Economic Warfare at 15 per cent less than last year and 25 per cent under the 1935-38 average.

Winter frosts were responsible for the shortage which probably will mean reduced bread rations, the ministry said.

Italy's harvest, it added, will be better than last year's poor one but slightly under the 1930-40 average.

House of Commons In Secret Session

London, Oct. 15—(AP)—The House of Commons went into secret session today to hear the time and place when Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, would address both houses of Parliament.

Announcing that Smuts, who came here for war consultations, would speak, Prime Minister Churchill did not indicate whether any other matters would be discussed.

London Times Sees Major Decisions Due

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London, Oct. 15—(AP)—A Times editorial declared today decisions which "must be taken in coming weeks.....will determine the mode in which Allied strategy is to asume the general offensive."

Decisions to be made while Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa is available in London for counsel "may be vital to the whole war," The Times said.

"The moment is full of promise, but it is also full of danger," declared the newspaper, which frequently reflects the official British viewpoint.

"Planning of the mode of the attack must have regard to the overmastering need that victory should be not only complete but speedy.....The plans must be mainly concerned with the choice of points at which to challenge the defenses which the enemy is laboring to make impregnable. They relate above all to the opening of new fronts, without which Germany cannot be beaten."

Surgeon Removes Live Shell From Briton's Thigh

By the Associated Press.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 15.—Henry Coates of London is alive today thanks to the courage of a surgeon who removed a live German Messerschmitt cannon shell from his thigh—a dangerous operation almost without parallel in medical history.

Coates was wounded recently when a German plane bombed and machine-gunned the building in which he was working.

Surgeons, knowing that shells of the type which penetrated Coates' leg frequently explode at the slightest touch, were faced with a rare dilemma. Finally they called in a bomb disposal squad, which suggested that with extreme care the shell might be removed.

Disregarding the danger to himself, Dr. Donald Hall, chairman of the Royal Sussex County Hospital, undertook to perform the delicate operation. Assistants and nurses quickly volunteered to help and the operation was carried through without mishap.

CROAT GAINS ARE REPORTED

Peasants Capture 3 Towns In Sharp Fighting, Moscow Radio Asserts

2 Companies Of Italians Wiped Out, Oil Fields Raided, It Is Said

OCT 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 15—Embittered and disillusioned Croat Peasant followers of Dr. Vladimir Macek were reported tonight waging a new and independent guerrilla war against occupation forces and the brown-shirted Ustachi storm troopers of the Italian puppet, Ante Pavelic.

In sharp fighting, official Moscow broadcasts said, the new guerrilla force captured the towns of Jajec, in the Pliva valley, sixty miles northwest of Sarajevo; Jastrebarsko,, fifteen miles southwest of the Croat capital of Zagreb, and Kostanjevac, twenty-five miles southwest of Zagreb.

Oil-Field Raid Reported

Two companies of Italians were declared to have been wiped out in the battles in the Pliva and Sava valleys between Zagreb and Sarajevo, while another guerrilla detachment was reported to have raided the Kutin oil fields, where 170 German soldiers were killed and nine oil wells dynamited.

The outbreak of the new guerrilla war in Croatia was reported in Bern last night by Yugoslav source.

It was said a force of 4,000 peasant soldiers was operating independently of the regulars and

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guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who have been fighting in the mountains since their country was overrun by the German war machine in April, 1941, and then parceled out among Italians, Germans, Hungarians and Bulgarians to administer.

Unrest Placed At Height

The new developments were confirmed by Yugoslav sources here who said "unrest is greater in Yugoslavia than at any time since the outbreak of the war."

The revolt in the state which the Axis set up along the Nazi pattern as a solution of Balkan problems apparently had its roots in popular dissatisfaction with the rule of Pavelic, who escaped to Italy in 1934 after the assassination of King Alexander of the Yugoslavs.

25 Nazi Executions Reported

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Luxembourg Government-in-exile said tonight it had received the names of twenty-five Luxembourgers executed by the Germans in reprisal for a general strike called in protest against annexation of the Grand Duchy by Germany. It said scores of others had been deported.

CROATIAN STATE REPORTED TORN BY CIVIL STRIFE

OCT 16 1942

Followers of Macek Said to Be in Revolt Against Hitler's Puppet.

PITCHED BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Yugoslavian Source Says 4000 Peasants Fight Pavelic's Brown-shirted Ustachi.

Berne, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Nazi-created State of Croatia was reported torn by civil strife today, with followers of the powerful peasant leader, Dr. Vladimir Macek, in open revolt against the puppet government of Dr. Ante Pavelic.

Yugoslav informants, who would not permit their names to be used, said that an army of about 4,000 well organized peasants was battling Pavelic's brown-shirted Ustachi—the militia which he organized in emulation of Premier Mussolini's Black Shirts.

The revolt added to the complications facing the Axis armies of occupation in Yugoslavia, already engaged in bitter strife with the insurgent forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who has been waging guerrilla warfare from the fastnesses of the Yugoslav mountains.

Gen. Mihailovic was said to be constantly reinforcing his army, and the effectiveness of his campaign was demonstrated by official Italian figures reporting that 4,389 Italian soldiers had been killed and 4,490 wounded in the Balkans in the last ten months.

[Advices from Ankara, Turkey, said reports were current there that the Germans might take over control of Croatia and Slovenia because of dissatisfaction with Italy's failure to cope with continued anti-Axis outbreaks. These reports said Germany might also demand full control of the Adriatic port of Trieste, which Italy got from Austria at the end of the first world war.]

Communications in Turmoil.

Communications in Yugoslavia were reported in a turmoil as a result of repeated attacks by insurgents upon railway trains. Yugoslav quarters said forty-six trains had been derailed in Croatia alone in September and declared that Nazi troops were compelled to guard the whole length of the Zagreb-Belgrade railway.

These informants expressed the belief that the Croat revolt had been stirred up by the arrest of Dr. Macek and five other leaders of the Croatian Peasant party for their refusal to co-operate with the Axis.

Dr. Macek, who for years had the largest popular following of any Croatian leader, was opposed to Pavelic's Fascist-type regime, but being an exponent of moderation had not actively opposed it.

News of the revolt followed by two days a German radio announcement that Pavelic's Cabinet had resigned and had been replaced by a new set of ministers pledged to govern according to "Ustachi principles."

Berlin Comments on Biddle.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio declared today that United States efforts to alienate Italy from the Axis by removing the enemy alien restrictions upon her nationals in the United States were doomed to fail.

The Berlin broadcast quoted German political circles as saying "only somebody utterly ignorant of European conditions could believe in the possibility of driving a wedge between the people and the Government in Italy or in Germany.

Attorney-General Francis Biddle disclosed yesterday that copies of his Columbus Day speech, announcing that some 600,000 Italians in the United States would no longer be regarded as enemy aliens after October 19, were being dropped by planes over Italy.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo conferred with Mussolini on a visit to Rome yesterday, and some reports suggested that a principal topic was Germany's growing distrust of Italy's attitude toward the United States.

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IRISH WON'T SELL LIQUOR TO A. E. F.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Retail liquor dealers announced today a ban on the sale of bottled spirits and wines to members of the United States and British armed forces in Northern Ireland.

The action was taken after consulting Army authorities, they said.

Nazi Press Stressing Difficulties Of Italians

Bern, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Nazi press—perhaps to show the German people their Italian allies also are having a tough time—is stressing the present difficulties in the Italian economy.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, for example, said in an article received here today that "nobody in Italy is deluded about the severity of the coming winter."

The economic setup in Italy must be changed, the paper added, since rich Italians still are able to buy what they like while ninety per cent. of the people are not.

Prague's *Neue Tag* also pointed out that Italian coal and electricity rations have been reduced the second time within a year.

Fourth Alert At Reykjavik

Reykjavik, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Reykjavik area had its fourth air-raid alert in five days today.

Finland Extends Price Control

Hlsinki, Finland, Oct. 15—(AP)—State price control was extended today to all market goods under a decree of the supply administration.

Previously, state control of prices had applied only to vital necessities.

The widened control and the recently established wage control together were announced as aimd at curbing inflation and stabilizing the national economy.

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German Radio Reports Series of Commando Raids Against France

British Attacks During September Declared Preparatory to Landing

By the Associated Press

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 15.—DNB today reported a series of British Commando raids along the coast of France last month and said "it can be deduced that the British command intends to give way to the Soviet demand for a second front and to make Normandy the scene of such an attack."

"In early September, Commando raids on a larger scale were carried out by the British," it said, adding that they were in preparation for "a British landing on the coast of Normandy."

One night during the month, the news agency said, the German post on a small rocky island in the Casquets group west of Alderney was attacked.

(This position is in the Channel northeast of the Channel Islands and west of the peninsula on which the French port of Cherbourg is situated.)

On September 7, it said, the British attempted to approach the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula off Anneville, but coastal defenses were stated to have driven off the boat.

Further such attempts were observed on other points off the coast of Normandy during the same period, it said.

The last Commando raid on German positions in France itself to be announced was the August 19 attack on Dieppe.

However, after the Germans had disclosed a small-scale raid on the Channel island of Sark, the British announced that a party of 10 officers and men raided Sark on the night of October 3. They said the raid was one of many such operations which frequently were carried out but not ordinarily announced.

The Germans charged the British in the Sark raid with binding German prisoners, precipitating the current shackling controversy in which the Germans have shackled more than 1,376 British prisoners and the British and Canadians retaliated by putting a like number of Germans in chains.

CLASH OFF PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Explosions at sea shook buildings and shattered windows yesterday afternoon on Cape Roca, westernmost point of Portugal, tending to bear out earlier reports, still without confirmation, of a naval battle in the Atlantic off Portugal.

What actually happened at sea could not be seen from the shore owing to poor visibility, but the action evidently was close by. Cape Roca is west northwest of Lisbon.

MALTA'S 5-DAY BAG 94 PLANES

13 Added Yesterday As Axis Pushes Effort To Supply Egypt Lines

23 Downed In 4 Attacks Wednesday At Cost Of Only 5 Spitfires

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 15—Axis air losses over Malta increased to ninety-four since Sunday with the destruction of thirteen more enemy craft over the rocky island fortress today as the Germans and Italians strove mightily to reinforce and supply their stalled army in Egypt.

Malta has undergone more than 3,000 air raids since Italy entered the war, and has accounted for more than 1,000 planes.

Siege In Fifth Day

The intensified air siege was in its fifth day after the British had shot down twenty-three Axis planes during four enemy swoops on Malta yesterday, losing only five Spitfires from which three pilots were saved.

Heavy United States bombers in daylight yesterday again attacked Tobruk, chief Axis supply base and destination of Axis convoys. A large merchant ship was hit directly by two bombs, and a near-by lighter was destroyed.

RAF medium bombers also attacked Salum near the Egyptian frontier, starting fires, attacked transport vehicles in the desert at Sidi Haneish and machine-gunned objectives in the Daba area.

Rommel Reported At Front

German reports that Marshal Erwin Rommel had returned to the front line in Egypt in the Alamein sector eighty miles west of Alexandria were seen as connected with the intensification of Axis efforts to build up his striking force.

The battle front remained quiet while the quartermasters of both sides feverishly built their armies for what is expected to be the most withering campaign of the desert.

In addition to the twenty-three planes destroyed over Malta yesterday, the British said thirty-six others were damaged and ten of the cripples had little chance of reaching base. In the bag were twelve Junkers-88's, nine Messerschmitt-109's a Macchi-202 and a Re-2001.

Airfields Are Targets

Maltese airfields were the chief Axis targets. The Axis used only a small proportion of bombers in the attacking forces, presumably as a bait to lure Malta's Spitfires into dogfights.

Intense enemy activity over Malta almost invariably has indicated that an Axis convoy was near by, or that the British were sending supplies to the Mediterranean base which lies only sixty miles south of Italian Sicily.

[Italian communiques this week have spoken of Allied attacks on an Axis convoy.]

The first of the four big air battles over Malta yesterday started shortly after 6 A. M. A dozen Junkers escorted by forty fighters attacked in two formations, the first of which was turned back.

[redacted] Two enemy planes were shot down and ten others were damaged, two seriously.

One Spitfire was shot down but the pilot was saved.

The next attack came after a three-hour interval and was made by ten Junkers and 60 fighters. Spitfires intercepted the flight, shot down three Junkers and three Messerschmitts and damaged 12, two badly, Three British planes were lost, but one pilot was fished out of the sea.

Shortly after noon, eight Junkers and 40 fighters attacked and a Junker and six fighters were destroyed. Ten others were damaged at the cost of one British plane, whose pilot was saved.

The final attack started at 3:36 p.m. when ten bombers and 40 fighters were intercepted. Seven bombers and a fighter were shot down and four others were damaged, three seriously. The British had no casualties.

Plane Hits Tank, Flyer Sorry

OCT 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 15—Capt. R. E Ryan, of Worcester, Mass., was worried and embarrassed, and he hoped that Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland,

commander of the United States Air Force's fighter command in the Middle East wouldn't be angry with him.

"For what?" asked the general when Ryan anxiously approached him.

"For breaking the tip off my propeller this morning."

Was An Accident

"Tell me about it, son. I didn't know about it."

"Well, sir, I hit a tank," Ryan said. "But it was an accident.

"We were shooting up a landing ground and a machine gun cut loose at me from the right about 300 yards away. I got mad and ruddered toward him.

"As soon as I got three men on top of the tank in my sights I opened all my guns. One Jerry vent straight up and the other two fell off. I pulled up as quick as I could, sir, but I hit the tank."

Kept Plane In Air

The impact knocked ten inches off the tip of his propeller blade, but Ryan kept his plane in the air, wobbly, but able to get home under the protection of two escorting fighters.

"We replaced the prop immediately, sir," said Ryan, "and it's back on the line for the next mission."

U. S. Planes Again Blast At Tobruk

OCT 16 1942

R. A. F. Got 81 at Malta.

Cairo, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—The aerial battle of Malta, stumbling block on the Axis convoy route to Africa, has cost Germany and Italy at least eighty-one planes since Sunday, it was disclosed today

At the same time the United States Army Headquarters announced a new blow against Tobruk harbor, a daylight assault by heavy bombers yesterday in which two direct hits were scored on a large merchantman.

A lighter alongside the merchant vessel was said to have been demolished by another direct hit.

The raid was carried out yesterday, a communique said.

British fighters shot down twenty-three Axis planes over Malta yesterday, engaging most of the raiders before they were able to do any damage, a joint communique of the R. A. F. and British Middle East Headquarters said today.

Air activity over the Egyptian battlefront was reported on a reduced scale, but Allied fighter-bombers attacked Axis targets in the Salum area and at El Daba, it was announced.

The twenty-three Axis planes downed over Malta were among a total of at least eighty-one reported bagged at that island stronghold since Sunday. The communique said the day's victims were twelve bombers and eleven fighters. All the raiders were engaged before they reached the island and the damage inflicted by those which got through was slight, it was announced.

"Our aircraft losses were five Spitfires, but three of the pilots are safe," the communique said.

[The Italian High Command declared Axis flyers shot down twenty-five British planes

Nine Spitfires Downed At Malta, Nazis Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 15 (AP).—DNB said today that German fighters protecting bombers in attacks yesterday on Malta destroyed nine Spitfires. It said British losses of aircraft in recent operations over Malta therefore increased to 40.

Italians Claim Success.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Axis planes, continuing their assaults upon Malta, shot down twenty-five British planes over that Mediterranean stronghold yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today. Seven of these, the announcement said, were destroyed by Italian fighters and the remaining eighteen by German pilots. The Italians made no mention of their own losses.

The bulletin also reported that a British bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire over Tobruk, and that three others were destroyed in an attempt to attack an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean.

Rommel Back in Africa In Active Command

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 15.—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has returned to North Africa after a visit to Berlin and has resumed active command of the Axis forces on the Egyptian battlefront, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reported today.

The paper said Marshal Rommel was now "in the front line, attending to his daily routine of studying the enemy's position, improving his own lines, examining supplies and watching over the health of his troops."

Italian General Killed In Egypt

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 15—(AP)—The Italian high command announced today that Gen. Alessandro Prodieri, commander of the Italian "Brescia" division, had been killed in action on the Egyptian front Oct. 13.

The announcement gave no details, but paid tribute to the courage demonstrated by both Prodieri and his troops.

SPITFIRE GUIDES DAMAGED BOMBER TO BRITISH BASE

Riddled Fortress Barely Escapes Crash Landing in Channel.

OCT 16 1942

WITH THE BOMBER COMMAND, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES, Somewhere in England, Oct. 15.—(AP) Nine American Flying Fortress crewmen are alive and their $200,000 plane will fly against Hitler again because, in one split second, an alert British Spitfire pilot improvised an air sign language.

But for Flight Lieutenant A. J. Andrews, fighter pilot of the R.A.F., the Flying Fortress would have crashed in the rough English channel and these men in its crew might not have been here today to tell the story:

Clergyman's Son is Pilot

Lieut. James M. Stewart, 22, a clergyman's son from Marrowbone, Ky., the pilot;

Lieut. William W. Dickey, 23, of Beverly, Mass., a former scoutmaster; co-pilot;

Lieut. Joseph E. Consolmagno, 24, of Boston, Mass., a former newspaper man; navigator;

Lieut. James A. Creamer, 23, of Louisville, Ky., bombardier;

Sgt. U. L. Langan, 22, of Sioux City, Iowa, radio operator-gunner;

Sgt. Charles J. Merryweather, 22, Sanford, Fla.; top turrets gunner;

Sgt. Raymond C. S. Schmoyer, 24, East Greenville, Pa.; ball turret gunner;

Sgt. Thomas E. McMillan, 23, Steubenville, O., waist gunner;

Stg. Jack M. Wheeler, 19, Muskogee, Okla., tail gunner.

Attacked by Nazis

Stewart was piloting his fortress in the big raid against Lille last Friday when he was jumped by swarms of German fighters. They knocked two motors out, smashed the radio apparatus, riddled the life raft and drilled shell holes in the rudder.

The Fortress finally shook them off but lost height rapidly over the channel until, approaching England's hills, it had dropped to about 1,500 feet.

The third motor was beginning to cough.

"I knew it was only a question of several hundred yards before I would have to make a crash landing and with hills in front of me it looked like the best chance was to land in the channel," said Stewart.

"I was picking out a soft spot in the water which was very rough."

Signals With Plane

At this critical moment Andrews appeared and instantly sized up the situation. He could not communicate by radio so he jumped in front of the Fortress, waggled his wings violently and headed directly for shore.

"I knew he wanted me to follow him so I took a chance," Stewart continued.

The Spitfire sped straight over a low hill, he said, and "just as he reached the crest of the hill he waggled his wings again and dropped his landing gear to show me there was a field below.

The struggling bomber just cleared the hill and rolled onto a runway directly in front on a field of which its crew had never known before. The crew agreed that their plane probably could not have flown another 100 yards.

Schmoyer suffered the only injury. He had been cold on the way to France and had turned on the heating apparatus in his electric flying suit. In the fight and the return home he had neglected to shut it off and was slightly "cooked."

Japs Fail To Land Force Near Hongkong

Chungking, Oct. 15 (AP)—A Japanese attempt to land a small force of troops in the Bias Bay region, just northeast of Hongkong, on October 6, was reported tonight by the Chinese high command to have been repulsed.

The communique said the enemy force, aboard a steamboat and several junks, tried to land, south of Tamshui but "retreated after meeting strong Chinese resistance."

Chinese troops drove in close last December in an effort to assist the ill-starred defense of Hongkong. Today's communique discloses that the Chinese still maintain a strong force there. Tamshui is less than twenty miles from the northern border of the now captive British Crown Colony.

Archbishop Urges Plan for Punishment

York, England, Oct. 15—(AP)—The archbishop of York suggested today that the Allied governments announce specific crimes of the Axis occupying forces and demand the surrender of both superior and subordinate suspects "as a preliminary condition of the armistice."

"Contempt for the quality of mercy and exaltation of cruelty into a virtue show, even more than their denial of freedom, the complete and irreconcilable opposition of German totalitarianism to Christian ideals," the archbishop said in his first presidential address to the Northern Church Convocation.

"It is little comfort to know that at the end of the war there will be stern retribution for these crimes."

The archbishop said the Allies should advise the German people by radio and leaflets of the crimes committed by their representatives and, where it is possible, "we should also inform them of the names."

MOVE TO WOO CHILE BEGINS

OCT 16 1942

Colombia And Venezuela Attempt To Heal Breach With U. S.

Presidents Of Two Republics Next Will Try To Win Argentina

OCT 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 15—Colombia and Venezuela were reliably reported today to have initiated a joint effort to bring Chile into closer hemispheric cooperation, with a reconciliation between Chile and the United States as their first objective.

A high Colombian official said the project had been undertaken by Presidents Alfonso Lopez of Colombia and Isaias Medina of Venezuela at their neighborly goodwill conference here.

To Go After Argentina Next

The informant said the two Presidents had discussed at length the possible methods of winning fuller support from Chile and of then trying to win Argentina over.

[In Havana, Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Cuba, engaged in an apparently significant conference for the second time in two days with the Chilean Minister, Martin Figueroa, and the Cuban Secretary of State, Jose Augustin Martinez. Braden was formerly Ambassador to Colombia and significantly was once prominent as an engineer and a businessman in Chile, where he married a Chilean.]

The Colombian and Venezuelan Presidents hope to rekindle the affections of Chile for the United States, which suddenly cooled after Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles in a speech at Boston, Mass., last week accused Chile and Argentina of permitting operations of Axis agents.

Chilean President Defers Visit

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile thereupon deferred his plan to visit the United States on an invitation he accepted from President Roosevelt several weeks ago.

President Roosevelt in a letter made public yesterday expressed to President Rios the hope that they could still confer in Washington.

Meantime, reports yesterday from Santiago said Chile had detained Dr. Hans Borchers, the German former consul general in New York and one time consul in Cleveland, Ohio, who turned up in Chile without credentials last March after having been expelled from the United States when the German consulates were closed there in 1941.

Borchers was reported under police surveillance at the Chilean seaside resort where United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers spends his summers. Three other men arrested as German spies in Chile and refused entry into Argentina were also marked for detention at the shore resort.

Argentina's Protest Mild

Argentina has protested only mildly against Welles' accusations, contending that he should forward any information on Axis agents' operations through diplomatic channels for Argentine action rather than in public speeches.

Jose Vicente Combariza, the Colombian Senator who came here with President Lopez on the goodwill mission now taking on larger proportions, said the activities of Axis agents in Argentina and Chile concerned not only the United States but all of South America as well.

To Work For Greater Unity.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—A joint effort by Colombia and Venezuela to bring Chile into fuller co-operation with the war effort of the American nations is under consideration, a high Colombian official source said today.

The informant, whose name cannot be used, said that a new South American campaign for full hemisphere unity might be the outstanding result of the present good will visit of Colombian President Alfonso Lopez to this country.

The first step toward getting Chile's further co-operation, it was said, would be to ease the wounded feelings of the Chilean administration over the recent speech by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in which he said that Chile and Argentina were permitting their territory to be used as bases for Axis agents.

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Chile Police Keep Eye on Dr. Borchers

Three Other Men Held as German Spies at Zapallar

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 15—(AP)—Chilean police were reported mounting guard today over Dr. Hans Borchers, fromer German consul general in New York and former consul in Cleveland, who arrived in this country last March without diplomatic or consular credentials.

It was understood that Borchers, who was ousted from the United States in 1941 following the closing of German consulates by federal order, had been placed under surveillance at Zapallar, seaside resort north of Valparaiso.

Police were said to be taking three other men, arrested last week as German spies and refused permission to enter Argentina, to the same resort. They were identified as Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Ross and Wilhelm Dorbach.

No official statement was forthcoming immediately regarding Borchers, known as an associate of Fritz Weidemann, former German consul general at San Francisco, who travelled widely in South America and the Orient after his ouster from the United States.

The reported action, however, came as political circles continued to seethe with debate provoked last week when Sumner Welles, United States acting secretary of state, said in a speech at Boston that both Chile and Argentine were being used as bases by Axis agents.

Leaders of the Socialist and Communist parties called for an immediate break in relations with the Axis, bitterly denounced Foreign Minister Ernest Barros Jarpa and demanded his resignation.

His policies, they said, did not reflect the desires of the Chilean people as a whole.

President Juan Antonio Rios, who postponed a scheduled visit to Washington after his government had protested Welles' statements, escaped the barrage of criticism. The powerful Radical party, of which he is a member, previously had called for a break with the Axis.

2 Japanese-Born Quit In Hawaiian Election

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Oct. 15.—Two of five successful candidates of Japanese ancestry in the October 3 territorial primaries have announced their withdrawal from the November election.

They are Noboru Miyake and George K. Watase, renominated as supervisors of the Island of Kauai.

SUB STRIKES NEAR QUEBEC

4,000-Ton Freighter Sunk Only 190 Miles Below Capital Of Canadian Province

OCT 16 1942

Twelve Of Crew Killed As Vessel Goes Down 180 Miles Up St. Lawrence

[By the Associated Press]

Metis Beach, Quebec, Oct. 15—An enemy U-boat operating 180 miles upstream from the mouth of the St. Lawrence sank a 4,000-ton freighter a week ago tonight off this south-shore summer resort where the river is thirty miles wide.

Some of the eighteen survivors expressed belief that the submarine was sunk in turn by Canadian naval vessels escorting a small westbound convoy from which the freighter was torpedoed.

The Naval Ministry in Ottawa, announcing the freighter's loss after a week of silence preserved for security reasons, declared only that the submarine was not seen after the attack and counter-attacks.

Farthest Upstream

The attack was the farthest upstream made by a submarine in the deep St. Lawrence. Nine sinkings and one damaging by torpedo have been reported previously but they were mostly in the vicinity of Cap Chats where the stream is one hundred miles across.

Metis is 180 miles upriver from Anticosti Island, at the mouth, and is 190 miles downstream from Quebec.

Twelve of the freighter's crew were killed.

The torpedo explosion awakened near-by residents just after midnight, and the freighter went to the bottom in a few minutes.

Lightkeeper Alarmed

The subsequent hunt for the U-boat, with Canadian corvettes firing star-shells and dropping depth charges, led Keeper Octave Gendron to believe he and his household were under bombardment in the lighthouse. The lighthouse is on a point across a wide bay from this holiday resort frequented by residents of Quebec and Montreal and tourists from the United States.

First he received permission to turn off his light, then he loaded the eight of his thirteen children who were at home into his car along with the local schoolteacher who boards with them and got them out of range.

Second Experience

It was Gendron's second submarine experience. Last July, he reported a submarine had surfaced in the bay between the light and the main shore about 9 o'clock one evening and remained for about an hour while a dance was in progress on the beach.

This presumably was the incident reported by a submarine commander who broadcast later from Germany that he and his crew listened to dance music in Canada and watched automobile lights along a highway which could have been the scenic Gaspe road skirting the coast.

Empress Of Japan's Name Is Changed To Empress Of Scotland

Montreal, Oct., 15 (AP)—The Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific liner of the White Empress fleet which has been under charter to the British Admiralty since the outbreak of the war, has been rechristened the Empress of Scotland to rid "so fine a ship of so unfortunate a name," D. C. Coleman, chairman of Canadian Pcific Stemships Limited, announced tonight.

The Empress of Scotland holds all speed records for Pacific crossings, the announcement said, and has been transporting troops "to all parts of the globe" since the war started. She has been under bombing attack and the ship's Chinese quartermaster, Ho Kan, received the British Empire medal for his conduct during the attack.

AFL Convention Ends After Re-election of Green to 18th Term

OCT 16 1942

Boston Is Selected As Site for Next Federation Meeting

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 15.—Rank and file delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor headed homeward today after re-electing President William L. Green for his 18th full term and designating Boston as the 1943 convention city.

Elected with Mr. Green at the final session of the convention yesterday were Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, 13 vice presidents and the 15 members of the Executive Council, which was summoned to a meeting today.

Before adjourning, the convention approved a statement of policy on international labor relations saying the exclusion of Soviet trade unions and others from the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee should not be construed as a lack of support of the workers of Russia and other United Nations.

The convention also went on record as not opposing war-time "job freezing" as such, but asking only proper safeguards for affected workers.

In accepting another term as president, Mr. Green declared that solidarity within the ranks of labor must be a "solemn objective" during 1943, which he said he believed would be the decisive year in the war.

DENVER, Oct. 15 (AP).—Thurman Arnold, chief of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, made this comment to an interviewer last night on an American Federation of Labor demand for an investigation of his official conduct:

"It's just part of my job. Our differences are temporary. There's nothing to be said or done about it just now."

The AFL's investigation demand was made in a resolution approved at its Toronto convention.

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES TO LOWER DRAFT AGE TO 18

Leaders Schedule 2 Hours of Debate, Ballot on Bill Saturday.

OCT 16 1942

STUDENTS DEFERRED

Will Be Permitted to Finish Present Academic Year in High School, College.

MARRIED MEN AIDED

All Unmarried Eligibles in State Would Be Called to Fill Quotas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — (AP) The House Military committee unanimously approved a bill making 18 and 19-year olds subject to the draft today, after adding new safeguards intended generally to prevent the induction of married men while single men are available for Army service.

The Senate Military committee planned, meanwhile, to report a similar measure tomorrow. Overnight it asked the War department for confidential information on how it intends to use an army of 7,500,000 men. That figure has been made the goal for 1943.

Will Vote Saturday

At the same time, House leaders scheduled the measure for consideration and passage, after two hours of debate on Saturday. Opposition was at a minimum, and they were confident their plans would be carried out.

The House committee acted after less than two days of hearings and less than an hour devoted to discussing the measure in executive session. It voted to report a bill introduced by Rep. Wadsworth (R., N. Y.), the author of the original pre-war selective service act.

In addition to reducing the draft age from 20 to 18, the measure endeavored to settle a controversy over the interrupted educations of the youths to be called. The bill provides that a high school or college student called for induction shall be deferred until the end of the present academic year. After July 1, 1943, no educational deferments are to be granted.

Additional security for married men was provided by an amendment proposed by Rep. Kilday (D., Tex.). As things now stand, each draft board receives its monthly quota. This must be filled, regardless. If there is an insufficient number of unmarried eligibles to make up the quota, the practice has been to fill it out with married men.

Statewide Quotas

Under Kilday's amendment, the quotas would be made statewide, instead of applicable to one town or one section of a city. Thus a draft board may not order the induction of a married man, if elsewhere in the state there are eligible single men. Similarly, it may not send a married man with children into the service, while elsewhere in the state there are eligible childless married men.

In this connection, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, the chief of the selective service said in the course of the hearings, that with the passage of the pending bill the induction of married men with children was not contemplated before 1944. But, he asserted:

"As time goes on, there's going to be a lack of uniformity on dependency, because you'll have to depend more and more on what a man's doing."

His assertion emphasized a general expectation that work necessary to the war effort will become increasingly important as the deciding factor in whether or not a man shall be inducted.

Two Amendments Adopted

The House committee adopted two additional amendments:

The first, suggested by Robert P. Patterson, the undersecretary of War, modified a provision of present law saying that if a person under 21 enlists in the Army without consent of his parents he must be released if the parents so request. The committee changed the age limit in this provision to 18.

The second, by Rep. Durham (D., N. C.) specified that no prospective inductee should be rejected because of his conviction for an offense not a felony at common law. It was explained that convictions under the old prohibition amendment had caused a number of such rejections, and that Durham's amendment would give such men no further immunity from Army service.

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In voting to report the Wadsworth bill, the committee turned down a measure by its Chairman Rep. May (D.-Ky.). The May bill was similar in most respects but forebade the army to send any man unto combat duty who had had less than a year's training. The War department had opposed such a provision.

Senator Downey (D.-Calif.), member of the Senate committee, raised the question of what the army proposed to do with 7,500,000 men. He referred to a statement made in a letter to the committee by Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, opposing drafting the 18 and 19 year olds "until broad lines of strategy have been laid down, settled and the question of where this group will best fit into a manpower plan answered."

Downey said that Thomas presented a question that was in the minds of many people and added:

"I can not understand the magnitude of the army's figures."

Hershey told the House Military committee that the bill to lower the draft ages would make available 1,500,000 youths—the best of our manpower."

The Senate Military committee also considered the educational problems involved in drafting young men, and heard Brig. Gen. M. G. White of the general staff testify that the army was developing plans for sending its brightest soldiers to college for technical training.

The general made this statement after the committee had received a plea from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York city that continued training be provided for medical, chemical and engineering students. He proposed a plan similar to student army training corps of the

first World war, with the men continuing their college education as soldiers.

Special Schooling Planned

General White's plan was to grant no educational deferments. But men with special aptitudes would be permitted by the army to attend existing colleges as part a definite program. The scheme involved a constant "screening" he said, so that "if a man fell down in his studies, out he would go."

The committee also heard Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson recommend the suspension of an existing law directing the army to discharge enlisted men under 21 upon the application of their parents, if the parent did not consent to the enlistment. The provision, he said, would be "inconsistent" with the pending bill under which "you can take men under 21 without their parents' consent."

1,100,000 by Jan. 1

Before the House committee, Hershey said that 1,100,000 more men would be drafted by Jan. 1, many of whom would be men with secondary dependents (parents, brother and sister) and men with wives only.

If the draft age is lowered quickly, however, he continued, he would "take the single men before the married men."

In no event though, he continued, would there be any relief for the married men before December, because November quotas already have been made up and are based upon their inclusion. With the pending bill in effect, the great majority of December inductees and those in the three or four months following would be in the 'teen ages.

After that, he indicated, it would be necessary to call up more married men. In passing, he remarked that so far as selective service was concerned a man married after Pearl Harbor isn't married. He said the country would demand "in the not distant future that something besides dependency or alleged dependency be the measure" for deferment.

He opposed any blanket educational deferments, asserting that "if we're fighting for our lives, high schools, colleges, finishing this or finishing that unfortunately must take a secondary place."

MARRIED MEN WARNED THEY FACE DRAFTING

OCT 16 1942

Many of 1,100,000 to Be Inducted by January 1 Will Have Wives.

YOUNGER ARMY ALSO NEEDED

Witnesses Before Hearings Say Swift Expansion Now Has Become Imperative.

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—One million one hundred thousand more men will have to be drafted by January 1, Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, testified today in support of legislation to draft 18 and 19-year-olds.

Most of these 1,100,000, he told the House Military Committee, will come from the group of men having secondary dependents, such as parents, and those having a wife only. The rest would be men with no dependents.

Gen. Hershey estimated that dropping the minimum draft age from 20 to 18 would make available 1,500,000 "of what is the best of our man power." He explained to the committee that after January 1, selective service must look for its man power needs to the 'teen-age group, to men employed in agriculture and essential industry and to the group having dependents.

Explaining the rapid increase in the induction rate, he said that during the first six months of this year, inductions were at the rate of about 200,000 monthly, increased to more than 300,000 monthly during the third quarter, would be 400,000 this month and approximately 450,000 in November and in December.

The rapid pace of the hearings, conducted by both the House and Senate Military committees, indicated that they might be finished tonight. The continuance of such a gait could mean that high school students might be in the Army by Christmas.

Call for Married Men.

Even if the draft age is lowered quickly, Gen. Hershey explained, this hardly would affect the draft of married men before December, since November quotas already have been made and are being filled by the local boards. Beginning with the December quotas, he said, the great

MARRIED MEN WARNED THEY FACE DRAFTING

Continued from Page 1.

majority of inductees in the following three or four months would face the necessity of calling men with secondary dependents and wives only.

He said that lowering the draft age would be more beneficial to agriculture than to industry, because more of the 18-19 class are engaged in industry and would be drafted in the place of older men going from farms. Asserting that so far as selective service was concerned a man married after December 7 last, when Pearl Harbor was attacked, isn't married, Gen. Hershey told the committee:

"This country and you will demand, in the not-distant future, that something besides dependency or alleged dependency be the measure for deferment. We are coming to the point where we are going to have to take men from places where they don't need them and leave them in places where they do need them."

Mayor LaGuardia Testifies.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York suggested to the senatorial committee that 200,000 or 300,000 women be enlisted to wash and mend soldiers' clothes, perform the Army's paper work and take over kitchen police—"the most irksome detail a soldier has to go through." Mayor LaGuardia also urged these other steps:

Opening local draft board records to the public.

Retaining students in colleges for officers' pre-training after induction, better classification of soldiers to insure assignment to jobs they can perform best and concentration on correcting remedial physical defects in men deferred from the draft.

Suggestions About WAACS.

"I have no criticism of the WAACS," Mayor LaGuardia said. "I do think perhaps there has been a little too much publicity about what they wear, but I think we can enlist 200,000 or 300,000 women to take care of the kitchens, take over the laundry rooms and mending rooms and do the Army's paper work. There is where the women's auxiliary would be valuable and they are available."

Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, told the senatorial committee that the Army's policy would be opposed to draft deferment for college students and Brig.-Gen. M. G. White of the Army's General Staff told of a developing plan of the Army to send its brightest young men to college.

Gen. White said that leading educators had been consulted and that it was hoped to have a concrete plan within six weeks whereby the Army would select from the ranks the men to be trained, plan their courses, accelerate them as much as possible and provide a steady flow into the Army of specially educated men, with a margin for the essential industries. Instead of deferring draftees, Gen. White said, the Army would release those with the most aptitude to go to existing colleges as part of a definite program, contemplated to run to 1947 or 1948.

Senator Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, said he hoped that under such a plan the men would not be sent to co-educational colleges. Mr. Patterson appeared primarily to recommend the suspension of an existing law calling for the discharge from the Army of enlisted men under 21 on application of their parents, where the parents' consent to the enlistment was lacking.

He said that such a law was inconsistent "when you can take men under 21 without the parents' consent."

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RICKENBACKER ON 2D FRONT

World War Ace Links Invasion To Allies' Air Offensive

OCT 16 1942

Says Action Must Await Success Of Bombing Attacks On Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 15—Capt. E. V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker brought back today from an official survey trip to England the conclusion that a second land front in Europe must await decisive success for the British-American air offensive.

Already aerial superiority is "definitely on the Allies' side" and "the trend is entirely in our favor," the first World War ace reported to Secretary Stimson. But he added:

"The European theater will remain an air theater until we have secured superiority over the German air force and paralyze the production capacity of the German aircraft industry."

Reveals Some Of Report

The War Secretary added weight to the opinion by making public excerpts from Rickenbacker's report of a survey of American army airmen under actual combat conditions and in comparison with British and Nazi flyers and planes.

In general, Rickenbacker said that "the picture, from our standpoint, is as bright as the grim portrait of war can be," although he warned against complacency. American planes and tactics have proven sound and have won the approval of the British.

"We must keep our aircraft plants going at full capacity and send a steady stream of bombers, fighters, air crews and ground crews, and all that goes with it flowing to England, so that in time there will be a constant cloud of Allied combat craft over the skies of Germany," Rickenbacker advised.

The total German air force, he said, "does not exceed 4,700 operational combat planes" of every type, a very small percentage of these being bombers.

New German Planes Likely

"It would be a mistake, however, to draw the conclusion that German air power is on the decrease," he continued.

"While we may hope that British and American bombers have crippled German aircraft production and maintenance in Germany and France, the case may well be that the Germans are working feverishly on new design planes to offset the aerial superiority which, at the present writing, is definitely on the Allies' side.

"We are bound to suffer losses, maybe even great losses, before the conquest of Germany is completed. There is no question that we will win this war. The only question is how soon. That question can only be answered by figures of production, because the first line of offense is the production line."

Two Officers Promoted To Lieutenant Generals

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—The promotions of Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney, Gardener, Maine, and Robert L. Eichelberger, Ashville, N. C., to the rank of lieutenant general were sent to the Senate today by President Roosevelt.

The President also nominated Col. Neal C. Johnson, Los Angeles, for promotion to brigadier general.

OCT 16 1942

Restrictions On Italian Aliens To Be Removed

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—The War Department restrictions on Italian nationals in the eight States of the Western Defense Command probably will be removed within a few days, it was learned today, in line with Attorney General Biddle's removal of Italians from the "alien-enemy" classification.

A major effect will be to lift the 8 P. M. curfew for thousands of Italians in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Arizona and Idaho.

At the same time, such an order probably would remove restrictions on travel and the possession of certain articles, such as maps and short-wave radio receiving sets, which are contraband for alien enemies.

U. S. IGNORES RACE OF REFUGEE YOUTH

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—In connection with Vichy reports that the United States had agreed to take some 5,000 Jewish refugee children for the duration of the war, Acting Secretary of State Welles said today that the children in question were not of any particular race or nationality.

They were children, he told reporters in response to questions, whose parents had been deported from Unoccupied France to work in Germany—in other words, children whose parents had been sent into slavery.

The tragic plight of these children, he added, left destitute in France under such circumstances, naturally appealed to the humane instincts of Americans. He said that this Government was doing everything it could to facilitate the efforts of private organizations to find homes for the child refugees and would grant visas for their entry into the United States under existing immigration regulations.

Mr. Welles did not disclose the precise number of children expected, but indicated that as many would be cared for as possible. He said that private welfare organizations would be responsible for them after their arrival in this country.

Fighting French Report On Occupation Costs

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—German occupation costs France $7,500,000 daily, the Fighting French delegation in Washington reported today.

The cost of every hour of occupation is enough to support 500 French families of three people each for an entire year, the delegation said.

The delegation figured the daily cost would do any one of the following:

Pay the yearly salary of 20,000 unskilled workers in France.

Build 2,500 modern workmen's homes.

Build eighty miles of railway line, complete with signals, bridges and stations, or buy 150 locomotives.

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Martinique Problem Is Nearing Solution

OCT 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 15—Acting Secretary of State Welles said today that negotiations designed to clarify the status of French Colonial possessions in the Caribbean were nearly completed and that Samuel Reber, the State Department's representative in the talks at Martinique, soon would return to Washington.

The Martinique negotiations, aimed at arriving at some solution which would effectively frustrate Axis intrigue or other hostile operations in French Western Hemisphere possessions, began some months ago with Admiral Georges Robert, regarded by the United States as the ultimate French authority in that region.

The United States Navy was represented by Admiral John Hoover, and some weeks after the admiral's arrival at Martinique Secretary of State Hull announced amicable solution of one of the most vital points at issue.

French warships at Martinique had been immobilized, he said, and were being effectively demilitarized under the joint supervision of French and American officers. Hull announced that various economic questions, such as the status of French merchant ships at Martinique, still were under negotiations.

EVACUEES ARRIVE

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 15—(AP) A number of British evacuees, including expectant mothers and some mothers whose babies were born during the voyage, have arrived safely here.

The passengers also included some survivors of torpedoed merchant vessels and a number of American entertainers.

Among those who debarked was Bebe Daniels, American and English film and stage star.

Fifty-Three Survivors Finally Reach U. S.

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—The navy announced today that survivors of a medium-sized United States merchant ship sunk by submarine action in the Atlantic during august have now been landed at a United States East Coast port.

The navy said members of the crew told of a dawn torpedo attack which sent their vessel to the bottom. The survivors escaped in four lifeboats and all except one man reached port safely.

Sub Makes Contact

As the men hove-to some distance from their ship, a submarine surfaced and a German officer asked them "in heavily accented English," a survivor said, whether anybody remained on board the abandoned vessel.

"Upon receiving a negative reply," the navy announcement said, the German officer ordered his gun crew to shell the stricken merchantman. The account continued:

"At point-blank range, seventeen shells were fired into the ship. She burst into flames and quickly sank.

Picked Up Next Day

"The fifty-three survivors were picked up the next day by an American vessel and taken to an Allied port for transfer to the United States."

The sinking, along with the Canadian announcement of the destruction of a merchant ship off the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, raised to 493 the Associated Press count of announced Allied losses in the western Atlantic since last December 7.

AMERICAN TROOPS SUPPLY RED ARMY

Washington, Oct. 15 (A. P.).—American supply troops at the head of the Persian Gulf, Secretary of War Stimpson said today, are now hastening the flow of equipment to the Russians in the Caucasus.

The Secretary noted this in a round-the-world discussion at his press conference which also touched on these points:

Occupation of the Andreanof Islands in the Aleutians by Army forces under naval command in an advance which "changed the entire picture in the Aleutians."

The mounting activities of American airmen in co-operation with their British Allies in Europe, North Africa and over the Mediterranean.

American Army operations in patroling off the continental United States, in China and India.

The Army's big supply base in Eritrea where tanks and motor vehicles are assembled and sent forward to the British armies in North Africa. Through the heart of Central Africa is a series of landing fields for planes en route to India, Egypt, China and Russia.

Adreanof Hold Is Stressed

[By the Associated Press]

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The mounting activities of American airmen in cooperation with their British allies in Europe, North Africa and over the Mediterranean.

Nurse Says Civilians Stole Food Sent Bataan Troops

OCT 16 1942

Captain In Army Corps Cites Hardship Faced By Fighters In Plea For Volunteers At St. Louis

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, Oct. 15—A captain in the Army Nurse Corps who worked through the entire campaign in the Philippines told today how trucks bearing food supplies to the beleaguered heroes of Bataan were "hijacked" by civilians who had fled to Bataan from Manila.

"About 5,000 civilians went from Manila to Bataan," declared Capt. Florence MacDonald, of Fort Devens, Massachusetts, in an address before the American Hospital Association's war conference, "and the army had to feed them.

"But many of them weren't satisfied with what they got, and sometimes trucks bearing food to those poor boys fighting on the Bataan front were highjacked and some food taken from them. There were times when the boys at the front had only a few cans of salmon and a little rice."

Her voice breaking at times, the gray-haired, be-spectacled nurse told how, in the early days of the Jap attack on the Philippines, "nurses worked with the wounded in operating rooms with tears streaming down their cheeks, but they never broke completely down."

"Sometimes," she said, "one of them would turn to me in the operating room and say: 'Please, Miss Mac, wipe my tears.' "

She said that during the blackouts, the darkness was so complete in the hospitals "that when you'd take a patient's pulse, you couldn't see your watch to count it and you'd have to estimate the rate."

Dramatically implementing the talks of other conference speakers who told of the growing demands for nurses with the armed forces, Captain MacDonald said:

"If there are any nurses here without home ties I urge you to help those boys—the bravest in the world. If you could have seen them as I did—they'd seldom groan or complain, but only ask, 'Miss Mac, may I please have a glass of water'—money wouldn't mean anything to you. Just have a little charity in your hearts for those boys."

McNutt Speaks

At the war conference banquet tonight Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, asserted it may yet be necessary to tell Americans with essential war skills to take the jobs for which they are best suited.

The "pipe-and-slippers attitude of peace time" must give way to the "cold steel and hot fury of total war," he said.

"The day should not be long forthcoming when every American will be doing the war work he can do best where his country needs him most," McNutt said.

Los Angeles Riots Like Those In Mexico

Los Angeles, Oct. 15 (AP) — Ernesto Felix Diaz, Mexico City attorney and anti-Fascist leader, said today recent gang riots of Mexican youths here were similar to some in Mexico which he laid to the National Sinarquist Union.

Diaz, head of the organization and propaganda section of the National Antinazifascista Committee of Mexico, came here to organize Mexican leaders into local committees.

"Articles printed by Sinarquista newspapers in Mexico refer to agents of the organization in the United States," he asserted. "We are confident that the organization has a foothold among the Mexican population in Los Angeles and other sections."

JEFFERS SEES TIRES FOR ALL AS POSSIBLE

Puts Faith On Gasoline Rationing And 35-Mile Speed Limit

OCT 16 1942

Links Nation's Economic Life With Keeping It On Rubber

[By the Associated Press]

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 15—The nation's rubber boss indicated today that gasoline rationing and rigid observance of the thirty-five-mile speed limit may bring tires for everybody.

William J. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, who arrived here today for a personal inspection of Akron's growing synthetic rubber industry, told newsmen:

"If people respond to our requests to go easy on their tires, there will be some rubber left over after military needs and essential workers are supplied. We've got to keep this nation on rubber to preserve its economic life."

His Chief Concern

The red-faced recent president of the Union Pacific railroad declared he was concerned about "the average American like you and me. My concern is to keep the nation on rubber, not off it," he explained, and advised persons who are denied tires by rationing boards "to join our tire conservation program for the duration."

Asked if this country had caught up yet with Germany in the current annual rate of synthetic rubber production, the Administrator replied: "I wish I knew. I can't comment on our present rate of production."

Tempest In Teapot

Jeffers described as "a tempest in a teapot" his recent appearance before the Senate Agriculture Committee, in which he asserted no pressure group was going to stop him from substituting rayon for cotton in heavy-duty tires if the army wanted rayon.

"But I sure got a lot of congratulations," he added, laughing. "One fellow wired in to me and said, 'Fine pitching, mister.' Now that's the kind of language I understand."

The rubber boss first visited Goodyear's Government-financed synthetic rubber plant. His two-day itinerary also included visits to the Goodrich, Firestone, Seiberling and General plants.

Two Bolivians Arrive For Press Tour of U. S.

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 15.—Two Bolivian newspapermen, the second contingent of a group of 85 Latin American journalists to tour the United States as guests of the Government, arrived aboard a Pan American Clipper today.

They are Luis Suaznabar, owner and publisher of Noticas at Oruro, Bolivia, and Luis de Zavala, a writer for La Razon at La Paz.

7 KILLED IN CRASH OF BIG ARMY PLANE

OCT 16 1942

Chester, S. C., Oct. 15 (A. P.).—Seven men lost their lives in the crash of an Army bomber in a field near Richburg, midway between Chester and Lancaster, last night, public relations officials at the Greenville, S. C., Army Air Base, where the bomber was based, announced today.

A board of Army officers was appointed to investigate the crash.

The plane was demolished. Witnesses said that parts of bodies were strewn near the wreckage.

Fred M. Hicklin of near Richburg, twelve miles east of here, said that a terrific explosion followed the crash, and that flames from the burning plane could be seen for miles.

Residents of several communities reported seeing a plane, apparently in trouble, circling about 9 P. M., shortly before the accident.

Chester and Lancaster officers took charge of the area pending the arrival of Army officers.

Maxwell Anderson Writes Lusty Drama About War

OCT 16 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—(Wide World) Much of the lusty quality which made his first great success, "What Price Glory?", so memorable is found again in Maxwell Anderson's newest play, "The Eve of St. Mark."

Here again he deals with American soldiers and he writes them with fine color and vigor. But here he talks not only of the coarse life of Army camps, but also of the soldier's home and family and fiancee. There is tenderness in his new play, and passion, and a plea to audiences to understand the things a man fights for and the impulses that make him want to be an honorable soldier.

Anderson presents a representative soldier, Quizz West, taken from his farm home in the peace time draft. His parents, his two brothers, his sweetheart from the neighboring farm, regard his services as a necessary year out of his life. He will soon be home, and life will be resumed for all of them where it left off. But the outbreak of hostilities, and the circumstance of love, bring to Quizz a new responsibility, and a new understanding of his place in the war.

Army is Different

This is no merry, devil-may-care Army that Quizz belongs to—nothing like the one presented in "What Price Glory?" these soldiers are knowing, sober-minded and even resistant to light romance. Quizz takes leave of his girl with a premonition that he is off to his death. She senses it, too. Not hysterically, but with a calm resignation that they are helpless in a war too complex even to try to understand.

Quizz eventually becomes one of a meagre battery trying desperately to hold a tiny Pacific island against the invading Japanese. The officers have been killed and the Americans' cause is hopeless there. The best their lone gun can do is to harry and delay the Japs. To Quizz falls the decision to keep the men at the post, with certain death for all, for a day or two longer for a very small military advantage, or to retreat to comparative safety.

Maxwell Anderson has the men choose death. That, his play postulates, is the honorable decision of free men. Their courage had been proved, their work was done, but, as the sorrowing fiancee told the boy's mother, Quizz would have carried defeat in his heart had he abandoned the gun.

In his scenes in the barracks, in the barrooms, in the forlorn outpost in the Philippines, Anderson presents a rollicking group of soldiers. It is doubtful if he has ever written better comic scenes. He manages his romantic scenes simply and with great tenderness, forsaking the blank verse that has characterized his recent plays.

The author has been remarkably fortunate in his cast. William Prince, as the leading soldier, is excellent. Mary Rolfe, as the fiancee, and Aline MacMahon, as his mother, are splendid.

OCT 16 1942

Loss of Five Top-Rank Officers Revealed by Japs in Awards

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Heavy Japanese losses of top-ranking army and navy commanders in the opening months of the war in the Pacific were disclosed belatedly today in a Tokio broadcast of posthumous awards of the Order of the Golden Kite, Japan's highest military decoration.

A vice admiral, two rear admirals and two major generals were among thousands honored after death in connection with a current extraordinary national festival of enshrining the souls at Yasukuni Shrine.

The Order of the Golden Kite alone—and many other orders were conferred—went posthumously to 955 Japanese Army and Navy officers and men for their actions in the Pacific war, and to 3,031 others for services in China.

Even at that, it was an incomplete list. It covered only Pacific war losses up to mid-February, and was the 42nd such list of awards for services in China.

The top-ranking officers honored were Vice Admiral Yukichi Yashire, Rear Admiral Toshio Otake, Rear Admiral Yukio Kato, Maj. Gen. Tateo Kato and Maj. Gen. Chigeki Usui.

Gen. Kato was one of Japan's ace army flyers. He was advanced posthumously to rank of major general from colonel after commanding a squadron which Tokio claimed downed more than 250 planes in the battle for Malaya.

Also awarded the Order of the Golden Kite were 55 naval aviators and nine "members of a special attack flotilla"—presumably suicide submarines—who took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Frenchmen See Quick Victory, Belgians Say

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—Most Frenchmen think the European war will end next spring because of American bombings and await only an opportunity for revolt, two exiled Belgian ministers, August, Edmond de Schryver and Auguste Balthazar, said in an interview tonight.

The two officials of the pre-war Brussels Government escaped from "enforced residence" near Vichy last July to England whence they came to America as guests of the Belgian Ambassador.

Balthazar said food shortages were particularly severe in Belgium and unoccupied France, adding that occupied France was somewhat better off because of its farms.

Canterbury Speaks To Youth Of America

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury tonight posed for American youth the problem of "combining order with freedom" as the most imposing task facing the world at the conclusion of war.

The churchman spoke in a short-wave broadcast from London.

LUCE EXPLAINS

Henry R. Luce, publisher of Life, today issued a statement concerning the editorial in the October 12 issue of that magazine, calling for a clearer statement of British war aims and advocating the end of all imperialism, including British imperialism. The editorial caused much controversy in Great Britain, and has brought widespread comment from the press and radio of both Great Britain and the United States.

"The editors of Life are amazed to find that . . . the editorial has been the cause of much misunderstanding in Great Britain, "Mr. Luce said in part. "I am deeply sorry that this misunderstanding has occurred. The fault is partly ours for not having said what we meant as clearly as we should have. The fault lies also perhaps with others who chose to read into the editorial things we did not say.

"What then, did we mean? We meant that the war-aims of this war—beyond the total destruction of the Axis—ought to be made much plainer than to date they have been made. We furthermore believed—and we still believe—that one reason why our United Nations' war-aims are not more clearly and vigorously stated is that there is not yet enough agreement between the governments and the peoples of America and Britain on this subject."

NAZIS SCOLD SWISS PRESS

OCT 16 1942

Hint Protest To Government On Alleged Anti-German Manifestations

Berlin Radio Cites 'Serious Reprimand' Recently To Swedish Papers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 15 — Germany scolded the press of neutral Switzerland today for anti-Axis manifestations and intimated that a protest would be carried to the Swiss Government.

Recalling recent propaganda attacks on Sweden, another European neutral, the German radio broadcast the following Berlin dispatch of the Transocean news agency:

"The Swiss press was seriously reprimanded for its anti-Axis attitude by a spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse at the foreign press conference Thursday.

Papers Are Listed

"This had been called forth, he declared, by 'propaganda hostile to the Axis which is becoming ever more marked' on the part of the Swiss papers.

"Among those specially mentioned by him were the *Basler National Zeitung*, the *Neue Berner Zeitung*, the *Vaterland*, published in Lucerne, and the *Weltwoche*, published in Zurich.

"'If one puts one's fingers into the war machinery one must not whimper if they are crushed,'" the spokesman said. "The German Government, he added, would not only deal with the Swiss papers concerned, but would also address itself to responsible Swiss quarters."

Evidence Seen Yanks Upsetting Calculations

African Activities May Indicate Next Move to Come There

BY GLENN BABB

OCT 16 1942

Adolf Hitler obviously is turning his keen, perhaps anxious, attention to his southern front. Stymied at Stalingrad and finding little reason for comfort elswhere along his eastern battlelines, he patently feels impelled now to give increasing thought to Africa and southern areas nearer home, Italy, for instance, and the Balkans.

Movements of his subordinates, switching of his U-boat packs to new hunting grounds and a growing volume of searching speculation from his propaganda machine all indicate the Nazi expectation that the war is approaching a new phase, the African phase. This shift of emphasis differs significantly from similar changes in the past. There is a new note in Berlin's propaganda. This time, for the first time, the new battlefield is not of Hitler's choosing. He appears to be uncertain as to exactly where it is to be. The Berlin radio, throwing out a multitude of reports on Allied dispositions, seems to be either fishing for information or trying to impress the United Nations with the thoroughness of the German information services. But the general tenor is conviction that a blow is coming, and the initiative will not be Germany's.

Marshal Rommel, having received marked honors at the hands of the Fuehrer himself in Berlin, has returned to the command of his African armies. Himmler of the Gestapo, that grim specialist in the morale of the home front, of occupied teritories and allied states—if there is a difference there—has gone to Rome. New generals have been sent to the Balkans. Admr. Raeder's submarine flotillas are making their greatest effort of the moment in the waters off West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. Berlin and London are agreed on this last. Hitler is desperate to cut those lifelines to West Africa and around the cape to North Africa.

Presence Of Yanks Disturbing To Berlin

A new factor sharpens the Nazi anxieties. "The Yanks are coming" is in effect the refrain of a stream of radio outpourings from Berlin. "The belief is voiced that American troops will play a very important part in the coming developments," said the Berlin station last night. One day a military commentator reports new concentrations of Gen. Montgomery's British Eighth Army deep in Egypt, below the Qattara depression and speculates, in a vein reassuring to the home folks as to its significance. Again the Nazi radio reports Allied movements menacing to French West Africa with the scarcely veiled threat that the French had better stand firm there, or else. Yesterday it was story of a British-American concentration in Gambia, the British territory nearest Dakar, the pivotal point of the whole West African area. With this was spread a report, admittedly unconfirmed, of an Allied convoy approaching Dakar. While it would be naive to take Berlin's radio emissions at face value, there is a strong impression here that the German command faces without any taste for it the prospect of warfare spreading from one coast of Africa to the other, a battlefield more vast even than that of Russia.

Berlin is displaying, too, an uncommon interest in the journey to London of Field Marshal Smuts, the very un-English prime minister of South Africa who a generation ago played the leading role in wresting from Germany her African empire and adding it to Britain's. Smuts' visit, the Germans seemed convinced, means ominous happenings in Africa. So they beam both to the Vichy French and to Smuts' own country a blast of warnings about American designs in Africa. One Berlin broadcast said Mr. Roosevelt is planning "to make a glacis (outer defense space) for his own Western Hemisphere."

The Allied governments and commands meet all this with silence, unless silence could be considered broken by today's comment of The Times of London on the Smuts visit, "the moment is full of promise but it is also full of danger." Or Winston' Churchill's declaration at Edinburgh: "We have reached a stern and somber moment in the war . . . We must strive to combine the virtues of wisdom and daring."

TOP RANK JAPS LOST IN ACTION

3 Admirals and 2 Generals Decorated Posthumously.

OCT 16 1942

Heavy Japanese losses of top ranking Army and Navy commanders in the opening months of the war in the Pacific were disclosed belatedly today in a Tokio broadcast of posthumous awards of the Order of the Golden Kite, Japan's highest military decoration.

A vice - admiral, two rear admirals and two major-generals were among thousands honored after death in connection with a current extraordinary national festival of enshrining the souls at Yasukuni Shrine.

The Order of the Golden Kite alone — and many other orders were conferred—went posthumously to 955 Japanese Army and Navy officers and men for their actions in the Pacific war, and to 3,031 others for services in China.

Even at that, it was an incomplete list. It covered only Pacific war losses up to mid-February, and was the forty - second such list of awards for services in China.

The top-ranking officers honored were Vice - Admiral Yukichi Yashire, Rear Admiral Toshio Otake, Rear Admiral Yukio Kato, Major - Gen. Tateo Kato and Major-Gen. Chigeki Usui.

Major - Gen. Kato was one of Japan's ace Army flyers. He was advanced posthumously to the major - general rank from colonel after commanding a squadron which Tokio claimed downed more than 250 planes in the battle for Malaya.

Also awarded the Order of the Golden Kite were fifty - five naval aviators and nine "members of a special attack flotilla"—presumably suicide submarines—

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who took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-AN OUTBREAK OF DYSENTERY IN ENGLAND HAS COST THE LIVES OF NINE PERSONS, EIGHT OF THEM CHILDREN, AT MIDDLEBORO, YORKSHIRE. THIRTY-SEVEN OF 85 CONFIRMED CASES ARE STILL HOSPITALIZED.

OCT 16 1942

RUSSIAN
LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE GERMANS HAD ERECTED A NUMBER OF DUMMY FORTIFICATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF THE RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD. THE REPORT SAID SOVIET TROOPS "AGAIN HAD MADE SOME HEADWAY INFLICTING CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY." THE DUMMY FORTIFICATIONS WERE DISCLOSED BY AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE, THE REPORT ADDED.

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OCT 16 1942

OTTAWA, OCT 15.-(AP)- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE REPORTED IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY THAT SGT. JOSEPH GORDON ROAN, BROTHER OF J.P. ROAN, 25 COLLINGWOOD ROAD, MAPLEWOOD, N.J. WAS A PRISONER OF WAR AND PILOT OFFICER HORACE GREELEY HARWOOD, SON OF S.F.HARWOOD, DORSET VT., WAS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

OTTAWA, OCT.15-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED SGT. FRANCIS CAMPBELL GARNETT, SONE OF A.C.GARNETT, OF 1705 REGENT ST., MADISON, WIS. BREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, IS NOW PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

LONDON, OCT.15-(AP)-THE LONDON OPENING OF THE MOVIE "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY" ENRICHED THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT BY $3,481,076 -- THE LARGEST BOX OFFICE TAKE FOR ANY BRITISH STAGE OR MOVIE PERFORMANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TO GET TICKETS, BRITONS HAD TO BUY AT LEAST $20 WORTH OF WAR BONDS OR NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES. THE TOP PURCHASE WAS $16,000.

30.24 - 19357

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 15-(AP)- TRANSOCEAN REPORTED TODAY THAT A BRITISH NOTE DEALING WITH THE CHAINING OF PRISONERS HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH SWITZERLAND AS A NEUTRAL INTERMEDIARY.

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NOTHING HAS SAID ABOUT THE REACTION OF GERMAN QUARTERS.

(PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID IN HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEECH TUESDAY THAT BRITAIN HAD PROPOSED TO GERMANY THAT THE REPRISAL [redacted] OF PRISONERS BE CEASED, AND THAT BRITAIN WOULD RELEASE CHAINED PRISONERS IF GERMANY DID.)

OCT 16 1942

LONDON -- A DD CROATS -- X X X YUGOSLAVS.

DR. MACEK, VETERAN CROAT PEASANT LEADER, WAS VARIOUSLY REPORTED ARRESTED, IN HOUSE CUSTODY AND IN RETIREMENT ON HIS FARM NEAR ZAGREB. DISSATISFIED WITH THE PART ASSIGNED TO CROATS IN THE YUGOSLAV STATE, MACEK STOOD A LOOF FROM EFFORTS TO WELD THE NATION INTO A SOLID FIGHTING UNIT BEFORE HIS COUNTRY WAS INVADED, AND MANY OF HIS FOLLOWERS IMAGINED THAT THEY WOULD GAIN GREATER PRIVILEGES FROM A BREAKUP OF THE STATE.

SOME OBSERVERS GUESSED THAT THE NEW STATE OF AFFAIRS MIGHT BE PARTLY THE RESULT OF UNDERCOVER GERMAN PROVOCATION IN AN EFFORT TO UNSEAT SHADOWY ITALIAN AUTHORITY IN CROATIA. REPORTS FROM ANKARA YESTERDAY SAID GERMANY WAS ON THE POINT OF DEMANDING FULL CONTROL OF CROATIA AND SLOVENIA, AS WELL AS THE ITALIAN PORT OF TRIESTE, IN ORDER TO PUT DOWN GUERRILLAS WITH THE IRON HAND.

YUGOSLAV SOURCES SAID 49 TRAINS WERE DERAILED IN CROATIA IN SEPTEMBER, A HEAVY BLOW TO THE GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANS WHICH CALL FOR A LARGE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO GREECE AND THE BLACK SEA IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE RUSSIAN AND AFRICAN FRONTS.

SOME ALLIED GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE NEW SITUATION PROBABLY WOULD BE CONSIDERED AT A MEETING BETWEEN HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WHICH THE EVENING STANDARD REPORTED WOULD BE HELD IN THE BRENNER PASS WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS. ALREADY HEINRICH HIMMLER, GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF, HAS VISITED ROME, MILAN, TURIN, GENOA AND NAPLES, THE STANDARD SAID, TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF ITALIAN MORALE AT THE APPROACH OF ANOTHER WAR WINTER.

ONE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WAS THE DISPATCH OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE GESTA PO MEN TO ASSIST ITALIAN POLICE.

HELSINKI, OCT 15. -(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FINLAND'S 1942 HARVEST INDICATED THAT GRAIN CROPS WILL FALL SHORT OF THE ESTIMATED NATIONAL NEED BY ABOUT 250,000 TONS. GERMANY HAS PROMISED SHIPMENTS TO COVER THIS SHORTAGE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID. THE REPORT SAID POTATO AND VEGETABLE CROPS WOULD BE "BETTER THAN ADEQUATE."

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, OCT. 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN C RTIN DECLARED AFTER A MEETING OF THE ADVISORY WAR COUNCIL TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE SUFFERED SUBSTANTIAL CASUALTIES, LOST LARGE QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT, AND WERE FORCED TO ABANDON CAREFULLY PREPARED POSITIONS IN THEIR RETREAT ON NEW GUINEA.

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HE SAID THE COUNCIL STUDIED CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS AND "IS VERY SATISFIED WITH AT THE EXISTING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW GUINEA."

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"THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO RETREAT AS A RESULT OF OUR SOUND STRATEGY AND TACTICS," HE ASSERTED. "THE ENEMY FOUGHT AND SUFFERED SUBSTANTIAL CASUALTIES, PROVING UNTRUE SUGGESTIONS THAT OUR TROOPS DID NOT MEET REAL RESISTANCE."

MOSCOW, OCT. 15-(AP)-THE CREAM OF RUSSIA'S FIGHTING MANHOOD HAS BEEN SENT INTO THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, DISCLOSED TODAY IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "GUARDISTS IN THE BATTLES FOR STALINGRAD."

THE DESIGNATION "GUARDISTS" WAS USED IN THE CZARS' ARMIES AND WAS REVIVED A YEAR AGO BY THE SOVIETS. THE TITLE "DIVISION OF THE GUARD" OR "REGIMENT OF THE GUARD" IS GRANTED TO UNITS FOR OUTSTANDING ACTION. IT CARRIES WITH IT A SPECIAL BANNER, DOUBLE PAY FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE UNIT AND THE RIGHT TO BE CALLED OFFICER OR SOLDIER OF THE GUARD. THE RUSSIANS HAVE SHORTENED IT TO "GUARDIST."

RED STAR DISCLOSED THAT WHEN THE GERMANS SMASHED AGAINST STALINGRAD WITH CRUSHING SUPERIORITY IN MANPOWER AND WEAPONS, GUARDISTS WERE THE REINFORCEMENTS WHICH HELPED HOLD THE CITY.

THE GUARDS DIVISION OF MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER RODINTZEV HAS BEEN FIGHTING THERE FOR MANY DAYS, RED STAR REPORTED. THE GENERAL HIMSELF, ALTHOUGH ONLY 36, IS A VETERAN OF THE LONG SIEGE OF MADRID IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

THE RED ARMY NOW HAS 46 INFANTRY DIVISIONS, SOME CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND OTHER UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN SINGLED OUT FOR THE GUARDIST DISTINCTION.

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BUENOS AIRES, OCT 15. -(AP)- STATE MERCHANT FLEET OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT VICE-ADMIRAL FRANCISCO STEWART WOULD START HERE BY PLANE SUNDAY AFTER LONG CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON SEEKING TO IRON OUT ARGENTINA'S MARITIME PROBLEMS. HE IS EXPECTED TO STOP IN COLOMBIA TO CONFER WITH SHIPPING OFFICIALS THERE.

OCT 16 1942

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ADD BISHOP EXECUTION- X X X AUSTRALIA. THE SERVICE SAID ITS REPORT WAS BASED ON EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE JAPANESE ACTION LAST JULY 13 AT LANGGOER WHERE THE AGED BISHOP, WHO HAD SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE AMONG THE NATIVES, AND THE OTHER VICTIMS WERE HERDED ONTO A JETTY AND SHOT DOWN. IT WAS INDICATED THE EXECUTIONS PROBABLY RESULTED FROM THE BISHOP'S ORDER THAT THE MISSION LAUNCH BE DESTROYED JUST BEFORE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION TROOPS LANDED.

OTHER MISSIONARIES IN THE AREA WERE SAD TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO ANOTHER PART OF THE ISLAND.

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Gen. MacArthur's Hdqtrs (Aaa Detailing)

CAPT. RAWLS, WHO WON THE SILVER STAR FOR HIS PART IN BRIG. GEN. RALPH ROYCE'S RAID IN APRIL ON THE [redacted] PHILIPPINES, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY" IN JUNE. OCT 16 1942

RAWLS ONCE FLEW HUNDREDS OF MILES INTO ENEMY COUNTRY TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF [redacted] A JAPANESE AIRDROME IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND OBTAINED MUCH INFORMATION WHICH WAS VALUABLE FOR SUBSEQUENT BOMBINGS. ON ANOTHER RECONNAISSANCE, OVER TIMOR, HIS CITATION SAID, HE BRAVED REPEATED ATTACKS BY ZEROS TO DROP BOMBS AND TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. OCT 16 1942

SERGT. MCKENNA WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR GALLANTRY AS A RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER FEB. 8 OVER KENDARI, JAVA, WHEN HIS FLYING FORTRESS WAS ATTACKED BY NINE ZERO FIGHTERS.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT MCKENNA'S "CONSTANT AND ACCURATE FIRE KEPT THE ENEMY FROM MAKING A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON HIS SIDE." OCT 16 1942

WHEN THE BOMBER LANDED AFTER SUSTAINING SEVERE DAMAGE, MCKENNA AIDED IN MOVING THE PLANE TO SAFETY BEFORE SEEKING SHELTER HIMSELF.

HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY JULY 1 OVER LAE, NEW GUINEA.

SERGT. SUTTON RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR HIS PART IN AN AIR BATTLE JULY 15 OVER BUNA, NEW GUINEA.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT HE WAS WOUNDED IN [redacted] AN ACTION BETWEEN THE FLYING FORTRESS IN WHICH HE WAS FLYING AND 15 ZERO FIGHTERS BUT "REMAINED AT HIS GUN AND ASSISTED IN DRIVING OFF EACH ATTACK." OCT 16 1942

DURING THE BATTLE, THE BOMBER DOWNED THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

SERGT. SUTTON PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN A RUNNING ACTION OVER NEW BRITAIN

DURING WHICH HE WAS WOUNDED. DESPITE HIS INJURIES, HE REMAINED AT HIS POST IN A 40-MINUTE BATTLE.

OCT 16 1942

LAP AND APR MCDANIELS 1215 SERIES OL 459A

A FIGHTER PILOT, FIRST LIEUT. TROXELL WAS CITED FOR "A GALLANT HEAD-ON ATTACK MAY 26" ON A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS AND ZERO FIGHTERS OVER NEW GUINEA BEFORE THE ENEMY BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO REACH AND ATTACK DARWIN, THEIR OBJECTIVE IN AUSTRALIA.

OCT 16 1942

TROXELL DOWNED ONE ENEMY PLANE.

SECOND LIEUT. SMITH, A FIGHTER PILOT, WAS CITED FOR FORCING A JAPANESE BOMBER TO JETTISON ITS BOMBS AND CRASH INTO THE SEA AUG. 23 NEAR DARWIN, AUSTRALIA.

SECOND LIEUT. TALLEY, A B-25 PILOT, [redacted] WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR FIGHTING HIS WAY THROUGH ENEMY FIGHTERS WITH AN ACCOMPANYING PLANE TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL LOW-ALTITUDE ATTACK [redacted] MAY 25 ON AN AIRDROME AT LAE, NEW GUINEA.

AFTER UNLOADING THEIR BOMBS, THE TWO AMERICAN BOMBERS DOWNED SEVERAL ZEROS IN A RUNNING BATTLE AGAINST 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

OCT 16 1942

TALLEY'S PLANE WAS BADLY DAMAGED BUT HE LANDED IT AT ITS BASE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE CREW.

HE HAD WON THE SILVER STAR AWARD FOR HIS PART IN THE APRIL RAID ON THE PHILIPPINES BY BRIG. GEN. RALPH ROYCE.

CAPT. [redacted] MACKENZIE WON THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR "GALLANTRY AND COOLNESS UNDER FIRE AND SKILL WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE TO INFLICT GREAT DAMAGE" DURING A FLYING FORTRESS RAID JUNE 21 ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN. HIS CITATION ADDED THAT HE MADE THREE RUNS OVER THE TARGET AT INCREASINGLY LOWER ALTITUDES, DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BAD WEATHER.

OCT 16 1942

HE HAD RECEIVED HIS SILVER STAR AWARD WHILE A LIEUTENANT FOR GALLANTRY IN FEBRUARY IN JAVA.

LAP AND APR MCDANIELS 1215 SERIES OL 450A

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30.24-19361

NIGHT LEAD CHILE-- ADD X X X AS WELL.
(THE BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPER MUNDO, IN A COMMENT NECESSARILY WORDED IN CAUTIOUS TERMS, SAID WELLES WAS JUSTIFIED IN COMPLAINING AGAINST AXIS OPERATIONS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THE EDITORIAL WAS THE FIRST TO APPEAR IN THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF ARGENTINA, WHICH IS OBLIGED TO BE CIRCUMSPECT UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF SIEGE FORBIDDING COMMENT ON ARGENTINA FOREIGN POLICY.)
"THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE NOT ONLY THE HOPE BUT THE RIGHT," HE SAID, "TO SEE THEIR POLICY OF DEFENSE SUPPORTED BY THE TWO IMPORTANT SOUTHERN REPUBLICS"--ARGENTINA AND CHILE WHICH MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

OCT 16 1942

MONTREAL, OCT. 15-(AP)-FRENCH CANADIAN REAR GUARDS OF LES FUSILIERS MONT ROYAL, LEFT BEHIND TO COVER THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR REGIMENT FROM THE ATTACK ON DIEPPE LAST AUG. 19, FOUGHT THE GERMANS ALL THAT NIGHT AND MADE THEIR WAY INTO VICHY, FRANCE, LIEUT.COL. DOLLARD MENARD, THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER, SAID TONIGHT.

"IN BRITAIN," COLONEL MENARD SAID, "WE HEARD OF MESSAGES FROM SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MEN. THEY SAID THEY WERE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE AND THAT THEY WOULD SEE US SOON."

HE ADDED THAT HE HAD NOT YET HERAD OF ANY OF THEM REACHING ENGLAND.

OCT 16 1942

HW1258AEW

SHACKLING (WITH LONDON)

OTTAWA OCT 15-(AP)-THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, THE PROTECTING POWER FOR BOTH BRITAIN AND CANADA IN GERMANY, HAS "MADE AN APPROACH TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT" IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPUTE OVER CHAINING OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT WHEN CANADA LAST FRIDAY PROTESTED, THROUGH THE SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL, THE ACTION OF THE GERMAN GOVOYNMENT IN THE SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL, THE ACTION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN CHAINING A NUMBER OF CANADIANS CAPTURED AT DIEPPE, THE SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL WAS ALSO INFORMED "THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME THE SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND AS THE PROTECTING POWER FOR BOTH BELLIGERENTS WITH A VIEW TO SECURING AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE AND THE FREEING OF THE PRISONERS."

OCT 16 1942

THE STATEMENT ALSO SAID THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA OFFERED THEIR SERVICES IN THE DISPUTE.

KK853PEW

Leave Blank

FOE LANDS GUNS, SHELLS MARINES, SENDS BIG NEW FLEET TO SOLOMONS; STALINGRAD'S ARMY AGAIN RETIRES

AMERICAN POSITIONS HEAVILY BOMBARDED

Still Another Japanese Fleet Is Sighted 260 Miles From Island—Believed Bringing Additional Troops.

OCT 17 1942

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese have landed large reinforcements with equipment, including artillery, on Guadalcanal Island, and are now shelling the American positions on the island, the Navy reported today.

A large concentration of enemy ships has also been discovered near Shortland Island, about 259 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, the communique said, in addition to the enemy naval units in the southeastern Solomon Islands.

There was no mention of American surface ships in the region except for motor torpedo boats.

The presence of American motor torpedo boats in the Solomons area was disclosed in a report that the enemy warships shelling American positions on Guadalcanal on the night of October 14-15 were attacked by these torpedo boats, and that a probable torpedo hit on a Japanese cruiser was reported.

During the morning of October 14, the Navy said, searching planes sent out to scout the enemy strafed and damaged nine enemy planes on the beach at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, about 115 miles north of Guadalcanal. The same afternoon, Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers, escorted by fighters, left Guadalcanal to attack enemy transports approaching the island.

American Fighter Lost.

In two attacks on the Jap ships they scored minor damage, but lost one fighter.

The communique did not say whether the enemy concentration in the Buin-Faisi area, near Shortland Island, were transports or warships, but the implication appeared to be that it was composed of both, and that the enemy was preparing to reinforce still further the heavy detachments it has succeeded in placing ashore on Guadalcanal.

The Navy communique, No. 156, follows in full:

"South Pacific: (All dates below east longitude).

"1. A large number of enemy troops with equipment have been landed on Guadalcanal Island and our positions are now being shelled by enemy artillery on the island.

"2. The following additional details of the action in the Solomon Islands in recent days have been received:

"(A) During the morning of October 14, our search planes strafed and damaged nine enemy planes on the beach at Rekata Bay.

"(B) During the same afternoon Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers, with fighter escorts, left Guadalcanal and made two attacks on the enemy transports which were approaching the island. Minor damage was reported and one United States fighter was lost.

"(C) During the night of October 14-15, our positions on Guadalcanal were shelled by enemy vessels to the northward of the island. United States motor torpedo boats attacked these ships and reported one probable torpedo hit on a cruiser.

"3. A large group of enemy ships has been observed in the Buin-Faisi area near Shortland Island, in addition to the various units in the southeastern Solomons."

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Showdown Is at Hand.

Meanwhile today, as the struggle for control of the southwest Pacific see-sawed in thunderous spurts around the Solomons, stepped-up aerial and naval action bolstered the likelihood that a showdown was at hand for possession of the pivotal Guadalcanal Island and its prized air base captured more than two months ago by United States Marines.

Within the last twenty-four hours, the Navy reported last night, Japanese bombers have blasted at the flying field, following up an earlier bombardment from the sea by an enemy armada that included battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

The Japanese raid on the Guadalcanal airfield was made by twenty-seven bombers yesterday, Solomons time. The results were not reported immediately. The Navy announced, however, that three enemy transports previously reported damaged by bombs were observed to have been beached by the Japanese and were still burning yesterday.

As the strengthening of the Marines by American Army troops on Guadalcanal was made known, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz expressed the belief at Pearl Harbor that "even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task" in the Solomons. Declaring, however, that the task was tremendous, the Admiral added: "It will get tougher as we go forward. The end is not yet in sight."

Another U. S. Base Shelled.

Near Savo Island, scene of recent Japanese and American naval battles at the approaches to the enemy-held northern portion of Guadalcanal, a strong Japanese fleet was operating, the Navy said. A Japanese naval vessel, believed to be a submarine, also shelled Espiritu Santo Island on the night of October 14-15. This island, site of an American air base, is 450 miles southeast of Guadalcanal.

While the struggle developed on Guadalcanal, Allied bombers continued a two-pronged offensive from American air fields and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Headquarters. Army Flying Fortresses splashed explosives on the air field and shore installations at Buka, the Japanese base, about 375 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal, wrecking or damaging ten enemy bombers and fighters.

Six Japs Shot Down.

Six more Japanese fighter planes were shot down at the enemy base at Buin, on the southeast coast of Bougainville Island, and two enemy cargo ships were damaged on October 12.

At the small island of Faisi off the southern tip of Bougainville, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced last night (Friday, Australian time), Allied bombers seriously damaged a Japanese light cruiser.

Allied ground troops, meanwhile, were battling the invaders in New Guinea, about midway from the Japanese base at Buna and the Allied base at Port Moresby. The communique did not disclose the progress of the battle.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(AP) The peril of American troops in the Solomons increased ominously today as the Japanese, having landed large reinforcements with heavy equipment on Guadalcanal, began shelling the American positions there with field artillery.

Moreover, the Navy reported in a communique that a large group of enemy ships had been sighted near Shortland island in the northwestern Solomons in addition to the various units of transports and warships which have been pouring men ashore and shelling the American emplacements on Guadalcanal.

Details of Fight Lacking

Details of the bitter ground fighting were lacking, however, and there was no indication that the Japanese, although heavily reinforced with troops and equipment, had succeeded thus far in forcing the Marines out of any of the territory they had occupied.

A cautious expression of hope for victory was voiced late today by Secretary of the Navy Knox. Asked at a press conference whether he thought the American positions could be held, he replied:

"I certainly hope so, I expect so, I don't want to make any predictions ,but every man out there, afloat and ashore ,will give a good account of himself."

When a reporter, misunderstanding him, asked Knox if he had said, "I bet so," the secretary replied rather sharply, "Oh, don't try to pin me down on a specific word."

Tought Fight Raging

"Of course, every American hopes we will win," he added, "but there's no concealing there's a good stiff, tough fight on which has not yet been determined."

Until today, there has been no indication that the Japanese possessed any artillery to turn against the American forces since the Marines, with Navy support, launched their surprise attack and wrested the important Guadalcanal-Tulagi area from the enemy early in August.

For obvious reasons, the Navy gave no hint of any counter measures planned to nullify the renewed Nipponese offensive now in its fifth critical day. However, it was recalled here that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, had said only yesterday at Pearl Harbor that the Marines on Guadalcanal were "effectively meeting every force that the enemy has hurled at them."

Torpedo Boats in Action

The communique this afternoon disclosed for the first time that some of the Navy's motor torpedo boats, of a type which scored so heavily against enemy invasion fleets in the Philippines last winter, were operating with the American forces in the Solomons.

Enemy warships shelling the Army-Navy-Marine forces on Guadalcanal from positions northward of the island on the night of October 14-15 were attacked by the torpedo boats, which reported a probable hit on a cruiser.

A review of minor actions in the Solomons during the last few days said that American planes found and strafed enemy aircraft the morning of October 14, damaging nine of them on the beach at Rekata bay, on Santa Isabel island 115 miles north of Guadalcanal.

That afternoon Navy and Marine corps dive bombers, escorted by fighters, took off from Guadalcanal for two attacks on enemy transports which were approaching the island. However, they claimed only minor damage to the ships, and lost one of their fighter planes.

There was no further report of enemy air activity over Guadalcanal. Yesterday the Navy said enemy bombers had attacked the air field on the island for three successive days beginning October 13.

30.24 — 19363

30-24-19363

MacArthur Fliers Raid North Solomons Again; Jap Cargo Vessel Hit

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 17 (Saturday) (A. P.).—Allied air forces from Australia and New Guinea again have supported the hard-fighting United States Marines and troops on Guadalcanal by a bombing expedition to Buin, where the Navy Department in Washington announced a new Japanese naval concentration had been sighted. General Douglas MacArthur's Allied headquarters disclosed the new raid today.

A large enemy merchant ship was attacked, but the results were not learned by the crewmen of the offensive reconnaissance unit which delivered the stroke, the communique said. Buin is across the passage from Shortland Island, 260 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

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GAIN IN MOUNTAINS

Meanwhile, a Headquarters spokesman said Japanese troops defending their positions on the north slope of the Owen Stanley Mountains about 12 miles from Kokoda had been forced back slightly by Allied patrols.

The communique said there had been no change in the general situation, however.

Extension of Japanese occupation to villages at the mouth of the Mambare River, 40 miles north of Buna on the northeastern New Guinea coast, was disclosed in the announcement that Allied planes had machine-gunned those places.

FARTHEST NORTH FOR FOE

The Mambare River is the farthest north the Japanese have penetrated up the coast from their invasion base of Buna, although they previously had been reported about 20 miles north of the latter place.

On Timor, northwest of Australia, the communique said, fires were started in the village of Vila Manatuto by Allied medium bombers.

Allied forces driving toward the Japanese base at Kokoda, New Guinea, are maintaining strong pressure on the enemy in the Templetons Crossing area on the northern side of the Owen Stanley range, warfront dispatches said today.

Reports were lacking of any further Allied advance, but the Melbourne Herald's correspondent at the front said the drive was being "delayed more than halted" by the suddenly encountered Japanese resistance.

American Havocs and Airacobras supporting Allied ground forces strafed and bombed Japanese positions yesterday around Templetons Crossing.

Allies Pressing Japanese In New Guinea Mountains

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 16.—

11 ARMY MEN ARE DECORATED

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3 Navy Flyers Also Win Awards in Pacific.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Three second lieutenants who participated in a devastating United States Army Air Force attack on Rabaul, New Britain, in which four Japanese ships were sunk or damaged, were among eleven American officers and men awarded Silver Stars today by Major-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The three are: Second Lieut. Theodore E. Burda of West Dickerson, N. D.; Second Lieut. Alexander D. Deshazo of Roanoke, Va., and Second Lieut. Robert R. Wilson, 53 Forest street, Verona, N. J.

The other eight honored are: Major John D. Bridges of Oklahoma City; Technical Sergt. Martin M. Schadl of Akron, Ohio; Staff Sergt. Derwin D. Terry of Santa Monica; First Lieut. Coleman Stripling of Marion, La.; Technical Sergt. Sam E. Weaver of Berea, Ohio; Sergt. W. C. Roussel of New Haven, Ind.; Corporal Robert Alderson of Bristol, Va., and Private Sydney Schwimmer of 101 Sherman avenue, New York city.

Fought Off Jap Zeros.

Lieuts. Burda, Deshazo and Wilson were in a Flying Fortress which struck hard at Rabaul on August 12 in an effort to cripple Japanese shipping being used in the Solomons. They blasted their way through a protective screen of Japanese Zeros to reach the target area, fought off the Japanese pilots while they loosed their bombs and held them at bay on the long journey to the home base. As a result of the action, they were credited with shooting down four Zeros in addition to sinking or damaging four ships.

Sergt. Weaver and Private Schwimmer won their awards also for action over Rabaul on August 9, during the height of the Solomons landing by United States Marines. Both were gunners of a Flying Fortress which was intercepted by fifteen Zeros just before it reached the target.

Private Schwimmer stood at his gun during lengthy fighting over Rabaul airdrome and also was credited with aiding in destroying seven enemy planes and scattering others.

Flyers Fool Japs

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By Dean Schedler

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 15 (Delayed)—The big bomber had barely rolled to a halt when its crew popped out and one member blurted jubilantly, "Hey, major, how about that week end rest in Sydney in exchange for one Jap ship we nailed?"

(These were the flyers who provided the information for General MacArthur's communique that an Allied reconnaissance unit had bombed and strafed an enemy light cruiser near the island of Faisi with 500-pound bombs from low altitude, bringing the vessel to a dead stop, apparently seriously damaged.)

Even while the plane was circling the field, Major William Benn, of Washington, Pa., spotted it by its shallow dive as that of Capt. Kenneth McCullar, of Batesville, Miss.

McCullar is sure the enemy ship sank.

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Damage to Plane

One of his plane's bomb bay doors was dangling open, there was a hole in an aileron the size of a manhole cover and other holes were scattered around the fuselage.

McCullar's crew, which laid its bombs snugly alongside the enemy ship, were Lieut. Harry Staley, of Geneseo, N. Y., copilot; Lieut. Kenneth Beckstrom, Vaughn, Mont., navigator; Lieut. Robert (Rhett) Butler, St. Pauls, N. C., bombardier; Sergt. George Dirr, Indianapolis, engineer; Sergt. Harvey Bancroft, Watertown, N. Y., radioman; Sergt. Mike Paz, Bridgeport, N. J., top turret gunner; Corporal Charles Reser, Miami, Fla., tail gunner, and Gunner Sergeant Edward Welcome, of Greenfield, Mass.

Looked Like An Island

They had been "flying more than half of the past twenty-four hours.

"We were flying about 1,800 feet, looking around, and spotted what we first thought was a small island southwest of Faisi, but McCullar put her nose down and headed on the same line of travel as a ship, which started to zigzag," said Staley.

"We pulled down to 1,500 feet, flying hot maneuvers to avoid terrific ack-ack from large and small-caliber guns aboard the ship. Mccullar and I were doing lots of ducking up there, but brought the plane over the ship and gave Butler a perfect target."

Here the bombardier took up the story:

"I was hanging on tightly when the plane dodged in and out of the ack-ack, getting a line on the warship. McCullar fooled him by making a run and turning just as the ship turned. I let go the bombs at brief intervals.

Silenced All But One

"The ship came slow. The ack-ack diminished from red hot to one gun, but I think the last circle and run, when the turrets fired .50-caliber slugs, spraying the decks, must have got him too.

"That run was short and sweet, simple for my business, but the boys flying that plane behind me were really hard at work."

That gave McCullar his cue:

"We just fooled that guy, that's all. I zigged when he zigged, and I think he was greatly surprised we bombed from that altitude and didn't circle and pull higher to avoid his ack-ack.

"I sure was sorry that, because of the long flight, we couldn't take more bombs, but I'll eat your hat if he's still on the surface."

Gen. MacArthur Directs Allied Campaigns In Pacific Area Larger Than United States

OCT 17 1942

Commander Works Long in Headquarters, Shuns Australian Social Life.

By MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 16—(Wide World)—One night last week a record flight of deadly Flying Fortresses lifted from a dusty advanced field somewhere in New Guinea, climbed over towering mountains to the east and headed across the south Pacific for Rabaul in Japanese-occupied New Britain.

Their mission was planned at General headquarters in Australia; it is possible that personal orders from General MacArthur sent the bomb laden B-17s on their nocturnal flight.

It is certain that before the next day was many hours old, General MacArthur knew of the blasted jetties, twisted machine shops, and charred supply dumps which the bombers left behind them at Rabaul.

Knows Details of Fighting

For MacArthur, America's only four star general serving abroad, is keeping a firm hand on the direction of increasingly active and important warfare in the south west Pacific.

It is a man-sized job to direct war over an area greater than the United States. The commanding general must move fast, think fast, and outguess the enemy on land, in the air, at sea.

General MacArthur's workday starts at 7 a. m. and Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Morehouse, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., medical officer in GHQ, says it never ends

"The general has time for nothing but work," says Morehouse, who was with MacArthur in the epic escape from the Philippines. "He accepts no social engagements, seldom goes to movies. He feels nothing is as important as work. Despite his strenuous schedule he is physically stronger now than when he left the Philippines."

Heading an organization of hand-picked men who function smoothly and efficiently, MacArthur's day varies only slightly when he is at general headquarters.

Dresses Immaculately

He arrives at Headquarters immaculately dressed from the rakish tilt of his elaborately braided, self-designed cap to his highly polished shoes. In the office he wears a lightweight uniform with a blouse. on visits afield he doffs the blouse.

Voluminous radioed reports, covering the 24 hours prior to midnight on far flung battle fronths, are studied first each day. They come from patrols in trackless jungles, from pilots just returned from hazardous bombing missions over New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomons, from warships operating at sea.

MacArthur's amazingly retentive mind quickly absorbs the key points in the reports and gives him a comprehensive grasp of the situation.

A highly important communique for publication which gives the official record of various battle areas in the south west Pacific must be decided upon next. MacArthur receives several suggested texts and decides on the final form.

The remaining time before lunch is devoted to mail and to military conferences. The mail comes from persons in Australia and the United State who have suggestions on how to win the war and how to fight the Japs. There are other letters from persons who want something.

Reads All Letters

MacArthur reads all letters, answers some himself. Letters from mothers, fathers and sweethearts of officers and men who were in the Philippines receive close attention. Whenever possible, MacArthur gives them the last aavilable information.

There are frequent conferences with various officers, his staff, and most frequently with Chief of Staff Major General Rickard K. Sutherland.

MacArthur may pace up and down the room as he talks with a seldom burning cigar in his hand or in his mouth.

The type of conference depends upon the type of operation involved. If the problem is one for land forces he meets with Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Allied land forces. If it is one for the air force, he calls in or goes to see Major General George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces. If it is a naval problem or a problem requiring naval cooperation, he confers with high naval officers.

When a plan is decided upon, MacArthur issues his directives. The details are left to officers who are expected to handle efficiently their ends of the problems. MacArthur will back to the limit an officer who makes an honest mistake, but he has little patience with incompetence.

Even when a highly important battle rages in MacArthur's area, there is little indication of excitement or pressure among the smoothly working staff, many of whom went through the Philippines campaign and came out with the general.

Immediately after lunch, which comes any time from 1:30 to 3 p. m. additional reports are received from the field telling of activity in the hours since midnight. There are also reports of any new enemy

activity.

Most of the afternoon is spent in additional military conferences and in conferences with civilians. He usually returns to his quarters around seven o'clock in the evening and sometimes takes work home.

MacArthur seldom goes out at night. Any Australian society woman would give much to include the general and his wife among her guests, but all invitations have been declined because of the pressure of work.

In the Philippines, prior to the war, MacArthur frequently attended the movies, but he seldom goes in Australia. His evenings are spent with his wife and his son, Arthur.

McArthur eats simply. He rarely takes a drink, but when he does it is generally a Martini cocktail. He lights lots of cigars, but as Colonel Morehouse described it, "They seldom stay lighted long, and he just mauls hell out of them".

If ever McArthur or his staff should get stuck for an idea on how to win the war there is always the mail bag.

Letters are full of ideas on what to do—including prize suggestions that the air force drop bees on the Japs and, while they are fighting off insects, our armed forces could walk in and kill them.

There is no indication, however, that this plan is in MacArthur's mind at present.

5 Americans in Small Boat Outwit Jap Landing Party

Escape Under Heavy Machinegun Fire After Skirting Savo Island

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(NOTE: The following account of action in the Solomons Island was written by a U. S. Marine corps combat correspondent at the scene, and was distributed by the Associated Press).

By SERGEANT JAMES W. HURLBURT
U. S. Marine Corps

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Sept. 20—(Delayed) Two Navy men, two Coast Guardsmen and I, in a small boat, chanced upon a Japanese landing party on the northwest tip of Guadalcanal today, and lived to tell about it.

Armed with a machine gun, we set out shortly after 5 a.m.—in an open landing boat to pick up the two-man crew of a Navy dive bomber which had been forced down at sea off Savo island.

Discover Landing Party

While on this mission we discovered the enemy landing party. We moved up to within 300 yards and obtained a close-up view of it before all hell broke loose.

In our boat, in addition to myself, were Lieutenant (Junior grade) Arthur R. Gibson, U. S. N. R., of Buffalo, N. Y., the officer in charge; Coxswain Samuel B. Roberts, U. S. N. of Portland, Oregon; Raymond J. Evans, oilfnalman, 1st class, of Seattle, Wash., and D. A. Munro, signalman, 1st class, of Cle Elum, Wash., both Coast Guardsmen.

The Navy fliers were reported to be floating in a rubber boat between Savo island and Cape Esperance. We arrived in the area shortly before 6 a.m. Four of our planes, including a small Navy amphibian, soon appeared overhead to help in the search.

Just after 6:15 a.m. we spotted an object that looked like a rubber boat. We moved up quickly. It was a rubber boat. The planes dove and circled over it, then headed back to their air-field.

Boat Empty

But the boat was empty! Two paddles lay across the thwarts and a large, jagged hole was ripped in the bottom—evidence that some thing had happened to force the two aviators into the water.

A strong tidal current moves from the south shore of Savo island [illegible] finally across to the tip of Cape Esperance. We thought the aviators might have been carried ashore and been captured, so we continued our search in that direction.

It took us more than an hour to get to Cape Esperance. During this time we saw no sign of life in the water, or on shore, except for a six-foot sand shark that tagged hopefully along beside us. When we made the point, we were about 600 yards off shore.

We rounded the cape and there in front of us lay the pretty little village of Visale. We had never seen it before, but we had learned from natives that it had been a Roman Catholic mission.

It was a beautiful sight. A 500-yard beach of clean, white sand bordered the curve of the little bay. Back from the water several gleaming-white buildings with red roofs nestled in the tropical foliage. The sun made dancing leaf shadows on the sand and little ripples slapped daintily at the beach.

4 Jap Boats Anchored

Suddenly we discovered four large Japanese landing boats bobbing at anchor off the west end of the beach.

They looked grim. Almost 50 feet long, they were painted black above and red below the water line. We had heard that more than 100 Jap soldiers could be crowded into them. About a mile further west we could see another group of boats off shore.

We lay to and studied the boats and the beach. There was absolutely no sign of enemy activity—no movements, no machine gun nests.

"It looks deserted," someone said. "Let's take a closer look at those boats."

It might not have been a wise decision, but the chance to get a close look at the enemy's water transportation was too much of a temptation. Signalman Evans got into position at the machine gun and Lieutenant Gibson ordered Coxswain Roberts to move the boat forward slowly. Munro and I stood at the gunwhale with Springfield rifles. We moved to a point about 400 yards from the beach and boats.

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No Sign of Life

The boats got bigger and blacker but we still were unable to see any sign of life. Things were very still—too still. The only noise was the chug of our engine.

"This is close enough," ordered Lieutenant Gibson. "Come about."

The coxswain swung the wheel over and the boat cut in toward shore. When we had straightened out, we were less than 300 yards from the beach, heading west.

"They sure have a nice camp here," Munro whispered. "We ought to take it away from them—what the hell's that?"

"That" was an angry buzzing sound as though a hundred bass-voiced hornets were diving around our ears. Little fountains of sea water spurted up all afound us. There was a sharp, metallic "ping" as something smacked into a steel plate forward.

"They're machine-gunning us," Lieutenant Gibson shouted. "Hit the deck!"

It was a superfluous order. As one man, we fell to a prone position against the sides. Lieutenant Gibson barked a command. The coxswain turned sharply out to sea and "revived" up the engine. Looking back down the cant of the boat, we could clearly see three, possibly four patterns of machine gun fire churning up the water.

They were firing over us, behind us, and beside us. Every few seconds there was a "thwack" as a slug bored into the wooden boat. Individual rifle shots were filling in the spaces between the machine guns.

"I'm going to take a crack at them," Evans called. "Keep low."

Our machine gun chattered into action right over our heads. The noise was deafening. It vibrated our eardrums like castenets, but it drowned out the unpleasant sound of the Jap guns. Evans' tracers raked the village from one end to the other. Those of us with Springfields, took some shots of our own.

Suffers Leg Wound

We may not have hit anything, but every time Evans let go with a burst, the enemy fire fell off considerably. Suddenly he dropped into the bottom of the boat and yanked up his pants leg.

"Are you hit?" Lieutenant Gibson asked?

"Just a scratch," Evans replied, bobbing back up to his gun.

It seemed like hours before our boat passed out of danger and left the miniature geyser behind us. The Japs must have been thoroughly annoyed at losing such an "easy" prize because they kept on firing long after we were out of range. We headed back to our base.

While Munro opened a can of vegetable hash for our lunch, we checked over the damage inflicted. There were 20 or 30 jagged rips inside and outside the boat. Evans' slight wound apparently had been caused by a ricochet slug which banged into the steel armor plate a few inches in front of Lieutenant Gibson and Coxwain Roberts and then frazed Evans' right calf. There were no other casualties and the boat churned along as though nothing had happened.

Two Fliers Rescued

When we reached our base, we learned that the aviators—Ensign Christopher Fink of Greybull, Wyoming, and his gunner, Milo Kimberlin, of Spokane, Wash., has been picked up by a flying boat shortly before we had sighted the rubber boat. The planes had tried to signal us to turn back but we thought they were pointing out the rubber boat.

We were glad to learn the fliers had been rescued, and were happy, too, when a striking force of Marine dive bombers proceeded to Cape Esperance late in the afternoon to bomb and strafe the enemy at Visale.

Allied Force in Borneo Reported Captured

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (from Japanese Broadcasts), Oct. 16.—A Domei dispatch from Balikpapan, Borneo, reported yesterday that Japanese Marines on Borneo had destroyed or captured a force of British, American and Dutch troops north of Balikpapan.

The force was described as composed of remnants of troops which had escaped to the safety of mountains or jungles in the original Japanese operations against the Netherlands Indies.

No figures on the entire force were given, but the dispatch said 66 Dutch officers and men were captured.

HIROHITO PRAYS FOR 15,021 SLAIN

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts) Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito worshipped at the innermost sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine today to seek the "peaceful repose of 15,021 newly deified war heroes," Domei, the official Japanese news agency said. The shrine was then opened to the families of the dead.

These events were highlights of a six-day autumn festival.

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No Resistance Met In North Pacific Troop Landing

BULLETIN.

An air attack on the Japanese camp at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands started many large fires and destroyed three enemy seaplanes on the water, the Navy reported today.

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 16.—The Alaska Defense Command disclosed today that American troops had taken over another island in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.

The action was described as a "routine operation."

A Japanese plane appeared within a short time and dropped two bombs on the new encampment, but no casualties were suffered.

The American troops encountered no resistance and no difficulties in making a landing on the island.

Bombs Miss Target.

The bombs dropped by the Japanese plane fell far from their target.

The Navy announced on October 3 that Army troops and air forces, supported by naval units, had moved into advanced bases in the mid-Aleutian islands—bringing Japanese-held Kiska Island within easier bombing range.

The Andreanof Islands form a lengthy section of the Aleutian chain stretching westward from Alaska. The westernmost island is about 125 miles from Kiska; the easternmost some 250 miles from Dutch Harbor.

No Hint of Location.

There was no indication as to where the new base might be located nor the ultimate strategic purpose.

The Navy has reported that reconnaissance has failed to show any sign of enemy occupancy of Attu and Agattu Islands in the western Aleutians for several weeks, indicating possible withdrawal from those far western islands. Kiska, however, still is in Jap hands.

DRESS UNIFORMS ONLY MEMORY TO ARMY IN ALASKA

OCT 17 1942

Life Is Cold and Gray There, But Nobody Is Afraid.

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

AN ADVANCE ARMY POST IN ALASKA, Oct. 16. — (Wide World) The war in Alaska is not being fought on the tourist routes.

It is being fought in a country where a tree is a rarity and a caribou trail looks as friendly as a paved highway.

The combat posts of the United States Army are not beautiful. They do not conform to the square-with - a-parade-ground-in-the-middle pattern of peacetime forts.

These Alaskan posts are places of dirt walls around tents and barracks, of V or S-shaped slit trenches outside almost every door, of fox holes that are menaces to life and limb on dark nights. And if the stranger has a hard time finding the post headquarters—well, a Japanese might not find the power house, either.

The commanders left their dress blouses somewhere else, and the blue uniform of full dress is something out of an old memory book. The hills are the same as they always were, unless you look closely. If you do look closely, you find out why all the Japanese planes did not return from the Dutch Harbor raid in June.

No Infantry Action

Of course, the air war at the moment is the important war here. Foot soldiers have yet to see action, but the planes that roar over the top of tents and huts are not on training missions. And the emptiness of sub-Arctic beaches is broken now and again by bodies which have washed in. Some are Japanese officers wearing the ceremonial belly-band which is supposed by tradition to make them invincible (and is incidentally a nice place to conceal an extra knife or pistol if captured). Some other bodies are not Japanese.

But the foot soldiers are battling in their own way—engineers, infantry, artillery. Most Alaska combat posts started from scratch less than a year ago—and the men have been scratching ever since to get gun positions built, roads constructed, airfields cut from the tundra.

Swamps where caribou were thick a year ago have no caribou within miles today—they simply moved away because they were unable to stand the constant clatter of bulldozers and the clashing of truck gears.

Of course, every combat post is on constant alert. Dutch Harbor was not too much surprised by the June raid of Japanese planes; and none of the combat posts would be surprised at all if another raid came tonight. Every gun, every observation post is on a 24-hour basis. Not even the professional strategists are sure what the Japanese will do next, but the air corps, the artillery and the infantry are taking precautions against everything but a raid from Mars.

Too Busy For Jitters

In these posts, officers and men are too busy to be jittery. The sound of a plane arouses no more interest than a blast from the horn of a passing jeep. And the soldiers are more worried about whether caribou horns can be carved into satisfactory pistol handles than

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they are about when the Japanese may attack.

As for Dutch Harbor, that town just wishes the Japs would try to come again. Not once, but a half dozen times in a single day there men said to me "I wish they'd try to come again. By God, I just wish they'd try!"

Physical damage of the raid of four months ago just doesn't show for the most part. There is one building—an Indian service hospital—with its end bashed in. Nothing else in that area was hit.

What war actually has done to Dutch Harbor and its people is harder to analyze quickly. On most maps, Dutch Harbor does not appear as a settled town but Unalaska does. In the last four months, that situation virtually has been reversed.

Dutch Harbor Grows

The naval and military establishments which comprise Dutch Harbor have grown while the adjacent village, incorporated only a few years ago, is rapidly becoming a ghost town. Where there were over 400 civilians when the war began there now are only about 50, all whites. The natives were evacuated to southwest Alaska, all white children and all but five women followed, going to various places in Alaska and in the United States.

The few men left have difficulty know what to do with themselves. Merchants look helplessly at shelves which hold only necessities. Attorney and Commissioner Jack Martin finds few court cases and little law business. The old double-spired Russian church still opens its door to a few parishioners but no priest remains, only a lay minister. The Unalaska steak house still sports its brave sign but it seldom has steak to offer.

But nobody is afraid.

U. S. Planes Fire Jap Base On Kiska OCT 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 16—An air attack on the Japanese camp at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands started many large fires and destroyed three enemy seaplanes on the water, the navy reported today.

The raid was made Wednesday by army Liberator bombers, accompanied by twin-engine Lightning fighters, a communique said. While the bombers rained incendiary bombs on the enemy camp, the fighters strafed and destroyed the Japanese seaplanes.

No enemy air opposition was encountered, but one of the army fighters was lost.

Another Island Occupied

The Alaska defense command disclosed earlier today that American troops had taken over another island in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians, in a "routine operation."

On October 11, the navy communique said, army long-range bombers dropped six tons of demolition bombs on the Kiska camp, but results were not observed. The raiders on Wednesday saw three beached and two sunken ships at Kiska, the result of previous bombings.

Text Of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 155:

"North Pacific:

"1. On October 11, army long-range bombers dropped six tons of demolition bombs on the camp area at Kiska. Results were not observed.

"2. On October 14, army Liberator bombers accompanied by Lightning fighters, dropped incendiary bombs on the camp area at Kiska, starting many large fires. No enemy aircraft opposition was encountered. Our fighters strafed and destroyed three enemy seaplanes on the water. One of our fighters was lost.

"3. Three beached and two sunken ships, the result of previous bombings, were observed in the vicinity of the harbor at Kiska."

Andreanofs Nearer Kiska

The navy announced that army troops and air forces, supported by naval units, had moved into advanced bases in the mid-Aleutian Islands—bringing Japanese-held Kiska Island within easier bombing range.

The Andreanof Islands form a lengthy section of the Aleutian chain stretching west from Alaska. The western-most island is about 125 miles from Kiska; the eastern-most some 250 miles from Dutch Harbor.

There was no indication where the new base might be located nor the ultimate strategic purpose.

The navy has reported that reconnaissance has failed to show any sign of enemy occupancy of Attu and Agattu islands in the western Aleutians for several weeks, indicating possible withdrawal from those far-western islands. Kiska, however, is still in Jap hands.

Japs Have Advantage In Battle of Supply At Guadalcanal

OCT 17 1942

Enemy Already Possesses Nearby Northern Bases From Which to Operate

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 16.—Air power is playing a leading role in the war in the Pacific—a statement amply supported by the record with action in the Coral Sea battle, at Midway and in the Solomons.

Those directing American military operations agree that sky forces have been Japan's key to success, and that her chief failures have been recorded when she encountered superior American air power.

These leaders, however, emphasize that air power is not the whole story—that aviation must have the support of other branches of the armed forces to prove effective. The air arm, for instance, is only as strong as its supply service, and the flow of supplies to outlying bases cannot be maintained without adequate sea power.

The current operations in the Solomons, centering around American efforts to hold and consolidate an air base at Guadalcanal, present a clear illustration of the point in question. American Army and Navy air forces there are receiving the active co-operation of all the services—the fighting ships and transports of the Navy, the marines, the Army and crews trained in the work of construction and repair.

Difficult Supply Problem.

In these operations the most difficult problem is one of supply—a problem that will be met again and again in the scattered islands of the Pacific on which the war may be fought for months or years.

Holding what we already have won requires considerable land forces, for the thick jungles of the Solomons offer cover in which enemy forces may lurk for months, and mopping up is a slow process. Short distances between the islands also make possible sneak landings at night, such as the Japanese have carried out time and again on Guadalcanal.

All the munitions, food and fuel for our land forces must be brought in from outside, for there is none to be found in the island except what may be captured from the Japanese.

Japan, having developed the mandated islands just north of the Solomons during the last 20 years, has the advantage in the battle of supply lines, for she already has the bases from which to operate close at hand.

Unsinkable Carriers.

Military leaders view these island bases as the equivalent of unsinkable carriers, which must be the targets of concentrated attacks just as the ships which ply between them. The Japanese are giving these bases and their shipping as much air and naval protection as is in their power while striking back at our supply lines.

The type of warfare which results does not bring into the picture great naval engagements where opposing fleets line up and blast away at each other. It is rather a game of hide and seek, in which our ships as well as our planes are taking a hand.

The men in command of the American armed forces know that this type of war cannot be waged without losses, and all elements of the Pacific Fleet have been told that without risking punishment there is no hope of striking a telling blow at the enemy.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, summed it up in a recent speech when he said:

"We will win this war only by fighting. All the Nation's productive output will be of no avail unless we are willing to come to grips with the enemy."

Nimitz Is Confident, But Warns of Tasks Ahead in Solomons

OCT 17 1942

'End Not Yet in Sight,' Admiral Asserts After Guadalcanal Visit

By the Associated Press

ABOARD A FIGHTING SHIP, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16.—The conviction that "even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task" in the Solomons Islands was voiced yesterday to fighting men of the Pacific Fleet by their commander, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He recently returned from an inspection of that Southwest Pacific area.

The admiral's statement was made in connection with the presentation of 34 awards to heroes of action from the Coral Sea to the Solomons.

While expressing confidence for the future, the supreme commander in the Mid-Pacific area cautioned that the going will be tough and "tougher as we go forward."

"I need not remind you who have been in battle and who must return to it that our tasks are tremendous," Admiral Nimitz said. "It will go tougher as we go forward." The end is not yet in sight.

Meet Japs Effectively.

"I have just returned from the territory won by our Marines in the Solomons. I visited them at their forward positions on Guadacanal from which, with their traditional enterprise and courage, they are effectively meeting every force that the enemy has hurled at them.

"The Japs are continuing an ever intensified pressure with the view of recapturing Guadalcanal, first territory that has been taken from them in this war.

"Let me commend to you the splendid motto of the leader of the Marines in the Solomons, Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, who just after the initial assault told his men, 'God favors the bold and strong of heart.'

"Initially there may have been some question as to the skill and aptitude of our men for jungle warfare and the suitability of their equipment for the job in hand. Now, I am sure, even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task.

Effort Must Be Expanded.

"Our effort in the South Pacific must be constantly expanded in men, bases and materials as we go forward. Success in the great venture upon which we have embarked depends on the production and supply of necessary materials. We rely on the workers at home to keep up and increase the flow of these vital implements of war. Our men in the field and in the air and on the seas will know how to use them when they are put in their hands.

"Remember that the enemy also is fighting in areas far from his sources of supply. The major factor in driving the Jap out of the islands under his temporary control will be the severance of his lines of supply.

"Our submarines and planes are contributing heavily toward this end. Army, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft operating in close co-ordination will again have the responsibility of striking the first blows at the enemy's major concentrations. In addition, these criusers and destroyers have already struck punishing blows at the enemy and will strike heavier ones as the opportunity offers."

3 Navy Flyers Decorated.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Three American carrier-based dive-bomber pilots were decorated by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday for their second destructive attack on Japanese aircraft carriers. One of the carriers fell victim to their bombs during the battle of Midway, the other in the Solomon Islands.

The pilots, who now wear the Navy Cross and one Gold Star, the equivalent of a second Navy Cross award, are Lieut. Paul A. Holmberg of Brunswick, Mo.; Ensign Robert H. Benson of San Francisco and Ensign Philip Walker Cobb of Saginaw, Mich.

The three pilots were among thirty-four presented awards by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet for heroic deeds in actions from the Coral Sea to the Solomons. Half the heroes were airmen, and twenty-three of the awards were Navy Crosses.

Among those receiving the Navy Cross was Fireman Ernest R. Vista Lutten, N. Y., for heroic work during a ship fire.

Russians Retreat Inside Stalingrad

OCT 17 1942

Red Garrison Falls Back Again Under Pressure of Nazi Shock Troops.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 17—(AP) The Stalingrad garrison "withdrew from one of the city's settlements" yesterday under the pressure of thousands of "numerically superior" German shock troops who were supported by hundreds of tanks and planes in their furious new effort to split the Red army defenders.

A midnight communique announcing the third Russian withdrawal in two days emphasized the peril to the Volga river city now in its 54th day of siege, and the retreat apparently meant the Russians had abandoned the factory district of northern Stalingrad.

"In the Stalingrad area," the bulletin said, "our troops are repulsing furious attacks by numerically superior enemy forces. According to preliminary data during the day we destroyed 43 German tanks and annihilated about a regiment of enemy infantry.

"After stubborn fighting our units withdrew from one of the city's settlements."

The Russians said there was only "fighting of local significance" northwest of the city where a Red army offensive against the Nazis flank has been under way for weeks in an effort to ease the pressure on Stalingrad.

Two companies of Nazi infantry and 200 Rumanians were killed in that sector, and Red army artillery was reported to have destroyed five tanks, four mortars, 16 machineguns, two anti-tank guns and 28 enemy blockhouses.

Indecisive but heavy fighting continued also in the Mozdok sector of the mid-Caucasus where the Russians said they killed approximately 400 Germans and destroyed five tanks and an ammunition dump.

Moscow Front Active

On the only other fronts mentioned the communique said 600 enemy troops were slain on the front west of Moscow "by our artillery reconnaissance units and snipers," and the Germans also suffered "many dead" in an unsuccessful at-

tack on the northwestern, or Leningrad front.

The critical situation at Stalingrad was stressed in dispatches which said the Germans were driving close to the Volga river on the eastern side of the ruined city.

With their backs to the river, the Russians fought resolutely to check the Nazi spearheads after an early morning Red retreat through several streets of a workers' settlement.

The Russians reported that only superior numbers forced them back, but the critical turn in the 53rd day of sieze left the defenders with little room to maneuver in the skeleton ruins of the north part of the city.

The army newspaper Red Star, which never gave credence to the German suggestions that the siege of Stalingrad was about to be lifted, declared:

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Decisive Battle Rages

"The vile enemy aims to capture the city at any cost. The decisive battle for Stalingrad is going on."

Red Star has reported during the lull of several days that the Germans were concentrating new forces for a final bid for victory before the swiftly approaching winter.

In the Mozdok region of the Caucasus, German attacks were reported on a smaller scale, and Pravda said Russian counter attacks south of Mozdok had taken a heavy toll.

At the northern end of the front, Red Star said the Russians occupied two hills in Karelia, inflicting 300 casualties.

(Reuters reported from Zurich, Switzerland, that the Finnish commander, Baron Mannerheim, had sent a letter to Pope Pius XII broadcasting the possibility of a separate peace and suggesting that the Pope use his influence with the United States and Britain to obtain favorable terms. The letter was said to have stated that Finland "would soon be unable to continue its superhuman efforts." The report was wholly unconfirmed).

BACKS TO VOLGA

The critical situation at Stalingrad was emphasized in dispatches which said the Germans were driving close to the Volga River on the eastern side of the ruined city.

With their backs to the river, the Russians fought resolutely to check the Nazi spearheads after an early morning Red retreat through several streets of a workers' settlement.

(The German communique said an armored division had pushed through to the Volga, taking the northern part of a factory suburb containing the large Dzerzhinsky tractor works. Military spokesmen, however, were quoted by the Transocean agency as saying the Red Army "is continuing to fight as if nothing had happened."

FACTORIES CUT OFF

(The same spokesmen said two other great factories nearby, the Red October and Red Barricade, had been cut off, and that the Russians had made relief attacks to ease pressure on them.

(The German High Command claimed further encirclement and annihilation of Russians southeast of Novorossisk and the capture of mountain positions on the road to Tuapse.)

In devastated Stalingrad, the Russians fought back seven German attacks before giving ground, destroying 36 tanks and 16 planes, Thursday's battlefront dispatches said.

Northwest of the city, the Russian relief offensive dug deeper into the German left flank, "occupying more advantageous positions" and repulsing German counter-attacks, a Soviet communique said.

Moscow, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The defenders of Stalingrad retreated to new positions under cover of early morning darkness today and with their backs to the broad Volga were reported making a new and stubborn stand against a desperate German effort to hack a path to the river and victory.

Two infantry divisions paced by 100 tanks and supported by 500 planes formed the spearhead with which the Germans hoped at all cost to split Stalingrad's defenses.

The attackers already had penetrated dangerously into the Russian defenses on a one-mile-wide sector of the northern suburbs in this renewal of the offensive after days of stalemate, and the army newspaper, Red Star, said that "the vile enemy aims to capture the city at any cost."

[By German accounts the victory envisaged by the attackers—a broad salient to the river—had already been won. Official German reports said that the attackers had reached the Volga on a two-mile front after capturing the Dzerzhinsky tractor works Thursday morning.]

Russians Pressed Back.

The battle of Stalingrad, like the long struggle for Sevastopol in the Crimea, had already disrupted the Germans' offensive schedule.

Possession of a factory settlement was the immediate issue. Dispatches said the main struggle raged several kilometers deep within the settlement, with garrison forces pitted against the onslaughts of the two Nazi divisions. The Nazi Corps, plane-supported, was less than half the size of the offensive force used last week, but more men could scarcely be packed profitably into the narrow salient.

The Russians were pressed back at various points—the noon communique reported German seizure of several streets—and numerical superiority of the assault force was officially acknowledged. Little room was left for maneuvers on the west bank of the Volga there.

Rush to Beat Winter.

Some 30,000 German infantrymen, rested by the week-end lull which Berlin broadcasts had implied was a preliminary to the abandonment of shock operations for the season, clustered irregularly in the shelter of firing points. Hundreds were slain and more than three dozen of their tanks were knocked out of action in the repulse of seven attacks yesterday, the Red Army's High Command declared.

[Sixty words of this dispatch were deleted by censor.]

"Sixteen German planes were brought down by Soviet fighter planes and anti-aircraft gunners," it was announced.

Red Star said the new battle at Stalingrad developed Wednesday and "the coming winter is making the Germans hurry."

Nazi bombers, flying thirty or forty to a formation, loosed thousands of bombs upon the Red Army lines and concentrations back to the banks of the Volga. German artillery and mortars helped in the attempt to soften up the Soviet fortifications.

Russians Gain on Flanks.

Red Army batteries replied with a storm of shells and the attacking tanks were met at close range by anti-tank guns, hand grenades and flaming fuel bottles. Red Star estimated that forty-five tanks had been shattered in that first day, but replacements rumbled up and the Germans continued to advance.

The Berlin indication last week that infantry and engineers would be withdrawn from the battle of Stalingrad and that "the finishing touches" would be left to bombers and siege guns now appears to have been a ruse, but it failed to surprise the Russians.

At the same time the Soviet Information Bureau said that attacking Russian troops improved their positions in local fighting against Axis flanking forces both northwest and south of the Volga River city, Riven, and scarred in its fifty-third day of siege.

A Red Army detachment advanced somewhat northwest of Stalingrad and occupied more advantageous lines, the communique said, adding: "The Germans counter-attacked twice, but were hurled back."

Aerial scouts reported the Germans had erected a number of dummy fortifications in an attempt to bluff off attacks by the Russian relief army northwest of the city.

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In Other Sectors.

Artillery batteries and patrols were active in other sectors.

Russian defenses before the mountain passes and oil fields of the deep Caucasus were reported successfully maintained despite the threat of a new armor-tipped wedge pushed into one sector of the Mozdok area.

In one sector a German infantry battalion, supported by eight tanks, tried to capture a height, but it was forced to retreat to its initial positions after losing a company, a Russian communique stated.

Southeast of Novorrisk, where German and Rumanian forces have had rough treatment at the hands of the Red Army, the Russians were reported to have recaptured a hill from two Axis platoons.

On the northern front the Russians occupied two Karelian hills and inflicted about 300 casualties on the enemy, Red Star said.

A reconnaissance detachment operating on the Bryansk front southwest of Moscow was credited with killing about 300 Germans and capturing a gun recently.

Russians Just Fight On.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that German tanks and infantry had smashed through the Stalingrad defenses to the Volga and stormed a fiercely defended factory area, but military spokesmen declared that the Russian Army "is continuing to fight as if nothing had happened."

A Transocean report quoted these spokesmen as saying that the Russians had made relief attacks to ease the German pressure on two other great factories, Red October and Red Barricade, which were described as cut off but not yet taken.

Captured in the stubborn house-to-house fighting was the big Dzerzhinsky tractor factory, the communique reported.

DNB said yesterday that the tractor factory had been stormed yesterday morning, and that German troops had driven through to the Volga on a two-mile front.

The High Command reported these developments in the Caucasus:

"Operations southeast of Novorossisk once more led to encirclement and annihilation of enemy forces. In the direction of Tuapse German troops stormed new mountain positions which are of special importance for continuation of the attack."

Of the Stalingrad fight it said:

"In Stalingrad, one Panzer division in a daring night attack pushed through to the Volga and then in co-operation with infantry formations took, in stubborn house and street fights, the northern part of a factory suburb with the large Dzerzhinsky tractor works."

Hungarian troops on the Don River front were said to have repulsed Russian attempts to cross the river.

The communique said that German planes attacked the remaining Red Army defense positions at Stalingrad, and communications behind the Russian lines along the central front. DNB said dive bombers smashed heavily yesterday at rail lines along the Volga to Astrakhan.

"On the Murmansk front," the High Command said, "Alpine troops, partly in a counter-thrust, repelled several enemy attacks, inflicting losses upon the opponent, who retreated to the positions from which he started."

NAZIS CLAIM FACTORY AREA

Push Through to Volga Reported Despite Fierce Defense

The German High Command said yesterday that Nazi tanks and infantry had smashed through Stalingrad's defenses to the Volga and stormed a fiercely defended factory area, but military spokesmen declared the Red Army "is continuing to fight as if nothing had happened."

A Transocean broadcast recorded by The Associated Press quoted these sources as saying the Russians had made relief attacks to ease the German pressure on two other great factories, Red October and Red Barricade, which were described as cut off but not yet taken.

Captured in the stubborn house-to-house fighting was the big Dzherzhinsky tractor factory, the communiqué reported. The D. N. B. agency said on Thursday that the tractor factory had been stormed that morning and that German troops had driven through to the Volga on a two-mile front.

Operations southeast of Novorossisk in the Caucasus led to the encirclement and annihilation of Soviet forces, the communiqué said. In the direction of Tuapse German troops stormed new mountain positions, it added.

Hungarian troops on the Don River front were said to have repulsed Russian attempts to cross the river. D. N. B. said dive bombers smashed heavily at rail lines along the Volga to Astrakhan.

On the Murmansk front, the High Command said, Alpine troops, partly in a counter-thrust, repelled several Russian attacks, forcing the attackers back to the positions from which they started.

FAILURE TO ATTACK HIT BY LONDON REDS

Communists Accuse Churchill of Delay in Opening Second Front

OCT 17 1942

LONDON, Oct. 16. — (AP) The British Communist party demanded a reorganization today of the Churchill government, accusing it of failing to use the full strength of the British and American armies to strike Hitler from the west."

The demand coincided with a declaration by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin that the Allies were ready for the "crucial moment of the war" which he said was now opening.

Bevin condemned the leftist "tendency to minimize" the British war effort in his speech to the National conference of Transport and general workers union of which he is secretary. The union has millions of members.

Communists Dissatisfied

The vocal but small Communist party of Britain, on the other hand, expressed its dissatisfaction of Britain's "failure to fulfill its promises and pledges" for a second front. The wording of the central committee's pronouncement was reminiscent of that used by Premier Stalin of Russia in a letter to the Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, asking Russia's allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

Bevin declared the Allies "have their program and their strategy" and that Britain knows what contribution it can make—where and when.

The Communist statement appealed for a labor movement campaign for a "reconstructed government of nationality unity which will mobilize the total resources of Britain for victory."

"We cannot sit back in the hope that the Soviet and the peoples of Europe can continue to shoulder the brunt of the struggle against Hitler," the statement said.

Later, the delegates to the Transport and General Workers union conference passed a resolution saying that they "regret the delay in opening combined offensive operations against the Fascist forces."

"We therefore call upon the British government to proceed as soon as possible with their launching of an Allied offensive in Europe to which we stand pledged," the resolution said. "The fate of Britain and the United Nations depend on the battles which are being fought today."

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VICHY AIR OFFICER KILLED IN COMBAT OVER WEST AFRICA

OCT 17 1942

German Radio Reports 'Fighting Activities' Have Started at Dakar.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17. — (AP) The Vichy radio announced last night that a French naval air officer was killed in combat over west Africa last Sunday, and the Germans prefaced their broadcast of this news with a statement saying "Fighting activities have started over Dakar."

Captain Dailliere, described as a flight officer stationed at the strategic base of Dakar, died in an aerial engagement, and while neither Vichy nor Berlin identified his opponent, their meaning was clear—that a member of the United Nations had shot down the Vichy airman.

Fighting French and British military sources here said "no comment" on the report.

For weeks now the Germans have been warning of an impending Allied attack on Dakar, possibly with the hope of gaining concessions for themselves in Africa, and also no doubt through genuine fear of a possible Allied second front in that area.

Captain Dailliere "fell in African skies in defense of the French empire and of French unity," the Vichy radio said in quoting Vice-Admiral G. A. J. P. Auphand, secretary of state for the navy in the Laval cabinet.

The captain commanded the submarine depot ship Jules Verne before transferring to the air force.

Axis broadcasts in the past few weeks reported the landing of United States troops on the French west African coast, as well as the area below it.

One of these German-inspired reports said that both American and British troops were concentrated on the frontier of British Gambia, which is barely a 100 miles south of Dakar.

American troops also were said by the Nazis to be disembarking in the Belgian Congo and British Nigeria.

Antonio Tovar, a Spanish Falangist leader, took up this theme several days ago by saying that U. S. troops were in Equatorial Africa, and warning Vichy that it must be ready to protect northwest Africa from "a new and tremendous imperialism."

Contributing to this Axis pressure on the Laval government the Algiers radio was quoted by Reuters as saying last night that Germany had presented France with these two conditions for restoration to a "pre-war positions:"

"She must help protect Europe by defending Africa to prevent it falling into Anglo-Saxon hands.

"She must supply workers to the Nazi war industry."

Cologne Bombarded By Hundreds of British Planes

OCT 17 1942

Biggest Bombs Are Used By Great RAF Fleet; 18 Aircraft Missing

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Britain's biggest bombs fell in crushing weight on Cologne last night from a raiding force of hundreds of great four-motored bombers after the RAF virtually had ignored the blackened Rhineland city in the four and a half months since it was made the target of history's first thousand-plane raid.

The industrial Rhineland—Germany's "bomb alley"—was the general target of the assault, probably one of the largest against the Nazi homeland in weeks.

Cologne apparently was the focus of the assault which, the German radio said, hit widely scattered centers.

18 British Planes Lost.

The British reported losing 18 planes in the night attack and the Germans put British losses at 22.

"Block busters"—the RAF's devastating two-ton bombs—were dropped on carefully selected targets in the whole area and some of the biggest were saved for Cologne, attacked for the 116th recorded time and the first since a great area of it was pulverized by an air force of 1,130 planes on the night of May 30.

The crews of four Canadian squadrons in the attack said great fires were visible long distances from Cologne and that the glow from the burning city could be seen on the homeward flight within 20 miles of the Netherlands coast.

Defense fire was relatively light and only a few searchlights were in action when the early arrivals reached their goal. Later planes encountered heavier ground fire and night fighter planes.

The gunner of one RCAF plane was Flight Sergt. L. E. Thomas of Richmond, Va.

(The Berlin radio said an air alarm was sounded in Zurich last night and lasted 47 minutes.)

Last night's raid as indicated by the announced losses was on a smaller scale, however, perhaps by a force of 360 to 400 planes.

The R. A. F.'s attack last night marked the seventh night operation against targets in Germany this month.

Meanwhile, machine-gun bullets from two low-sweeping German raiders which raked a school playground injured four children in a town on the southwest coast of England today. A cannon shell struck the Vicarage garden wall but little damage was done in the village.

The Norwegian Government-in-Exile said today it had received a report that seventy Germans were killed by the R. A. F. raid September 29 on Oslo during a meeting of pro-Nazi Premier Vidkun Quisling's party.

Fire in Trondheim Said to Have Put U-boat Yard Out of Operation.

500 SERBS REPORTED KILLED

Occupation Forces Increased in Yugoslavia as Nazis Seek to Put Down Rebellion

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—A Moscow broadcast, heard here by Reuters, said today that a big fire had put the Nazi submarine-building yards at Trondheim, on Norway's Atlantic Coast, out of operation for a long time.

The Russian radio said that Josef Terboven, Nazi commissioner for Norway, had visited the scene of the trouble in Trondheim and then had flown to Berlin, and that a high member of Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo had arrived in Oslo.

The Quisling regime has confined more than 1,100 clergymen of the official Norwegian Church to their residences and replaced members of parish councils with Quisling followers, official Norwegian quarters declared here today.

Quisling Eyes Property.

They said the move was the boldest attempt yet to take over all church property.

The clergymen were said to have declined to recognize the Quisling regime as the official government and held to that stand for weeks despit threats.

Norwegian informants here said: "In an effort to keep the churches open, Quisling is ordaining hundreds of unqualified laymen to fill the pulpits of 750 churches."

Balkan informants said today that the Germans had executed about 500 Serbs charged with participation in a new insurrection against the Nazi conquerors of Yugoslavia and that occupation forces recently have been increased in the turbulent country.

These sources, who insisted on anonymity, said they had been informed that the Germans discovered the supposed plot early this month and that the chief of the Nazi forces in Serbia, Gen. Bader, set up special courts to try the patriots.

Quotes Nazi Statement.

All who were accused were convicted and shot, one informant said. He quoted this communique, issued by the German commander and published in the Serb newspaper Novo Vreme:

"Last night large numbers of persons were arrested in Belgrade. They were implicated in a widespread insurrectionary movement which was in preparation. If the designs of the plotters had been carried out the Serb people would have suffered severe shock and misery."

The reported reinforcements for the Axis occupation forces were attributed by official Yugoslav spokesmen to the failure of Dr. Ante Pavelic, the puppet chief of state, to pacify the Yugoslavs.

These sources reiterated reports of the arrest of Dr. Vladimir Macek, Croat Peasant party leader. They said Mr. Macek had been placed under German Blackshirt guard as the aftermath of a revolt by several thousand members of his party against the Pavelic regime.

OCT 17 1942

Dutch Thwart Nazis.

In an effort to solve transport problems caused by British air attacks the Germans appealed to Dutch canal workers to speed up the barges, but the Dutch have not responded, the British radio reported today in a broadcast, heard by the CBS.

"The canals are frequently jammed," the broadcast said.

Other Balkan sources said anti-Axis feeling was spreading also in Rumania because of the transfer to the Russian front of several additional divisions which, they said, Rumania previously had been promised that she could keep at home to guard the country's frontiers.

Vichy Radio Reveals Munitions Fell Within Unoccupied Territory—Troops Called to Quell Disorders in Lyons Area.

By Associated Press.

OCT 17 1942

CBS reported hearing the Vichy radio broadcast a Laval government statement today that arms and explosives had been dropped by parachute in French territory.

The statement was issued following a session of the Vichy Cabinet. CBS quoted it as follows:

"At the proposal of (Joseph) Barthelemy, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, the Cabinet decided to hand over to the State tribunal all authors or accomplices of acts which constitute a grave attack against the interior security of the State and were committed when arms and explosives were dropped by parachute in French territory."

STRIKES, VIOLENCE SWEEP FRANCE IN REVOLT BY LABOR

OCT 17 1942

Crops Set Afire, Wheat Warehouses Burned by Workers.

ARMED CLASH REPORTED

Government Warns Against Retaining Guns Dropped by Parachute.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—(AP) A wave of disorder and bloodshed was reported in unoccupied France tonight as Frenchmen, goaded into revolt by Pierre Laval's efforts to drive them into labor for Germany, challenged the measures of the government with strikes and violence.

Indicating a suspicion of Allied aid to the dissidents, the government broadcast a warning against retaining and using arms or munitions dropped by parachute.

Such persons would be tried by the special state tribunal created to deal out summary punishment in cases of sabotage and subversive activity, the broadcast said.

Set Fire to Crops

Paris and Vichy reports told of Frenchmen, hunger-driven as they are, setting fire to crops and burning wheat warehouses in order to express their desperate disagreement with the government. One warehouse burned was at Perpignan.

Axis-inspired dispatches said a strike at Lyon, where the trouble centered, had ended, but private advices indicated that resentment was deep-seated and that the lull probably was only temporary.

One indication that Laval might be slipping was seen in a report from Axis political circles at Vichy that Pierre Cathala was considered a likely prospect to head the Interior ministry—one of the posts Laval now handles.

(A Vichy broadcast, heard in London, said Laval had declared he would not tolerate "any attempt to interfere with public order." The Berlin radio said he held a cabinet meeting to consider the exchange of French workers for war prisoners and the British-American "menace to French colonies, especially French West Africa and Jibuti.)

The most detailed stores of disorder were received in dispatches

to the Swiss press.

Armed Forces Called Out

One account reported that bombs had been thrown and that armed forces called out by the Vichy regime had intervened with guns and grenades to quell some of the more serious outbreaks. Railway stations and other strategic points were said to have been occupied by troops.

Officials of the Laval government were represented by Vichy sources as minimizing the extent of the disorders and insisting that it was not yet known that bloodshed had occurred.

A report to the Tribune de Lausanne mentioned Lyon, a city of 570,000 population, and the smaller nearby towns of Chambery and Annecy as trouble spots. It said that although details were lacking "it is known that violent outbreaks occurred and that public forces had to intervene and that blood flowed."

Lyon, a railway and manufacturing center, has become a hotbed of unrest in recent weeks. Chambery and Annecy, lie 55 miles and 60 miles to the east northeast on main railways linking the main line through Lyon with Switzerland and Italy.

Rail Traffic Halted

Rail traffic was said to have been tied up at Chambery when workers refused to move trains and trouble was reported also in rail yards at Lyon. At Annecy women paraded with placards reading: "We will not let our husbands go to Germany."

One account said that 10,000 workers went on strike at Lyon yesterday and that at Amberieu, in the Ain department, there were "grave incidents."

A reliable informant said there were disorders in both occupied and unoccupied France. At Saint Etienne women and children lay upon tracks, blocking a train bearing their husbands and fathers to Germany.

The Swiss telegraph agency reported that a strike started in Lyon rail yards when 38 workers were tagged for work in Germany. Although strikes and lockouts legally are forbidden in France, it said "cessation of work" had spread to the environs of Lyon, including notably Cullins, Villeurbanne, Venissieux, Grenoble and Le Teil.

French anger, smouldering for some time, was reported to have flared into violence when police posted in factories lists of workers who were "requested" to go to Germany.

French Resist Laval

The Tribune de Lausanne said that while political developments in France were clouded, one thing was certain: "Feeling among Frenchmen is very high; the Laval government's attempts to provide Germany with manpower are confronted with tenacious resistance."

It was more and more evident, the newspaper said, that this "temporary exile" was meeting with strong opposition from workers "especially those of the extreme left whose Communist sympathies are notorious and who are unable to resign themselves to turning out cannon beyond the Rhine for use against the Red army."

Laval, the Tribune added, is placed in the difficult position of finding 150,000 skilled workers for Hitler right away or else see the Nazis come in and introduce requisitioning of manpower.

So far Laval's high-pressure recruiting campaign has netted less than 17,000 volunteers. The slow response was said to have prompted the Germans to give him until Oct. 15 to meet their demands, but the Vichy regime was said to have got the deadline extended for several weeks.

OCT 17 1942

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—Violent disorders have broken out in the unoccupied zone of France as the Nazis increased their pressure to get French workers to go to Germany, dispatches to the Swiss press reported today.

Lyon, Chambery and Annecy were mentioned as trouble centers in a dispatch to the Tribune de Lausanne, which said that, while details were lacking, it "is known that violent outbreaks occurred and that public forces (whether police, gendarmes or army units was not specified) had to intervene, and that blood flowed."

This dispatch said there were unconfirmed reports "that bombs were thrown, that the public forces had used weapons, chiefly hand grenades, that railway stations and other strategic points were occupied by troops."

Vichy Minimizes Disorders.

Vichy sources, however, said officials of the Laval government were minimizing the extent of the disorders and insisting that it was not yet known that bloodshed had occurred.

The outbreaks were said to have started when the Nazis posted in factories lists of workers who were asked to go to Germany. It was said they were not actually requisitioned, as has been done in Germany, but were asked to "volunteer."

At Chambery, the reports said, the railway line was tied up as workers refused to move trains.

trouble was reported also in the Lyon railway yards, while at Annecy women paraded with placards declaring, "We will not let our husbands go to Germany."

(DNB, in a dispatch datelined Vichy, reported that the French Ministerial Council met this morning under the presidency of Chief of State Petain. It may have dealt with the disorders.)

Lyon Center of Dissidence.

The Lyon area in recent weeks had become a center of dissidence within the unoccupied zone of France. It is there that the long-time mayor and former president of the Chamber of Deputies, Edouard Herriot, has been placed under "home detention" as a result of his declarations against Vichy collaborationists.

The British radio said in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS that the Lyon trouble had been brought to a head by a letter "which every factory manager in occupied France received the other day," evidently following Premier Laval's pledges of greater industrial collaboration with Germany.

"The letter bluntly ordered every manager to send a certain portion of his workers to Germany," BBC said. "On hearing about this, the workers went on strike."

PEOPLE IN FRANCE FAVOR RESISTANCE, SAYS ANDRE PHILIP

Official Who Fled to Britain Reports Great Opposition to Laval.

OCT 17 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(AP) Andre Philip, commissioner for the interior and labor on the French national committee who escaped to London from France only two months ago, declared here today that all of the people in occupied France and 90 per cent in the unoccupied zones "are against the Vichy regime and favor resistance."

Philip, just arrived in this country to advance the cause of General deGaulle, head of the Free French movement, told a press conference that resistance in France to the Laval Nazi Collaborationist regime was growing steadily, due mostly to the success of the British radio in reaching thousands of Frenchmen.

Philip said the underground forces in France were organizing for the day when the United Nations forces invade Europe and were prepared to attack their conquerors in the occupied zone and to start an insurrection against the Vichy regime the moment the time was ripe.

"We believe," he said, "that at the time of the Allied landing in France, General deGaulle alone will have sufficient prestige to prevent the slaughtering of the people who have collaborated with the Germans or the Vichy government."

Philip said that some villages were making lists of from 20 to 50 people each to kill on the day of liberation.

This must be avoided, he said, adding that deGaulle could prevent such violence by speaking to the people on the first day of liberation and telling them that all collaborators would be punished but by due process of law.

500 Serbs Put To Death, Report

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 16—Balkan sources said today that the Germans had executed about 500 Serbs charged with participation in a new insurrection against the Nazi conquerors of Yugoslavia and that occupation forces recently have been increased in the turbulent country.

These sources, who insisted on anonymity, said they had been informed that the Germans discovered the supposed plot early this month and that the chief of the Nazi forces in Serbia, General Bader, set up special courts to try the patriots.

All Of Accused Shot

All who were accused were convicted and shot, one informant said. He quoted this communique, issued by the German commander and published in the Serb newspaper *Novo Vreme*:

"Last night large numbers of persons were arrested in Belgrade. They were implicated in a widespread insurrectionary movement which was in preparation. If the designs of the plotters had been carried out, the Serb people would have suffered severe shock and misery."

Dr. Pavelic Blamed

The reported reinforcements for the Axis occupation forces were attributed by official Yugoslav spokesmen to the failure of Dr. Ante Pavelic, the puppet chief of state, to pacify the Yugoslavs.

These sources reiterated reports of the arrest of Dr. Vladimir Macek, Croat Peasant party leader. They said Macek had been placed under German Blackshirt guard as the aftermath of a revolt by several thousand members of his party against the Pavelic regime.

Bucharest Mayor Called Suicide.

Berne, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Bucharest reported today that Gen. Foresco, Mayor of Bucharest, killed himself last night. No details were given.

SWISS TO HARBOR CHILD WAR VICTIMS

OCT 17 1942

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Switzerland, which is the home of the International Red Cross, will be a haven for vacations of three months' duration for thousands of needy children from countries at war.

It is expected that every three months about 10,000 children will enter the country, mostly from adjoining France, Marc Peter, former Swiss Minister and now International Red Cross delegate to the United States, said today in disclosing the plan, which is approved by the Swiss Federal Government.

The project, the aim of which is to build up the children physically, has the sponsorship of the Swiss Red Cross, and has been aided by gifts from other organizations and by thousands of Swiss families who have volunteered to care for the youngsters during their three-months' stay, Mr. Peter said.

He explained that Switzerland has great difficulties in importing food and that this necessitates very strict food rationing, but that in spite of this many families are eager to help the starving children of war-torn Europe. "Indeed, there are more Swiss families ready to care for the children than there are children arriving in Switzerland," said Mr. Peter.

The children selected, he explained, must be victims of war conditions, and will be chosen from among those who are in poor health, whose fathers are prisoners of war, who are orphans, whose mothers are unable to take care of them, or who live in regions subject to bombardment.

BRITISH SINK 3 AXIS VESSELS

OCT 17 1942

Submarines Torpedo Supply Ships in Mediterranean.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Two British submarines have sunk three Axis supply ships and damaged four others in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

This disclosure, coupled with the Axis aerial siege of Malta, strengthened Allied suspicions that the attacks on Britain's island air base athwart the supply route from Europe to North Africa were to cover new shipments of reinforcements and material for enemy armies in Egypt.

The Admiralty communique located at least one of the sinkings off the coast of Libya and described all as results of operations against enemy sea communications. Another torpedoed enemy supply ship, it said, was hit after she had been bombed by the Royal Air Force and had gone aground on the South Italian coast.

OCT 17 1942

Fortress Crew Shot Down Into Channel Seeks Revenge

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U. S. AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 16.—(AP) The crew of a flying fortress which was riddled with bullets in a desperate fight with Reichsmarshal Goering's famed yellow nose squadron during the big raid on the Lille area a week ago and crashed at more than 100 miles an hour in the English channel joined in this declaration today:

"All we want is another plane . . . We've got a score to settle with those guys. . ."

45 Minutes in Water

The ten men had only one good dinghy and they spent 45 minutes in the icy waters before being rescued.

The pilot, 25-year-old former North Dakota Teachers' College football player, rescued the co-pilot who was nearly sucked under the plane, and kept afloat a gunner who couldn't swim. He is Lieutenant Donald H. Swenson of Carpio, N. D.

The other crewmen are Lieutenants Fred H. Bidelspack of Waco, Tex., co-pilot; Morton K. Horster of Kendalia, Tex., navigator; Alexander G. Cockersole of Belzoni, Miss., bombardier; Sgt. Joseph F. Schwaller of Jefferson City, Mo., top turret gunner; Sgt. Charles L. Irwin, Jr., of Jeannette, Pa., tail gunner; Sgt. Frank L. Lears of Belleville, Ill., radio operator-gunner; Sgt. Miller O. Brock of Columbus, Ga., ball turret gunner; Sgt. Forest W. Bertsch of Sidney, O., waist gunner; and Sgt. Glen Dyer of Centerville, S. D., engineer.

The plane was attacked on all sides by the yellow-nosed fighters. Two motors were shot up and a third was crippled. Losing altitude on the lone good motor and being left farther and farther behind by the rest of the American formation at each moment, the fortress battled its way out of the German fighter screen and reached the channel.

There Swenson gave orders to prepare to jump. The crew members donned parachutes, so the official report went, and stayed at their posts while the fortress dropped from 22,000 to 5,000 feet. The parachutes were never used but their life belts came in handy.

The story was filled out by the young airmen around their breakfast table. Some of them had black eyes and slight cuts plastered with

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tape, mementoes of the controlled crash into the channel.

Shed Flying Suits

"We knew we were going to have to land in the water," Swenson said, "so we took off our heavy flying suits."

The windshield around the cockpit kept fogging and the only way Swenson could see was to keep a small spot cleared by hand. Despite this handicap the plane alighted perfectly—tail down.

"The cockpit went under and it looked like we were completely submerged for a moment," Swenson related. "The crew was thrown around like tenpins."

Sgt. Schwaller, who had a black eye, put in:

"I thought we would never quit sinking, water came in everywhere."

Swenson resumed:

"The co-pilot (Bidelspack) and I scrambled through the windshield. I got on a wing but he slipped and fell and was being dragged under the plane, but I managed to grab him and pull him up."

The rest of the crew crawled out and the plane sank in 90 seconds. When they tried to inflate the collapsible dinghies they found that one was bullet-punctured and virtually useless. Three men got into the good one and the rest jumped into the water. Waves were running 10 feet high.

Gunner Brock's lifebelt wouldn't work and he couldn't swim, so Swenson supported him while Co-Pilot Bidelspack clung half to Swenson and half to the damaged dinghy. The rest of the crew paddled close by in their "Mae West" lifebelts.

For 45 minutes, until the arrival of a lifeboat summoned by ever-watchful Spitfires, Swenson kept the crew together and guarded Brock and Bidelspack. Although all the men were often submerged not one caught so much as a cold.

better known in the R.A.F. as "Screwball" and "Buzzy."

Already his name is mentioned with those of Douglas Bader, the legless Canadian pilot now imprisoned in Germany, and the famous Paddy Finucane, the Irish ace who became a legend in Britain before a chance shot downed him off the coast of France.

Buerling shot down three Axis planes Wednesday over Malta before he bailed out of his riddled plane, duplicating the toll he took Monday. All but two of his victories have been scored over Malta where he has been fighting since June.

The British for some unexplained reason nicknamed him "Screwball" and the stories about his methods, philosophy and fighting fame are springing up on all sides.

He never finished high school and thus was ineligible for a commission in the Canadian air force. He worked his way to England on a catieboat and entered the R. A. F.

Last month when his group captain told Buerling he was to receive a commission, the ace replied:

"I'm not material fora commission, sir."

"You're going to get it all the same," was the reply.

He became Pilot Officer Buerling soon afterwards.

A Canadian pilot who has fought besides Buerling ever since he went to Malta described him thus:

"George is the most untidy R. A. F. pilot I have ever seen. His hair looks as if it was never brushed and he is careless about his clothes. In fact he is careless about everything but flying. But gee, what a flier!"

The citation on his DFC read:

"His determination and will to win have won the admiration of his colleauges. This officer has set an example in keeping with the highest traditions of the R. A. F."

Young Canadian Ace Awarded Flying Cross for 29 Victories

OCT 17 1942

Cairo, Oct. 16 (AP) An easy-going young Canadian with tousled hair officially became top man in the air defenses of Malta today, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross for shooting down 29 Axis planes.

He is 20-year-old George Buerling of Verdun, Quebec, but he is

R.A.F. Sets Up Air Bases Along West African Coast

OCT 17 1942

Lockheed-Hudsons Patrol Ocean on U-Boat Hunt, Guard Shipping Lanes.

By JOE MORTON

SOMEWHERE IN WEST AFRICA—(Delayed)—(AP) The tremendously expanded R.A.F., busy in combat on half a dozen fronts, has beaten the enemy to west Africa.

Its feet are firmly planted. It has taken up the job of standing guard over thousands of miles of exposed coastline and keeping a watchful eye on Dakar and other Vichy French outposts.

Discussion of places and dates is taboo for reasons of military security. I am permitted to say, nevertheless, that I have ridden with its bomber patrols, criss-crossing coastal waters for sign of submarine activity, scouring the tiny bays and inlets for ships that shouldn't be there, and flying far at sea to pick up and escort convoys laden with precious cargo for Allied forces in other parts of the world.

Many Bases Built

I also have visited its bases, mushrooming at out-of-the-way places where only a handful of natives dwelt less than a year ago. I have eaten at its officers' messes and spent evenings drinking beer in the billets of its flying sergeants. I can report that these deadly serious young men, most in their early twenties but already tested in combat, realize they have a big job to do in west Africa and are setting out quietly and methodically to do it.

Because vital shipping lanes round Africa's great western bulge, interests of nearly all the United Nations are being safeguarded by these lads. But they are rendering particular yoeman service as eyes and ears of the United States Army, which has its feet firmly planted in west Africa, too.

Partially because of this, the R. A.F.'s West African command is drawing on Yankee personnel to fill important assignments. And it is sending droves into the skies in American - made, combat - proven planes.

First American in R.A.F.

At one flourishing base, strategically situated near an important harbor, I ran into Flying Officer Preston B. Jarboe of San Antonio, Tex., who told me he believed himself the first man to leave America to join the R.A.F. in this war.

Among fellow officers this tall, garrulous Texan is known as a "mechanical genius"—a man who could build a warplane from a pile of tin cans if need be. Entrusted to him is the maintenance of hundreds of twin-engined Lockheed-Hudson attack bombers, deadly efficient aircraft which British flyers are delighted to have around.

Flying Officer Jarboe, his buddies told me, previously was a gunner who gave Nazi shipping particular hell along the coast of Norway. They joshed him one day about an unusually severe strafing operation and have not forgotten his reply:

"I didn't come over here to shake hands with these guys."

It was my good fortune, too, to meet up with 22-year-old Flying Sergeant Douglas J. "Jack" Parker whose home is at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, England, but who was reared in Detroit.

Search Ocean for U-Boats

Jack took me on several patrols in his Lockheed-Hudson, clearing a space at his side so I would have a good observation post as we scoured the coastline and zig-zagged over prescribed ocean areas for submarines.

Occasionally he nosed her over in a practice dive and I would hold on for dear life as the rat-a-tat-tat of his machine guns crackled in my ears and acrid gunpowder fumes rolled back in my face.

It wasn't our luck to encounter the enemy on any of these trips, and Jack, used to working a nightly 12-hour patrol outside Brest harbor, was finding his assignment a bit short on excitement.

"But you never can tell when the Jerry will bob up," he told me hopefully, "and he's awfully good hunting when you find him."

Another typical Yankee I encountered doing a good job for the R.A.F. was Pilot Officer Seth T.

British Troops Continue Madagascar Occupation

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—British troops, continuing their occupation of Madagascar, yesterday captured Ambositra, 142 miles south of Tananarive, the island capital, an army communique announced today.

"This advance," the bulletin said, "met with the usual number of road blocks and demolitions, but little opposition was offered by French forces until our column was nearing Ambositra."

Stiff fighting then developed, the bulletin said, before British troops overran the main prepared defense position 4 miles north of the town. Approximately 142 troops were reported captured in the action.

R. A. F. Gets 14 at Malta.

Cairo, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The defenders of Malta shot down fourteen Axis planes in daylight yesterday as the enemy continued to batter at that island stronghold in the central Mediterranean, a British communique announced today. Four Spitfires were reported lost. The action brought the total of enemy planes destroyed over Malta since Sunday to ninety-five.

The communique said still another German Junkers plane was shot down into the sea south of Crete, and acknowledged the loss of two more British aircraft over the Egyptian front.

British aerial activities in this zone included attacks on Axis transport columns by fighter bombers yesterday and raids the previous night by medium bombers on Tobruk, Sidi Haneish and Salum.

Operations on the Egyptian land front were reported limited to patrol activity.

Axis Minimizes Damage.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that a new Allied air attack upon Tobruk yesterday had caused no damage and that the anti-aircraft defenses brought down one plane.

Axis air attacks against British airdromes on Malta were continuing. The High Command said eight British planes were shot down over the island yesterday.

A. E. F. IN EGYPT CAUSING DEEP AXIS ANXIETY

OCT 17 1942

German Fear of Great New Offensive in Africa Is Revealed by Radio.

MAY EXPLAIN MALTA DRIVE

Island Defenders Knock Down 14 More Enemy Planes for a Five-day Total of 97.

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Axis radios reported uneasily today that a new Allied offensive was being prepared in Egypt in which American troops would play a big role, thus explaining in part the furious air assaults on Malta which have cost the Axis ninety - seven planes in the first five days of this week. Malta's swarm of Spitfires shot down fourteen more Axis attackers on Thursday, and two submarines of the Mediterranean fleet, it was revealed today, sank three enemy supply ships and damaged four others.

Royal Air Force fighters and bombers meanwhile attacked enemy supply columns moving to the Alamein front, eighty miles from Alexandria, and the bases at Tobruk, Salum and Sidi Haneish.

The intensive assaults on Malta began on Sunday with all the appearance of a defensive screen for the German sea trains carrying reinforcements and supplies to the desert forces of Marshal Rommel. The successful submarine attacks seemed to bear out this view.

Alarmed by Smuts's Visit.

The German-controlled Paris radio, however, was heard speculating today that the visit to London of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, the South African Premier, was connected with Allied plans to open a new offensive in North Africa in the early future.

The uneasy lull in Egypt continued, but there were indications that Rommel was still receiving reinforcements by air. A British communique today reported that a Junkers-52 troop carrier was destroyed south of Crete.

Bomb-carrying Messerschmitts were used mainly against Malta yesterday in waves of up to sixty planes, but the defenders intercepted most of them well out at sea. The bag of fourteen included five Junkers-88's, seven Messerschmitt-109's and two Macchi-202's. Numerous others were damaged severely in the five raids in which the British lost but four planes and only one pilot.

French Canadian Ace.

The London newspapers were hailing 20-year-old Pilot Officer George Buerling of Verdun, Que., as top man in the air at Malta and classing his exploits with those of Douglas Bader, the legless R. A. F. fighting pilot who is now a prisoner in Germany, and of the late Paddy Finucane, Irish ave of the R. A. F. Twice since the start of the new Axis onslaught against Malta Pilot Officer Buerling has been credited with knocking down three enemy planes in a day, raising his total to twenty-nine.

Axis concern over the possibility of new British stabs from deep in the desert at Rommel's rear, and his lines of communica-

tion, was indicated by an announcement that a German reconnaissance plane was forced down in the Kufra Oasis, 500 miles south of the Mediteranean coast. Kufra is the base from which, the Italians said, desert forces raided Bengasi, Barce and Gialo Oasis in mid-September.

At least one of the British submarines' victims was sunk off the coast of Libya, and the announcement described the operations as directed "against enemy sea communications." Another supply ship was torpedoed after it ran aground in the south of Italy under an R. A. F. attack.

WAVELL PREPARES ALLIED TROOPS FOR DRIVE INTO BURMA

OCT 17 1942

Extensive Reconnaissance Pushed, Forces Strengthened for Attack.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16— (AP)—Extensive reconnaissance into Burma and the strengthening of Allied forces trained in "traveling light and living on the country," heightened speculation here tonight on the prospects of a United Nations offensive to drive the Japanese out of Burma.

The belief that some major operation is pending was heightened by the return of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander in chief of India, from a tour of inspection which took him across the Burma frontier.

The general appeared satisfied with what he had seen, and a spokesman said his journey "was a practical illustration of his re- tion of Burma is now foremost in Burma and reopen the all - im- his mind."

Weather Now Favorable

A favorable turn of the weather and the strengthening of Allied air forces along the northeast frontier were other factors leading to a belief that an effort to clean up Burma and reopen the All- important Burma road of supply to China would not be long delayed.

The monsoon rains are ending and the season best suited for campaigning is at hand.

United Nations forces have made good use of the monsoon period. They have gone through rigorous training with light, highly mobile equipment.

Japs Strengthen Positions

The Japanese also have been utilizing the lull to strengthen their positions. But the British are counting on factors which were absent when Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and the Chinese and American forces under Gen. Joseph Stilwell withdrew from Burma last May.

The United Nations air force cooperating with Gen. Wavell's army is far greater than it was last spring and includes many Flying Fortresses which have proven their effectiveness in picking off small jungle targets in the daytime. Another advantage is a thorough understanding of the territory. Scouting parties for many weeks have been penetrating far past Japanese advanced posts and have brought back valuable data.

In addition, there have been indications that heavy losses have been inflicted by United States submarines on Japanese shipping lanes to Burma greatly increasing the enemy's difficulties in moving supplies and troops.

By Preston Grover

[Associated Press Correspondent]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 16—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of India, returned today from a reconnaissance of the northeast frontier under circumstances accepted here as heralding possible action to retake Burma from the Japanese.

A brief formal communique issued here said:

"His excellency the commander in chief has returned to headquarters in New Delhi after a four-day inspection of forward positions on the northeast frontier. During the visit General Wavell crossed the Burma frontier."

Attack Hinted

Reliable but unofficial sources inlicated that Wavell gave a suggestion that an attack upon Burma could be expected.

A spokesman amplified this.

"General Wavell's activities," he said, "were a practical illustration of his recent statement that reoccupation of Burma is now foremost in his mind."

This information, dovetailed with President Roosevelt's hint in his speech this week that the Allies could expect to begin hitting back soon.

Burma is one of the few land fronts where the Allies can hit the Axis directly and at the same time reopen the most accessible supply route to China.

Flying Weather Back

British and American forces in India are restless. The soggy monsoon season has ended; good flying weather is at hand again.

Travel is possible over Burma trails for the first time since Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's British Army and the Chinese and American staff under Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell straggled out ahead of the Japanese last May.

Air reconnaissance has been intensified on both sides recently.

Stilwell Remark Recalled

Stilwell, who bluntly admitted that "we took a hell of a beating" in Burma, said after completing a weary 140-mile march through wild Burmese jungles last May 25 that the lost territory could and must be retaken. Now chief of staff of Allied forces in China, Stilwell directed Chinese units in the Burma campaign.

In a review of the whole global war on September 26, Wavell declared that "since the loss of Burma and before, I have been planning reoccupation of it, not merely because it is a part of the British Empire but strategically because it means reestablishing communications with China."

His reconnaissance tour of the northeast frontier was described here as a practical illustration of his plans as outlined then.

American Planes Raid Lashio, Setting Fires Visible for 40 Miles

Wavell Back in New Delhi After Tour Presaging New Burma Drive

OCT 17 1942

By the Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 16.—American bombers and fighters yesterday raided Lashio, Northern Burma, scoring hits in a warehouse area and starting fires visible for 40 miles, a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

In addition to the attacks on the city itself, the war bulletin stated, the Lashio airdrome was raided and seven hits were scored at the intersection of runways.

The communique also reported that during the previously-announced raid of September 27 on Mengshieh, in the southwest of the Chinese province of Yunnan, 30 trucks were destroyed and 400 Japanese troops were killed.

Yesterday's raids were carried out without the loss of a single plane.

Says India's Freedom Hangs on Allied Victory

Calcutta, [illegible] (A. P.).—Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras and outstanding Indian moderate, told a meeting here today that India's freedom would come a century sooner if the United Nations won the war than if Japan seized the country.

Chinese Attack

Chungking, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Chinese troops attacked Japanese positions south of Chaoan, eastern Kwangtung province, last Friday, inflicting more than one hundred enemy casualties, the high command announced today.

BEVIN SAYS ALLIES FACE BIG MOMENT

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared today that the Allied nations were all set for the crucial moment of the war, which he said now is opening.

The Allies have their program and their strategy, he said, adding that Britain knows what contribution she can make—and where and when.

Mr. Bevin said: "Nothing is farther from the truth" than suggestions that the United Nations are not keeping their agreements with one another. He said that by intimating that Germany was going onto the defensive, Hitler "is playing his usual game" and "is trying to lull the world so that he can make spurious peace offers and seek to divide the people."

Earlier, Mr. Bevin, [illegible] is a leader of the Labor party, declared that he would never forgive leftists who, when Britain stood alone, called the war an imperialist struggle.

"Left-wing men in the factories were saying it was an imperialist war and were undermining our effort," he said. "I shall never forgive them for that to the day of my death, whatever they have done since or whatever they will do."

'Springboard Of Attack On Japan'

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Alaska is "the springboard of attack on Japan" and the new Alaska highway "will play a very powerful part in the smashing of at least one of our enemies," Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner for Canada, declared today.

Home on a periodic visit to Britain, MacDonald devoted almost his whole forty-five-minute press conference to an enthusiastic description of an inspection trip along the road which, he said, "bids fair to be the greatest piece of road building man ever has undertaken."

Quakes Reported in Azores.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that minor earth tremors have been shaking the island of Sao Jorge, in the Azores, almost every day for two weeks. Several houses collapsed yesterday, it said.

MORGENTHAU IS IN ENGLAND TO HOLD TALKS

Treasury Chief's Arrival in England by Plane is Announced

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 16.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, was disclosed today to have arrived by plane in Britain yesterday, the first United States Cabinet member to come here since the start of the war.

Morgenthau's arrival was unheralded and the purpose of his trip was unknown. He came here at the invitation of Prime Minister Churchill.

On his arrival, Morgenthau went to a London hotel and conferred with United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

One possible point expected from conferences with British officials would be reciprocal aid, the reverse part of the lend-lease plan, under which Britain is giving the United States war supplies involving many millions of dollars in bookkeeping exchange.

The visit also was in line with the evident Washington policy of giving high American officials first-hand familiarity with the Allied war effort, a policy which previously had brought such men as Harry Hopkins, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and other here.

BRITAIN VISITED BY MORGENTHAU

Treasury Head Says U. S. Still Has Much to Learn From England In Taxation.

OCT 17 1942

LONDON, Oct. 16.— (AP) —First United States cabinet member to visit wartime England, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said today that Americans still could learn a lot from England on wartime taxation.

The United States secretary of the treasury, at a press conference, remarked that the American citizen's tax burden was only about half of the British, even with the new 5 per cent victory tax and state levies included.

Morgenthau said that he was doing "some Treasury business," but that he had no particular mission. Although he did not say so, it was believed that some of his conferences with British officials dealt with the process of lease lend in reverse, by which the United is receiving certain British war materiel.

Morgenthau hoped to conclude his stay in a week or 10 days. Making the point that his trip was not momentous, he said he did not even bring a brief case.

FINLAND REPORTED APPEALING TO POPE

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—A Zurich dispatch to Reuters said today that reports had reached Switzerland that a letter discussing the possibilities of a separate peace for Finland had been sent recently by Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, the Finnish commander in chief, to Pope Pius XII. There is no confirmation of these reports.

Mannerheim, they said, suggested that the Pope use his influence with the "Anglo-Saxon Powers" (Britain and the United States) to obtain favorable terms for Finland, and explained why his country "would soon be unable to continue its superhuman efforts."

The letter, according to the Zurich report, was believed to have been sent just before the September 19 statement made in Washington by the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar J. Procope, that "Finland wants to cease fighting as soon as the threat to her existence has been averted and guaranties obtained for her lasting security."

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U.S.-Built Bombers Return Home As British Crews Patrol Coast

BURBANK, Calif., Oct. 16—(AP)—A battle-scarred squadron of Lockheed Hudson bombers sent to England to raid the Axis has come home—but not for retirement.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. announced today that the squadron—still flown by British crews—is now patrolling the American Atlantic coast, rendering these waters as dangerous for enemy U-boats as the closely guarded United Nations shipping lanes on the European side.

This reversal of the usual American ferrying procedure is the first in which British-flown planes have defended American shores, said a Lockheed spokesman.

The crews, as well as the planes, are veterans. The pilots flew Blenheims on army cooperation work before the fall of France, then switched to Hudsons for British coastal command operations against U-boat bases at Lorient, Brest and elsewhere on the French coast. At Brest they bombed the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

British fliers call the Hudson bombers "old boomerang"—because it usually flies home, no matter how battle-riddled. It is a military version of the Lockheed model 14 transport, produced in quantity for the British before the war, and still turned out for both America and England.

FRENCH CANADIANS REPORTED IN VICHY

Montreal, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The French Canadian rear guard of Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal, left behind to cover the withdrawal of their regiment from the attack on Dieppe on August 19 last, fought the Germans all that night and made their way into Vichy, France, Lieut.-Col. Dollard Menard, their commanding officer, said today.

"In Britain," Col. Menard said, "we heard of messages from several officers and men. They said they were in unoccupied France and that they would see us soon."

He added that he had not yet heard of any of them reaching England.

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Canada Lists American Captive

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Pilot Officer George Rutherford Harsh of Atlanta, Ga., was reported a prisoner of war and Leading Aircraftman Gerald Morris Horton of Indianapolis, Ind., was listed as seriously injured in Canada in the 397th casualty list of the Royal Canadian Air Force, issued tonight.

4 CANADIAN PROVINCES CUT GAS COUPON VALUE

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—(AP) Reduction from four to three gallons in the value of gasoline ration coupons in Quebec, Ontario and the four western provinces was announced today by the Munitions and Supply department.

The change, effective at close of business tomorrow, puts all of Canada on the same gallonage basis. The coupon value in the maritime provinces has been three gallons for some time.

Motorists who are placed under the new "AA" category will receive 48 gallons to run their cars until April 1 when the new gasoline ration books will be issued.

Drivers in "A" category, who are allowed 60 to 81 units a year will, on the basis of the three-gallon unit, get 180 to 243 gallons.

COHAN FILM SETS RECORD IN BRITAIN

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The London opening of the movie "Yankee Doodle Dandy" enriched the British war effort by $3,481,076—the largest box office take for any British stage or movie performance, it was announced today.

To get tickets, Britons had to buy at least $20 worth of War Bonds or National Savings Certificates. The top purchase was $16,000.

100,000 Gallons of Oil Lost in Toronto Fire

Toronto, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Fire last night destroyed warehouses and oil storage tanks at the plant of the Barrett Roofing & Materials Company Ltd., in the water front district here, causing damage estimated at $100,000. Three explosions followed the fire, said to have been started by a spark from a machine in the mixing room. Approximately 100,000 gallons of oil were destroyed in the two-alarm blaze.

Dionnes to Sell Bonds At Canadian Rally

Toronto, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Dionne quintuplets, accompanied by their parents, will come here for six Victory Loan rallies on October 26, 27 and 28, it was announced today.

Costa Rica Spurs Farms To Feed Canal Zone

By the A...

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 16.—The government announced today the signing of an agreement for a large-scale effort to increase Costa Rica's agricultural output to provide urgently needed foodstuffs for the Panama Canal Zone.

The agreement, reached after negotiations with Kelso Peck of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, will be in effect until April 30, 1944.

ARGENTINE CONCLUDES SHIP TREATY WITH U. S.

Right of Government-Owned Fleet in Our Ports Covered

OCT 17 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Vice Admiral Francisco Stewart, president of the Argentine merchant fleet, said today that he had successfully completed his mission with the negotiation of an agreement with United States shipping officials for use of United States ports by about twenty-four government-owned Argentine merchant vessels and affecting cargoes to be carried.

Admiral Stewart called the agreement the first such compact negotiated by representatives of Argentina and the United States Government since the outbreak of the war. He said that he was unable to discuss terms of the agreement because it was subject to approval of both governments before becoming effective.

"All our discussions," he said, "have been marked by a spirit of friendliness and I cannot praise too highly the attitude of the United States shipping officials. The only differences that have arisen during our negotiations have been those which were natural to our bargaining procedures."

He disclosed that while the agreement covered the use of United States ports by Argentine Government-owned ships, its more important provisions related to cargoes. He would not amplify this statement.

Admiral Stewart emphasized that the agreement does not involve privately owned ships sailing under the Argentine flag.

By the Associated Press. DUP

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 16.—Colombia and Venezuela were reliably reported yesterday to have initiated a joint effort to bring Chile into closer hemispheric cooperation, with a reconciliation between Chile and the United States as their first objective.

A high Colombian official said the project had been undertaken by Presidents Alfonso Lopez of Colombia and Isaias Medina of Venezuela at their neighborly good will conference here.

The informant said the two Presidents had discussed at length the possible methods of winning fuller support from Chile and of then trying to win Argentina over.

(In Havana, Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Cuba, engaged in an apparently significant conference for the second time in two days with the Chilean Minister, Martin Figueroa, and the Cuban Secretary of State, Jose Augustin Martinez. Mr. Braden was formerly Ambassador to Colombia and significantly was once prominent as an engineer and a business man in Chile, where he married a Chilean.)

The Colombian and Venezuelan Presidents hope to re-kindle the affections of Chile for the United States, which suddenly cooled after Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in a speech at Boston last week accused Chile and Argentina of permitting operations by Axis agents.

President Juan Antonio Rios thereupon deferred his plan to visit the United States on an invitation he accepted from President Roosevelt several weeks go.

President Roosevelt, in a letter made public Wednesday, expressed to President Rios the hope that they could still confer in Washington.

13 Dead in 2 Sinkings; Atlantic Ship Toll 493

By the Associated Press.

Official reports yesterday of two sinkings in which 13 United Nations seamen met death increased to 493 the Associated Press count of announced neutral and Allied cargo ship losses by submarine attack in the Western Atlantic since December 7, 1941.

A medium sized American merchantman was sunk in August, with one man lost. Fifty-three survivors reached an East Coast port.

Sinking last Thursday of an unidentified cargo carrier off Metis Beach, Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, accounted for the loss of 12 lives, Canadian officials announced. This was the tenth announced sinking in that region—but no enemy submarines are known to have penetrated so far upstream before.

In the War Zone

Battle of Solomons Gets Top Billing With Stalingrad in London Newspapers

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

OCT 17 1942

London, Oct. 16 (Wide World).—The battle of the Solomons is vying with the now-or-never Nazi assault on the Caucasus in British attention, since military experts recognize that the trend of the Pacific fighting might affect the extent of America's immediate concentration on the primary objective—the smashing of Germany.

London newspapers, despite the fact that most of them are reduced to four pages or the equivalent in format, today are running three or four columns under front page headlines with maps on the Japanese offensive.

Thus, we have it brought home to us that the Allied fighting front extending around the vast perimeter within which the enemy operates on much shorter lines is indeed a sensitive thing. Britain as well as America is vibrating with the shock of the clash in the Pacific.

Nazis Battle on in Caucasus.

Meanwhile, Hitler is continuing with modifications of his race against time to consolidate his position in southwestern Russia before winter overtakes him. The attack on Stalingrad goes on, but the Nazi chief apparently has abandoned, at least for the moment, his great massed attacks for fierce but smaller thrusts calculated to capture strategic points one by one.

As predicted in previous dispatches, the Fuehrer also is increasing his effort to secure a line of Caucasus Mountain foothills running east and west across the isthmus between the Black and Caspian seas. Fighting is particularly heavy in the Mozdok zone on the Caspian side and in the Novorossisk sector on the west, where the Boche is trying desperately to reach Tuapse on the Black Sea.

Hitler has two main objectives in this augmented drive along the line of mountains. For one thing, on the Caspian side to cut Russian communications with the Persian Gulf. The gulf is, of course, one of the two remaining Red lifelines to the outside world, the other being the hazardous passage through the arctic to Murmansk. The other purpose is to thrust down the Black Sea coast and rob the Russian fleet of its harbors.

If he could fight his way as far south as Batum he would deprive the Reds of their last anchorage and thereby secure control of the Black Sea. This would be an asset of incalculable importance for further operations against the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean.

However, while fighting can continue through the winter in this southern zone, Hitler will think himself lucky if he is able to secure the line of mountains between the two seas. Actually, the way the Russians have been holding he has before him a task so great that the danger of his breaking through into the Southern Caucasus this far is rather remote.

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Nazi Hopes Glimmering.

One can go even further and say the Nazi all-highest is a badly worried, desperate man. The offensive which he now is flinging at Stalingrad and the Caucasus line represent his final all-out efforts before the snows and ice come. While fighting can continue in the Caucasus even during the winter, which in the lowlands is mild compared with the fierce sub-zero weather further north, operations inevitably must slow down.

Furthermore, the German striking power both in men and material is badly in need of a rest and overhaul. Hitler has overworked his fighting machine in an effort to secure a decisive victory by breaking through into the southern Caucasus and the Middle East.

His chances of success now are as far off as the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and he can't even see the rainbow.

HOUSE WILL VOTE TODAY ON CHANGE IN DRAFTEE AGE

OCT 17 1942

Student Deferment Plan to Be Decided During Two-Hour Debate.

EARLY SESSION CALLED

Senate Military Committee Approves Bill to Induct 18, 19-Year Olds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — (AP) The Senate Military committee unanimously voted out a bill to draft youths of 18 and 19 today while the House arranged to consider and vote on a similar measure tomorrow.

The legislation was requested by President Roosevelt in his speech of last Monday. Foreseeing little or no opposition, congressional leaders set about placing the bill in Mr. Roosevelt's hands at the earliest possible moment.

Delay in Senate

While the House stood ready to act at once, an obstacle to immediate passage arose today in the Senate. Senator McNary (R., Ore.), the Republican floor leader, pointed out that many members of the Senate returned to their states a week ago upon the assurance of the administration leadership that no major legislation would be taken up for several weeks.

Under the circumstances, although heartily in favor of the bill, McNary said he would feel obliged to oppose any motion to take the bill up until the absentees have been notified and given an opportunity to return.

Thus, while Senate leaders had planned to bring the bill before the Senate on Tuesday, it appeared that it probably would not come up before Thursday or Friday, or possibly not until the following week.

The measure approved by the Senate committee today was drafted by Senator Gurney (R., S. D.). It would amend the selective service act to make the draft apply to men between 18 to 45 years old —instead of 20 to 45, as at present.

Student Deferment

It includes a provision that students at a high school or similar educational institution, if ordered to report for induction during the second half of their school year, shall upon request receive deferment until the academic year is ended.

This clause was the source of one of two controversies foreseen in connection with the issue. The House bill, by contrast, would grant students at high schools, colleges and universities deferment, whenever called, until the end of the present acadmic yar. Aftr July 1, 1943, no educational deferments would be granted.

The second controversy involved a proposal which was rejected by the military committees of both Houses. It would forbid the Army to send soldiers into combat with less than a year's training. It was expected that this plan would be reviewed on the floor of both House and Senate.

Two Hours of Debate

The Rules committee voted today to place the legislation before the House tomorrow, under procedure permitting two hours debate, and providing that the only amendments that can be offered from the floor are those dealing with the section lowering the age minimum to 18. The House would meet at 11:00 a. m., an hour earlier than usual, and stay in session until the bill is passed.

Some members of the Rules committee objected to the fact that the bill includes no 12-month training provision, and there was criticism of the way in which the educational deferment section was worded. Rep. Colmer (D., Miss.) objected that the measure left it up to the students themselves to decide whether they would ask deferment. He suggested a mandatory deferment clause. Rep. Michener (R., Mich.) backed Colmer, saying "why put the boy in the position of being called a slacker or a shirker if he claims that deferment?"

Demand 12-month Training

Other committee members demanded the inclusion of a 12-month-training-before-combat clause. Rep. Fish (R., N. Y.) asserted:

"Don't fool the public. They put these boys in the front lines without training in the last war, and they will do it again."

During the day, the House Military committee issued a report recommending the passage of the measure as the best method of building up the army.

"While the induction of younger men is by no means a complete solution of the manpower problem," it said, "the induction of these men will interfere least with the normal economic processes of our country.

"Their induction will be the least destructive of industry, agriculture and other wartime pursuits, and will also least disturb the normal domestic relationship which is the basis of American life."

U. S. OUTGO FOR FISCAL YEARTS $80,044,000,000

74 Billions Is for War Alone in Period Ending Next June 30.

PRESIDENT INFORMS CONGRESS

Says Non-war Expenditures Have Been Cut More Than a Third From 1939 Peak.

OCT 17 1942

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told Congress today that Federal cash expenditures for war in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, now were estimated at $74,000,000,000 and non-war outlays at $4,194,000,000.

In addition, interest on the public debt in this twelve-month period was estimated at $1,850,000,000 to bring aggregate Federal outlays for the current fiscal peroid to $80,044,000,000.

Non-war expenditures of the Government, Mr. Roosevelt reported, have been cut more than a third from their 1939 peak.

The President submitted a ninety-six-page analysis of trends of non-war governmental spending which showed that from a peak of $6,516,000,000 in 1939 they had dropped 36.5 per cent. Those estimated for this year are nearly $1,000,000,000 under the figure for the last fiscal period. They compare with a low of $2,454,000,000 in 1933.

Covering Mr. Roosevelt's entire tenure in the White House, the report showed war expenditures had jumped upward from a low of $578,000,000 in 1934, passing the billion dollar mark for the first time in 1938. The total for the 1941 fiscal year was $6,301,000,000 and for the last fiscal year, subject to minor final adjustments, $26,011,000,000.

No Request for Action.

The report was prepared by the Budget Director, and Mr. Roosevelt said in an accompanying message to Congress that it shows the "important reductions which have been made without sacrificing humanitarian considerations." He sent it to Congress for its information, and made no request for any action.

The total figures excluded expenditures by Government corporations and credit agencies. It was estimated that for war activities their expenditures would exceed receipts by about $4,000,000,000 and that for non-war activities there would be a $59,000,000 excess of receipts over expenditures.

The $74,000,000,000 total for war expenditures is upward of $20,000,000,000 more than the Government expected to spend when the President sent his annual budget message to Congress last January. The new revision was made early this month.

Asked at a press conference whether the increase was related to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's statement that an additional $6,000,000,000 in taxes will be needed even after the big revenue bill pending in Congress is enacted, the President said he had not boned up on that subject.

Letters From Public Cited.

The report noted that people were writing the President or various governmental officials emphasizing that, since they were asked to cut civilian expenditures to aid the war effort, the Government should "pull in its belt" more tightly.

It recalled, too, that two congressional committees had recommended in recent months a cut in non-war spending and that the subject had figured frequently in congressional debate.

Recently letters from citizens have emphasized, the report said, an increase in non-military expenditures since 1932 and have insisted that this increase be eliminated. Other letters, it said, had protested curtailments. And, it added, newspaper and magazine comment follows the same pattern. Accordingly, it said, President Roosevelt asked that the report be prepared to provide "factual background for an informed public opinion."

Non-war Expenditures.

Conceding that figures were somewhat dry, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference he was eager to see what the press would do with the report.

The report broke down non-war expenditures into various categories. New services since 1932, for instance, will spend an estimated $1,969,000,000, compared with $2,805,000,000 in the last fiscal year and a high of $3,916,000,000 in 1939. These new services embraced the agricultural adjustment program, unemployment relief, social security and railroad retirement.

For services in existence prior to 1932 the Government expects to expend $2,225,000,000 in the current fiscal period, against $2,321,000,000 last year and a high of $4,031,000,000 in 1936.

The nine regular Cabinet departments will account for expenditures of $621,000,000 this year—the highest total for the eleven years covered by the report. The "old" services include public works, veterans' benefits, &c.

NEW VICTORY LEVY STAYS IN TAX BILL

OCT 17 1942

Senate, House Committee Approves 5 Per Cent Payment, Post-War Rebate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—(AP) The biggest tax increase ever voted in individuals—the five per cent victory levy on all incomes above $624 yearly—won approval today of a joint conference committee rapidly adjusting Senate and House differences over the new revenue bill.

With only minor changes, the committee agreed to accept the new tax written into the bill by the Senate in place of a House-approved provision for a five per cent withholding levy on wages, interest and dividends. The latter would have served merely to advance the collection of the regular income tax.

Business Tax Boosted

Turning to business taxes, the conferees agreed to a combined rate of 40 per cent on the normal and surtax earnings of larger corporations instead of the 45 per cent previously voted by the House. The present rate is 31 per cent.

Retention of the present $5,000 flat exemption from the excess profits tax was agreed upon, despite the House vote to raise this to $10,000. The committee delayed action until tomorrow, however, on post-war rebate features inserted by the Senate in approving the 90 per cent excess profits rate previously voted by the House.

Post-War Rebates

The victory levy, softened somewhat by provisions for post-war rebates as well as current credits for debt reduction, insurance payments and bond purchases, is geared to raise from $3,100,000,000 to $3,600,000,000 yearly.

Of this amount, the Treasury would retain from $2,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000 under varying estimates, rebating the remainder to taxpayers. Legislators said this was the biggest single tax increase on individuals in history.

Specifically, it would add $70.35 net to the yearly tax bill of a single person with $2,500 gross income, $56.28 to the bill for a married person with no dependents, and the same nicome and $52.53 to the amount paid by a married person with two dependents. This would be in addition to the increased income tax rates already agreed upon by the two Houses in passing measures that varied in some respects.

The committee agreed to make minor changes in the methods of withholding the new tax, eliminating provisions which would have required the levy to be withheld at the source of fees paid to public officials.

Aiming toward complete agreement on the terms of the measures by tomorrow, the conference group compromised between Senate and House figures to fix $350 as the credit to be taken by income taxpayers for each dependent. The law now allows $400 and the House had voted to retain that figure, but the Senate cut the amount to $300.

Both Houses previously had voted to cut the basic exemption of $750 for single persons to $500 and the $1,500 for married persons to $1,200.

In one of the few victories they have won in the conference, House members succeeded in restoring the present $1.25 per $1,000 capital stock tax and its attendant declared-value excess profits levy, both of which the Senate had voted to repeal.

This action added approximately $74,000,000 in annual revenue bill but was more than offset by a $110,000,000 loss in the compromise by which the Senate-approved credit of only $300 for dependents in computing the regular income tax was raised to $350.

Softening somewhat the blow of stiff rate increases on individuals the conferees agreed to accept a Senate provision which would permit taxpayers to deduct, for purposes of the income tax, all medical expenses which exceeded five per cent of their net income, with a maximum deduction of $2,500.

Voting to give corporations a two-year carry back on their losses, the conferees also provided relief for companies which had a deficit year in the 1936-39 period of average earnings used to determine the base for excess profits taxes.

The Conferees agreed to eliminate from the bill an amendment which Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) prevailed upon the Senate to accept, excusing from taxation non-profit corporations organized to purchase and operate public utilities.

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The group also accepted a Senate amendment softening a House provision placing corporations on a calendar year taxation basis. Another Senate amendment providing special tax treatment in railroad reorganization cases was adopted, as well as a provision exempting the income from the mining of certain strategic materials from excess profits taxation.

The Conference also accepted a Senate amendment laying down regulations for the liquidation of personal holding companies.

U. S. Acts to Control Here Currency Looted by Axis

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Treasury reduced from $250 to $50 today the amount of currency which may be brought into the United States by persons entering from any place other than Mexico, Great Britain, Bermuda, Canada and Newfoundland after October 31.

The Treasury said the ruling "constitutes a tightening of the controls aimed at preventing the disposition in this country of cur-

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rency looted by the Axis.

The Treasury repeated its warning to persons leaving the United States to use means of payment other than currency when traveling outside the country. It suggested the use of travelers' checks, drafts or telegraphic transfers as the best means of meeting financial needs.

BYRNES PREPARING FEDERAL CONTROLS OVER ALL SALARIES

Even Those Under $3,000 Included--New Board Tackles 6 Problems.

OCT 17 1942

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP).—James F. Byrnes, Economic Director, disclosed today that he had arranged to have the War Labor Board and the Treasury Department "bring all salaries under control."

At the first meeting of the new Economic Stabilization Board Mr. Byrnes announced that all salaries under $3,000, plus those up to $5,000 which are covered in wage agreements, will be regulated by the WLB. The Treasury is preparing regulations covering all salaries over $3,000, except those handled by WLB as part of wage agreements.

President Roosevelt's original executive order putting the new economic control plan into operation had made provision only for control of salaries of $5,000 and up.

The stabilization board held its initial meeting at the White House and Mr. Byrnes asked the members for information or views on six specific problems which he said he already had asked various Government agencies to discuss in detailed reports.

Those problems were:

1. Compulsory savings and other proposed measures to control excess spending power.
2. Prospects as to future rationing needs.
3. The spacing of military and lend-lease purchasing.
4. Prospective subsidy needs and considerations which should govern or limit the use of subsidies.
5. Wages of farm labor.
6. The effect of the stabilization of wages on man power problems, particularly on the migration of workers.

NELSON PRAISES NEWSPAPERS FOR SCRAP DRIVE WORK

OCT 17 1942

WPB Chief Asks Publishers to Support Industrial Salvage Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—(AP) Donald M. Nelson told the nation's newspapers today they had done a magnificent and unprecedented job in carrying on the nation-wide salvage campaign during the past several weeks.

Addressing a group of publishers and executives who have served as members of the newspapers' united scrap metal drive committee, the War Production board chairman said:

"The job that the newspapers have done is absolutely unprecedented in this country. It has been magnificent. The results surpassed the fondest hopes that I entertained when I asked the publishers to come in a few weeks ago and discuss the problem of our materials shortage and how the newspapers could help."

Urges New Work

With that statement eNlson urged the newspapers to turn increasing attention to the problems of industrial scrap salvage.

Richard W. Slocum, general manager of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and committee chairman, and other publishers and executives, told Nelson they felt certain that newspapers throughout the country would accept the new challenge and gladly work to stimulate the flow of industrial scrap into war channels.

The committee, Slocum told Nelson, will discuss the problem at once and, together with newspapers in all parts of the country, work out plans as rapidly as possible. In addition to giving increased attention to industrial salvage, in which the tonnages involved are great, Slocum said the newspapers would continue their interest in household salvage and all other phases of the scrap effort.

Nelson Praises Newspapers

The newspapers' "wonderful job," Nelson said, had resulted in increasing the flow of scrap to steel furnaces that must be kept going.

"The whole campaign has been a major contribution to the war effort," Nelson told the newspapermen.

"One thing that I want to suggest now is that, if the papers want to continue their good efforts, they begin to give increased attention to the problems of industrial salvage."

"This is not the same sort of thing as a general salvage campaign, in which the newspapers themselves took the organization leadership, but must be based on aggressive leadership by the War Production board in the industrial salvage field.

"We will give this leadership, however, if the newspapers will maintain a keen interest in it and will work closely with our officials assigned to the industrial salvage effort, I know that the net result will be to stimulate a flow of industrial scrap that can be attained in no other way."

First inspection for all passenger car tires must be made between December 1, 1942, and January 31, 1943, with commercial vehicle inspection starting November 15.

After the initial inspection, passenger car owners with the basic "A" ration book will be required to have their tires inspected every four months at official OPA inspection stations. Passenger car owners with ratings above the basic "A" must have their tires inspected every two months. Commercial vehicle tires must be inspected every 5,000 miles and at least every two months.

Inspection Charge Set.

The OPA said official inspectors would be allowed to charge a maximum fee of 25 cents per vehicle in inspections where no tires were removed from wheel or rim. The maximum fee for demounting tires for purposes of a thorough inspection is 50 cents per passenger car tire. Inspectors will be allowed larger fees for demounting truck tires. These fees range to $1 for large truck tires.

The OPA said neither private passenger automobiles nor commercial vehicles would be certified for continued operation when tires needed repairs or

OPA Explains Tire Inspection

OCT 17 1942

Program Mapped to Prevent Illegal Use or Sales—Begins Nov. 15 for Trucks.

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Motorists with tires not "legally acquired" will lose their gasoline ration books, the Office of Price Administration disclosed today in announcing details of a nationwide program for periodic inspection of tires.

The five tires listed by the motorist by serial number in connection with rationing, plus tires acquired through rationing certificates, will be the only "legal" tires.

The OPA said the periodic inspection program was designed as a check against illegal use or sales of casings, as well as to keep tires in good repair.

when mechanical faults caused unnecessary tire wear.

The inspector will note the serial numbers of tires and compare them with the numbers entered in the owner's records. "Discrepancies will be reported to the local board," the OPA said, "and if the board's records do not show that the owner has been issued a rationing certificate for tires since the original registration numbers were set down an explanation will be called for. Unless the owner can show the tires were legally acquired since he registered, his gasoline ration book will be revoked."

Regulates Recapping.

Tires worn to the recapping point must be removed for a complete inspection. If a tire is found to be suitable for recapping, the inspector will fill out a form enabling the owner to apply immediately to his rationing board. The inspector must indicate in his report when tires are worn beyond recapping. When a tire has become unfit for recapping "through no fault of the owner," the inspector may recommend a replacement.

As a guard against "possible dishonest recommendations" motorists who get replacements must turn in the old tires to the dealer from whom they were purchased. Turn-ins found to be sound will be traced back to the inspector and after two warnings for "careless or dishonest inspection" the authority of the inspector will be withdrawn.

Taylor Reports To Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred today with Myron Taylor, his personal representative at the Vatican, who returned to the United States Sunday via London.

"I made a very complete report to the President on my travels," Taylor said. "He has shown a very great interest in my statements and has expressed evident satisfaction."

Taylor said he was unable to say when he might return to the Vatican.

WILLKIE'S REPORT PLEASES PRESIDENT

OCT 17 1942

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today he had had an exceedingly successful and interesting talk Wednesday with Wendell L. Willkie, but he would not go into details because, he explained, he could not disclose military secrets.

That was all he could say, he told a press conference in answer to a question asking whether, as a result of the report given him by Mr. Willkie, he anticipated "any changes in our military strategy."

He remarked, in addition, that he was afraid no controversy could be worked up about anything.

Mr. Willkie has persistently called for the opening of a second front.

Willkie Back in Indiana.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie came back home to Indiana today after a trip around the world and it took a search through his train to find him for a reunion with his wife and son, Ensign Phillip Willkie.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee had planned to leave the train from the East at Dunreith, twenty-eight miles west of here, but Mrs. Willkie and their son were waiting at the Richmond station. Not knowing they were here, Mr. Willkie remained on the train and there was a hurried search to notify him his family was here.

After greeting his wife and son, Mr. Willkie and his family were driven to the Willkie home at Rushville. Mr. Willkie had no comment to make here except to say he was "very happy" at being with his wife and son again.

WICKARD REQUESTS BIGGER HOG CROP

Wants Farmers to Increase Production, But Promises No Larger Ration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Wickard asked farmers today to increase next spring's pig crop 10 per cent above this year's record production and feed it to a heavier weight, but he offered civilians little hope for increased rations of meat.

If the livestock farmers reach the hog goal, it may be possible, the secretary said, to make more pork available to civilians, but such increases probably would be offset, he said, by reduced supplies of beef and dairy products.

Supplies of meat being released now for civilian consumption were equivalent to 2 1-2 pounds a week per person. Consumer rationing, which is to be instituted about the first of the year, is expected to provide the same quantity.

Emphasizing that war needs of America's armed forces and the United Nations were growing larger and larger, Wickard said civilians would buy much more pork than they are getting now if it were available.

"We civilians may have to depend more on pork as a source of protein and fat," he said, "so it just doesn't seem that we will be able to fill the demands for pork and lard for a long time."

Dairy and poultry products as well as meat are among the most important sources of protein. Largely because of a growing shortage of farm labor, milk production has failed to reach government production goals. As a consequence, Wickard said, the nation faces a shortage in dairy products which "bids to become more serious than the meat shortage."

OREGON GOVERNOR URGES USE OF JAPS FOR FARM LABOR

OCT 17 1942

Workers Needed to Harvest Sugar Beets—Evacuees Reported Idle in Camps.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 16.—(AP) Gov. Charles A. Sprague, in a telegram to President Roosevelt urging a speedup in the recruiting of Jap-

anese evacues for farm labor, said today that if voluntary methods fail then the Japs "should be compelled to work or be told they will be deported after the war."

Urging that the President instruct the War Relocation administration officials to "give positive assistance in the recruitment program," the governor's telegram said:

Beet Crop in Danger

"More than 200,000 tons of sugar beets in eastern Oregon and western Idaho will be lost unless additional help can be secured during the coming four weeks.

"In the meantime, the greatest pool of idle labor in all the west exists within a day's ride of the fields where labor is needed. This labor is to be found in the War Relocation authority camps for Japanese evacues from which efforts to obtain voluntary recruitment have been a dismal failure.

Few Accept Jobs

"From Newell camp near Tule lake, Calif., only 200 of the 15,000 or more Japanese have accepted employment. I am shocked at reports of attitude expressed by these Japanese, many of whom, prior to internment, gave assurance of their desire to promote the welfare of the nation in any way they could serve.

"Now a spirit of lethargy and indifference prevails. According to information given me today, only 6,000 of the 15,000 in the camp pretend to do any work; 9,000 live in absolute idleness and grouse about the food and treatment accorded by the government.

"The work offered in the sugar beet fields of eastern Oregon carries prevailing standards of pay without discrimination, and the Japanese workers now in the area are well satisfied with conditions.

"What we need is a definite push from WRA officials to get these Japanese evacues to work. No compulsion would be required if employment agents had the support of WRA executives in encouraging response of evacues.

"If voluntary recruitment fails, then Japanese evacues should be compelled to work or be told they will be deported after the war. Will you not instruct WRA officials to give positive assistance in recruitment program?"

PUERTO RICA PROBE URGED IN HOUSE BY FOES OF TUGWELL

OCT 17 1942

Committee Hears Criticism of Governor During Hearing on Fund Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(AP) A Congressional investigation of the Puerto Rican government was proposed today by Rep. Coffee (D-Neb.) who accused Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell of conducting "experiments in national socialism" in America's insular possession.

Coffee made his suggestion at a hearing before the House Agriculture committee on a bill to authorize appropriation of $15,000,000 to promote the production of food and feed products in the island for home consumption.

The hearing developed widespread criticism of the Tugwell regime from committee members and two witnesses, Puerto Rican Commissioner Bolivar Pagan, author of the bill, and Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.), a member of the House Insular Affairs committee.

Tugwell Unpopular

Supporting the move to investigate the Puerto Rican regime, Pagan told the committee that Tugwell was the "most unpopular governor we've ever had."

He said the governor was "trying to set up schemes in Puerto Rico which have failed here."

Crawford said he had opposed Tugwell's confirmation and has told the governor at the time that he would "make a mess" of things in Puerto Rico.

"I think developments have borne out my predictions," he said.

The Michigan Republican placed the blame for conditions in Puerto Rico on Congress, asserting that no congressional committee concerned with the island's affairs had shown any inclination to "go down there and see what's going on."

Coffee predicted that as a result of the committee hostility the bill would not be appproved.

Surplus in Treasury

The Nebraskan said that Tugwell had available a surplus of $9,000,000 in the Puerto Rican treasury which could be used to promote food production, but declared the governor did not intend to do so "for the simple reason that he has better uses for the money."

These "better uses," Coffee said, included a "government ownership program" which would place "every phase of economic life in Puerto Rico under the thumb of the governor and place practically every form of business under government ownership or control."

"The people of Puerto Rico," he said, "almost unanimously have protested this program."

Assuring the committee that Tugwell would "not get his hands on any of this money," Pagan urged approval of the measure. He said that the island was "practically under a blockade" because of submarine sinkings of ships which formerly brought two thirds of Puerto Rico's food supplies from the mainland.

Opposes Appropriation

Crawford, however, opposed the appropriation authorization, telling the committee the money would "merely be squandered."

The Michigan congressman said that Puerto Rico's necessity for food was no greater now than it was 15 years ago. He contended it was "ridiculous" for the Federal government to continue to "pour money" into the island when half the population was on relief.

"I would put those people to work and not encourage them in idleness," he said. "I'd bring some of them to the United States to help meet the present farm labor shortage."

Acting Chairman Flannagan (D-Va.) read to the committee a report from the Agriculture department on agriculture expenditures in Puerto Rico since 1938.

For the five-year period from 1938 to 1942 agricultural expenditures included $35,700,435 in farm credit and farm security loans, $52,334,692 in grants and benefit payments, including sugar payments; $1,243,078 in forest service, experiment stations and extension services; and $8,322,797 in administrative expenses and other items.

The largest Federal expenditure was in sugar agency benefit payments, which amounted to $38,473,489 for the period. Farm credit loans for the same period amounted to $32,817,632.

The committee decided to defer action on the bill until it had received figures requested from the Interior department on government expenditures in the island. Flannagan expected the hearings to resume some time next week.

Roosevelt Says Tugwell Will Stay in Puerto Rico

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that no change was contemplated in the governorship of Puerto Rico. He made that statement when asked to comment on a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Toronto asking that he remove Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not heard of the convention's action.

NEW ZEALAND BIDS WELCOME

OCT 17 1942

Booklet Explains Dominion to U. S. Service Men.

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Haeramai, Haeramai!

That, said the New Zealand Government today to United States soldiers, sailors and marines, means "Welcome, welcome!" in the tongue of the native Maori. And "When we say that we mean it."

The greeting introduces a small, illustrated booklet designed to tell visiting members of America's armed forces what New Zealand is and also what it is not.

Traffic Keeps to Left.

Promptly after the greeting comes a reminder that in New Zealand traffic keeps to the left and yields right of way to traffic approaching from the right—there's no such thing as a main road or a "boulevard" in the Down Under Dominion.

"You won't," says the booklet, "find subways, skyscrapers or night life." (Liquors, wines and beer can be served only in licensed hotels, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Monday through Friday, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. on Saturday; none at all on Sunday).

New Zealand—North Island, South Island and Stewart Island—is about 1,000 miles long and relatively narrow. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are glaciers, snow-covered mountains for skiing, hot springs and an active volcano. All mammals are imported and acclimated, and like Ireland, the country has no snakes, but:

"Beware of the Katipo spider, blood-brother of the black widow, in the sandy coastal areas; the only dangerous animal in New Zealand.

The native Maori, from Raiatea near Tahiti, discovered and settled New Zealand about the 13th century, and they form about 2 per cent of the population.

'Don't Belong to England.'

"We don't belong to England," says the booklet. "We don't pay taxes to England. Winston Churchill doesn't tell us what to do, and Parliament in England doesn't pass laws for us. We're not a British Colony though that's the way we started out; we're a Dominion, and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

And to add emphasis to the point, the booklet adds that "generally speaking, England gets a whole lot more advice from the Dominions now than the Dominions get from England. You know what it's like for the old lady when the family grows up."

Tea drinking is the ritual at most social meetings—"luckily for you."

"You will find our black coffee sometimes quite drinkable," but not found very often. The national brew called "white coffee," about half coffee and half milk, is rather pallid stuff, "so learn to drink tea, rather than risk the coffee."

EMPLOYERS SEEK WOMEN TO FILL PRODUCTION JOBS

OCT 17 1942

Employment Service Chief Reports Labor Supply at Rock Bottom in State.

HARTFORD, Oct. 16.—(AP) For the first time in the history of the United States Employment Service here, job orders for women far exceed the demand for men, William G. Ennis, Connecticut service director, announced today.

"Employers have realized at last, through experience," Mr. Ennis said, "that women are equal, if not superior, to men in many routine industrial jobs."

Less Than 1,000 Registered

The director also announced that for the first time in more than ten years, the files of the local employment office have fewer than 1,000 persons registered, including both men and women. Of these, he added, about 75 per cent are women and about 25 per cent men.

Based on monthly reports of the 18 field offices of the employment service in Connecticut, Mr. Ennis pointed out that the state "has reached rock bottom in its search fo ravailable labor," both skilled and unskilled

Men Not Available

"In many sections," he added, "industrialists are finding it increasingly difficult to find even men for rough factory labor."

Out-of-state workers have shrunk to a mere trickle, the director said, largely because of Connecticut housing shortages and general transportation problems.

In a desperate effort to secure workers adaptable to industrial needs, Mr. Ennis said that several Connecticut companies are making use of the "pooled interview" and have hired several hundred workers during the past month through this method.

These group interviews have been held in New York, Boston and other cities where labor shortages are not as great as in Connecticut.

New Labor Source Needed

"Obviously," the director said, "in order to man the state's industries, new labor sources must be developed. Employer's reacton to the shortage of men has been a widespread infilteration of women into industry, filling, in many cases, skilled jobs. Other hiring standards, including the debarment of older workers, prejudice against minority groups, use of handicapped workers, are rapidly disappearing."

If industry is to continue at its present high rate of production during the coming months as more and more men are taken into the armed forces, Mr. Ennis said that entirely new sources will have to be developed.

"These will include the continued and wider use of minors and alien groups, together with further exploration of the feasibility of using white collar workers, housewives and others for part time work," he said.

Frink Named Deputy Quartermaster-General

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Appointment of Brig.-Gen. James L. Frink of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as deputy quartermaster-general for supply planning and operations, was announced today by the War Department.

Col. Harold A. Barnes of Amsterdam, N. Y., was named deputy quartermaster-general for administration and management.

Santiago, Chile, Oct 16-(AP)-Several American Republics are attempting to adjust misunderstandings between Chile and the United States which grew out of charges of Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles that two South American States were permitting Axis agents to spy on Allied shipping, it was stated in informed quarters today.

Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Ecuador have interceded in an effort to settle the incident, it was reported.

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GENERAL MA CARTHURS HEADQUARTERS *-*-* ADD AWARDS X X X TARGET. THE CITATION FOR SGT WAVER COOLY SAID HE SYSTEMATICALLY ASSISTED IN DESTROYING SEVEN X ENEMY PLANES AND SCATTERING OTHERS IN AN ENGAGEMENT LASTING MORE THAN A HALF HOUR. MAJOR BRIDGES WAS CITED FOR COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP WHICH AIDED MATERIALLY IN AN IMPORT-ANT ALLIED MISSION OVER RABAUL. AUG 7. WHILE THE ALLIES WERE STRIKING AT THAT VITAL JAPANESE BASE AS US MARINES STARTED THEIR LANDINGS ON THE SOLOMONS.

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HE LED A FLIGHT OF FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF 25 ATTACKING ZERO PLANES AND THEN WENT ON TO CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE AT THE JAPANESE HELD YUNAKANAU AIRDROME.

SEGT. TERRY A SIDE GUNNER IN A LIBERATOR BOMBER WAS DECORA-TED FOR BEATING OFF ALMOST SINGLE-HANDED SEVERAL JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED HIS PLANE WHEN IT WAS RETURNING FROMA BOMBING ATTACK ON CELEBES, IN THE NETHERLAND EAST INDIES, ON JAN. 17.

DURING A 45-MINUTE RUNNING FIGHT TERRY NOT ONLY MANNED HIS OWN GUN BUT ASSISTED THE OTHER SIDE-GUNNER WHEN THE LATTER WAS WOUNDED. WHEN THE TAIL GUNNER ALSO WAS WOUNDED TERRY LIKEWISE TOOK OVER THAT IMPORTANT POST. THE PLANE FINALLY MADE A FORCED LANDING ON A SMALL ISLAND THE CREW WAS MAROONED THERE FOR NINE DAYS WITH IMPROPER FOOD AND SHELTER AND NO MEDICAL CARE. TERRY GAVE FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.

SERGT. SCHADL IS A VETERAN FORTRESS TOP TURRET GUNNER WHO IN 20 MISSIONS HAS BEEN CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH SHOOTING DOWN SIX ZERO FIGHTERS AND PROBABLY SIX OTHERS. HIS SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED FOR ACTION AUG. 13, OVER BUNA, NEW GUINEA, WHEN FORTRESSES MADE TWO BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST A JAPANESE CONVOY OFF BUNA BAY. THE BOMBERS WERE ATTACKED BY ZEROS BUT SERGT. SCHADL A ND OTHER GUNNERS REPULSED ALL A TTACKS. SERGT. ROUSSEL WAS THE TOP TURRET

SERGT. ROUSSEL WAS THE TOP-TURRET GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH MADE THREE DAYLIGHT RAIDS AGAINST SHIPPING IN BUNA HARBOR, NEW GUINEA, IN MID-AUGUST. HIS CITATION SAID THAT HIS PLANE WAS TWICE ATTACKED BY ZEROS AND ROUSSEL'S EXPERT MARKMANSHIP RESULTED IN DAMAGE TO TWO OF THE JAPANESE PLANES. ONCE WHEN ONE GUN JAMMED AND THE OTHER EXPLODED IN HIS FACE, HE COOLY CLEARED THE ONE GUN AND CONTINUED TO BEAT OFF THE ZERO ATTACKERS UNTIL THEY WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THE FIGHT. #

CHUNGKING, OCT.16-(AP)-A FIGHTING FRENCHMAN WHO ESCAPED FROM JAPANESE-OCCUPIED FRENCH INDO-CHINA IN A 14-YEAR-OLD PLANE BROUGHT OUT TODAY THE FIRST WORD OF THE FATE OF TWO AMERICAN PILOTS OF THE NOW-DISSOLVED AVG WHO WERE DOWNED OVER THE FRENCH COLONY.

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THE AMERICANS WERE IDENTIFIED AS JOHN T.DONOVAN OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., KILLED WHEN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES DOWNED HIS PLANE DURING AN AVG RAID ON HANOI AIRFIELD LAST MAY 12, AND LEWIS SHERMAN BISHOP OF PENSACOLA,FLA., WHO PARACHUTED TO SAFETY FROM HIS CRIPPLED PLANE NEAR LAOKAI ON MAY 17.

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THE FRENCHMAN, CAPT.PIERRE POUYADE, SAID JAPANESE HAD BURIED DONOVAN WITHOUT ANY MILITARY HONORS IN A ROADSIDE DITCH, BUT THAT DURING THE NIGHT FRENCHMEN AND FRENCHWOMEN PILED FLOWERS A YARD HIGH ON THE GRAVE.

POUYADE SAID BISHOP, AN AVG FLIGHT LEADER, WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE FRENCH WHO TURNED HIM OVER TO THE JAPANESE ONLY AFTER THE LATTER PROMISED TO RETURN HIM. HE SAID THAT WAS THE LAST HEARD OF THE AMERICAN.

BISHOP IS LISTED IN AVG RECORDS AS "TO BE A PRISONER OF WAR."

POUYADE WAS ONE OF FIVE FIGHTING FRENCHMEN WHO TOLD TODAY OF THEIR ESCAPES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF OVERRUN ASIA. AMONG THEM WAS COUNT RENE D'ANJOU, WHOSE MOTHER WAS AN AMERICAN, CATHERINE RAY OF LEBANON,KY. #

OCT 17 1942

Mexico City, Oct .16-(AP)-The government announcement last night that Mexicans in the United States should comply with American draft laws and serve in the U.S.Army if called was termed by Universal Grafico today as the beginning of active Mexican participation in the war.

"A passive attitude is not sufficient," the newspaper said.

Gen. Salvador Sanchez, chief of the Presidential General Staff, said, however, that the enrollment of mexicans now in the United States does not signify any intention to permit recruiting of Mexicans in Mexico for the United States Army. He added that laborers recently sent to the United States for special work would be exempt from the draft. #

NEW YORK, OCT 16-(AP)--THE SWEDISH AMERICAN NEWS EXCHANGE SAID IT HAD BEEN INFORMED FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY THAT NO NOBEL PRIZES WOULD BE AWARDED THIS YEAR. THIS PROLONGED A WARTIME SUSPENSION OF THE HONORS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN CONFERRED SINCE 1939, THE LAST WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WAS THE NANSEN INTERNA-TIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES AT GENEVA IN 1938.

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NORMALLY, THE AWARDING COMMITTEES MEET AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. THE SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY SA ID THAT EACH NOBEL PRIZE--FOR PEACE, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND LITERATURE--WOULD HAVE BEEN WORTH $32,972.75 THIS YEAR. #

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, FRIDAY OCT. 16)

BY BEN F.MEYER

OCT 17 1942

(ADVANCE) HAVANA, SATURDAY, OCT. 17-(AP)-CUBA ANNOUNCED AT MIDNIGHT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN AN ACCORD SIGNED AT WASHINGTON GIVING CUBAN RECOGNITION TO RUSSIA FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE CZARIST DAYS.

THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR.JOSE AGUSTIN MARTINEZ, CUBAN SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID THE TWO COUNTRIES NOW ARE "ALLIES IN THE JOINT WAR EFFORT AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO HAVE A VOICE IN CUBA SINCE THE OVERTHROW OF THE MACHADO REGIME IN 1933 BUT IT IS ONLY A SMALL MINORITY HOLDING NINE OF 138 SEATS IN THE CHAMBER AND NONE IN THE SENATE.

HOWEVER, CUBAN SYMPATHY HAS BEEN WITH RUSSIA IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS AND CUBANS HAVE SENT FUNDS AND MERCHANDISE TO THE SOVIET UNION ON RUSSIAN SHIPS WHICH CALL OCCASIONALLY HERE.

OCT 17 1942

CUBA BECOMES THE ONLY LATIN AMERICAN NATION HAVING FORMAL RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT, TONIGHT OCT 16)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 12:00 MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE CUBAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF CUBA AND OF THE U.S.S.R. HAS RESOLVED TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS "FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY AND COMMERCIAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS."

"DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERMENTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "THROUGH AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE AMBASSADOR OF THE U.S.S.R. IN THE UNITED STATES, MR. MAXIM LITVINOFF AND THE AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA IN THE UNITED STATES, DR. AURELIO F. CONCHESO, WHO WERE DULY AUTHORIZED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS."

OCT 17 1942

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 12:00 MIDNIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16)

OTTAWA, OCT. 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY "TO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS THAT PLANS BE FORMULATED FOR FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF GOLD MINING AS WELL AS OTHER NON-WAR INDUSTRIES."

OCT 17 1942

IN A PREPARED STATEMENT THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE NEW POLICY WAS ADOPTED TO MEET "THE URGENT AND IMMEDIATE NEED FOR MEN AND MATERIALS REQUIRED BY CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" AND DID NOT INDICATE ANY LACK OF CONFIDENCE BY THE GOVERNMENT IN GOLD OR IN THE FUTURE OF THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

CURTAILMENT OF GOLD MINES WOULD FORM PART OF A "COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF CURTAILING CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES" AND WOULD BE WORKED OUT IN CONSULTATION WITH MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYES. IN TRANSFERRING TO AN INDUSTRY MORE IMPORTANT TO THE WAR EFFORT, WORKERS WOULD BE MAKING A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION, KING SAID.

CANADA FERRY SUNK BY U-BOAT; 137 LOST

OCT 17 1942

SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 16 (A. P.)—Torpedoed in darkness, the Newfoundland-Nova Scotia ferry steamship Caribou was sunk in Cabot Strait Oct. 14 with the loss of [illegible] lives in the greatest announced [illegible]rine disaster of this war in C[illegible]n coastal waters.

Some Americans were [illegible]ed among the casualties.

Canadian naval craft [illegible] 101 passengers and crewmen [illegible] the 2200-ton ship, owned by the Newfoundland government, had been sent to the bottom of the sea near the end of her overnight run from North Sydney, N. S., to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland.

SUB WATCHES SHIP SINK

The submarine which sank her surfaced and watched her go down within a few minutes while her victims struggled in the water.

The victims included eight United States service men and five American civilians. The others who lost their lives included women and children, Canadian service men, the Caribou's skipper, Captain Benjamin Taverner, of Channel, Newfoundland, and his two sons, both officers on the ship.

The five American civilians missing and believed lost in the sinking are: William H. Gerth, fifty-two year old, of Camden, N. J.; James Flynn, thirty-two, of New Haven, Conn.; Louis Gagne, twenty-three, of Woonsocket, R. I.; John Shepard, thirty-two, of Auburn, N. Y., and Charles Berry, forty-three, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Among the American civilians rescued were Howard A. Porter, of Syracuse, and Joseph J. Weisansal, of Lockport, N. Y.

(The sinking raised to 494 the unofficial count of announced Allied ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7, 1941.)

The survivors, landed here the day of the sinking, told how the captain steered his settling craft at the surfaced submarine in an apparent effort to ram the attacker. But the Caribou slid under before she could get her ice-breaker's prow against the U-boat's hull.

In surfacing, the submarine was believed to have contributed to the loss of life by capsizing one or two rafts and smashing a lifeboat.

LIFEBOAT CAPSIZES

The capsizing of another lifeboat was said to have resulted in the drowning of 44 persons. George Smothers, of Toledo, O., a U. S. Navy cook, said only about six of 50 persons were left after the boat rolled over several times. These included a woman who managed to cling both to her baby and the boat in the chilling water until rescued.

Two who were saved in rescue operations, which lasted from three to five hours, died upon reaching la[illegible]d. They were a Canadian seaman and an unidentified baby.

Among the victims were 49 civilians, including [illegible] women and 12 children rangi[illegible]ge from eight months to 16 y[illegible]

OCT 17 1942

30.24 — 19377 30-24-19377

BATTLE FOR SOLOMONS NEARING SHOW DOWN AS U. S. HURLS WARSHIPS, PLANES INTO FRAY

FULL U. S. POWER ENGAGES JAPS IN FIERCE STRUGGLE

OCT 18 1942

Major Clash of American, Japanese War Fleets Appears Certain.

LAND FIGHTING SLOWS

Enemy Makes No Move Against Troops Guarding Guadalcanal Airfield.

KISKA BASE BLASTED

Army Bombers Set Cargo Ship Afire, Damage Two Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(AP) All types of American arms in the southwest Pacific were reported by the Navy tonight to have been thrown into the vital but still-developing battle of the Solomon islands.

The fight, a late communique made clear, has yet to reach the showdown stage and the outcome is still undecided.

The communique made virtually the first significant mention of American sea forces to appear in any Navy statement on the battle, preliminary phases of which began six days ago.

"Our land, sea and air forces of the Army, Navy and Marine corps are engaged in meeting a serious enemy assault, the outcome of which is still undecided," it was announced.

Major Clash Near

This indicated that a major clash of the American and Japanese navies might be in the making, with each fleet maneuvering for the best advantage and the right moment to strike in the dangerously narrow waters of the Solomons archipelago.

What American naval units actually are operating in the battle zone was of course not made known, but the Japanese have been reported to have a considerable force of battleships and all the necessary supporting vessels among the islands.

On land as on the sea, the communique said, there has so far been no full scale engagement between America's Army-Marine troops defending the strategic Guadalcanal air field and the heavily strengthened enemy forces concentrated on the jungle-covered northern hump of the island.

American Losses Minor

Because of this lack of unlimited battle activity, American losses so far have been minor, the Navy said, but warned that "in a battle of this nature losses must be expected."

Japan's losses were raised by one cruiser damaged and one transport bombed and set afire while another transport was believed to have been damaged by near misses. In addition, destruction of eight enemy planes — three bombers and five fighters—was reported. The cruiser suffered a torpedo hit when naval aircraft made a night attack on enemy ships to the eastward of the Solomons.

About the time this American attack was in progress another group of Jap warships bombarded the American positions on Guadalcanal for about an hour. This was the eighth reported Japanese bombing or shelling of these defenses in six days.

Since some of the earlier attacks were officially described as heavy, it seemed certain that the airfield which is the strategic heart of the American-held area had suffered considerable damage.

Airfield in Operation

But apparently, it was still in operation. The communique said that on the morning of Oct. 16 "our aircraft from Guadalcanal attacked troop positions along the northwest coast of the island."

Presumably the dive bombers which attacked the enemy transports that afternoon also came from Guadalcanal although that was not specifically stated. The transports were operating in the area west of New Georgia island, which lies northwest of Guadalcanal, and were escorted by destroyers. No hits were reported on the destroyers, however, the Navy saying only that "direct hits damaged and set fire to one transport and a second is believed to have been damaged by near misses."

Japan's ship losses for the entire Solomons campaign now stand at eight sunk, three probably sunk and 40 damaged—a total of 57. The eight planes reported shot down in the latest communique raised total Japanese plane losses to 291.

Against these, the American forces have had 10 ships sunk and several damaged. The total of American losses has not been disclosed.

Changes Division in Command

Before the latest Solomons communique was issued, Rep. Costello (D.-Calif.) declared in the House that the battle indicates lack of a unified command.

"General MacArthur has been designated as the supreme commander of the southwest Pacific," he continued. "Then we find that the Navy has been given command of another sector of that same area."

He complained that for two months the Marines have been fighting on Guadalcanal and "have not been given relief." Soldiers in the southwest Pacific are "ready and able" to go to the aid of the island, he continued, "but they cannot get there walking across the water."

"I believe that situation cries to heaven for readjustment," he concluded. "If we are to put a unified command in an area, let us have one commander in charge of the entire battle area and not continue to leave that command divided."

Bombers Smash at Kiska

While both sides in the Solomons battle sparred for position and awaited the advantageous moment of attack, the Navy reported that American Army bombers in the Aleutian islands, thousands of miles to the north, had struck once more at Japan's battered base of Kiska.

The attack, carried out by Martin B-26, twin-engine high speed "Marauders" resulted in at least one direct hit on a cargo ship which was seen still burning several hours later. One American plane was shot down by Anti-aircraft fire.

Two Destroyers Blasted

The speedy "Marauders" also attacked two Japanese destroyers northeast of Kiska, the communique reported, and scored three hits on one and a single hit on the other. The Navy said that the vessel hit by three bombs probably sank.

These new blows to Jap shipping in the Aleutians raised the enemy's total ship losses for that campaign to 13 sunk, five probably sunk and 24 damaged—an accumulation of 42 ships sunk or damaged.

This was the first time the Navy had specifically identified Army bombers in the Aleutians as being of the B-26 type. The communique made no mention of fighter escorts and it seemed probable that the ships, depending on their speed for protection, were unaccompanied.

Guadalcanal Troops Recapture U. S. Guns Lost in Philippines

OCT 18 1942

Marine Flyers Shoot Down 23 Bombers, but Enemy Still Masses Offshore

By OLEN CLEMENTS
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ADVANCED UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 6 (Delayed).—Marines defending their Guadalcanal base in the Solomon Islands against stubborn Japanese incursions have captured 40 American-built 75-mm. guns within the last few days.

The Marines think these guns were among those which fell into enemy hands in the Philippines several months ago.

In the face of our strenuous defense—Marine flyers knocked down 23 of 25 bombers participating in one attack on Guadalcanal—the enemy continues to marshal naval forces and invasion ships offshore.

Two heavy forces of Japanese warships were sighted today off the Solomon Islands by Flying Fortress crews.

One group of 17 ships, including possibly two battleships, cruisers and destroyers, was headed away from the general direction of Guadalcana Island and the other, composed of about 15 ships, apparently was headed toward Shortland Island, which is held by the Japs.

Heading Into Rough Weather

The pilot of the first bomber, Capt. Narce Whitaker of Roxana, Ky., said the group he saw was headed into a rough weather strip.

"Clouds would have forced us down so low we would have been an easy target for the Japs," Capt. Whitaker said.

"We came out of a cloud formation and found ourselves directly over the Jap ships," said Lt. R. Block of Ringgold, La., pilot of the second bomber. "We thought for a minute they were going to use us for target practice, but they did not fire a shot. Our bomb racks were empty so we departed."

The Japanese were believed to have been trying to reinforce their sorely pressed troops at Guadalcanal during the night. United States Marines in the air and on the ground have been taking a heavy toll of enemy forces in that bloody Solomon sector for weeks.

Rushing Up Artillery.

It also was believed that the Japs were rushing up artillery before the rainy season for an attempt to knock out the Marines and destroy the Guadalcanal airfield which the Japs built before the Marines took it away from them. In beating off the enemy air attacks, our flyers ignore the Jap Zero fighters to get at the bombers.

Usually before a bombing attack the Zeros show up below the Marine fighters in the hope of drawing them into combat while the bombers sneak in and deliver their blows at ground forces. But the Marine flyers have been too wise for the enemy. Our boys hang around upstairs until the bombers show up and then proceed to mow them down.

For their part, our heavy bombers at this base have been pounding Japanese installations regularly. Bombers led by Maj. Allan Sewart of Whittier, Calif., blasted Gizo Island in the Solomon group. Lt. Tommy Trent of Hardinsburg, Ky., said evidently several hits were made on this Jap center. Gizo Island is the site of a former Jap seaplane base.

Lt. Robert Creech of Richmond, Ky., led a Flying Fortress attack on Rekata Bay, Jap base on Santa Isabel Island northeast of Guadalcanal.

OCT 18 1942

Fancy Meeting You Here

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Oct. 4 (Delayed) (AP) — When the air-raid siren sounded Lieut. Dan Gaede, of Columbus, Ohio, dived into a fox hole.

The army officer landed smack on top of a navy officer who already had taken shelter there.

"Sorry," grinned the army man; "my name is Dan Gaede."

The navy officer grinned and stuck out his hand.

"So is mine," he said. "I am Lieut. Com. Dan E. Gaede, of Coronado, California."

They were cousins, but never had met before.

DROP BOMBS ON 3 BASES IN ISLAND CHAIN

OCT 18 1942

Heavy Damage Reported On Airdrome At Buka, At Northern Tip

Support Given As All U. S. Services Join In Pacific Battle

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Sunday*, Oct. 18—Allied bombers under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur gave sweeping support to United States forces in the Solomons Islands by heavy attacks yesterday on three bases from which Japanese planes are operating in the Solomons area, a communique said today.

Attacks were made on airdromes at Buka, at the northern tip of the Solomons group; Buin, on the northern Solomon Island of Bougainville; and Rabaul, the main Japanese base of operations which has had eahvy raids almost daily for the past week.

4-Motored Planes Take Part

Four-motored bomber formations made the assaults on Rabaul and Buin.

Both at Buka and Buin bombs fell among planes dispersed on the ground, starting fires and explosions. The communique said heavy damage was believed to have been inflicted at Buka.

Allied reconnaissance planes also bombed a large Japanese transport ship off Shortland Island, one of the Solomon group just south of Bougainville. Results of the attack could not be observed.

Other reconnaissance units, operating over New Guinea, twice bombed enemy-occupied areas in the vicinity of Mubo, south of Salamaua.

Add To New Guinea Gains

Meanwhile, Australian jungle fighters continued their advance down the northern slope of the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea. The communique said that under increasing pressure of the Australians the Japanese had withdrawn from Templeton's crossing, twelve miles south of Kokoda. The Australians thus had pushed their counter-offensive not only over the backbone of the mountains but were now approaching the northern foothills of the range.

Fighting had been in progress in this area for several days after a ten-day Allied advance across the mile-high mountain range with almost no resistance.

Slight Gain In Guinea

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 17—Allied mountain troops forced the Japanese to withdraw a short distance in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea yesterday and fighting is continuing and increasing in scope, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Allied advance was made in the vicinity of Templeton's Crossing, but the communique said there was no change in the general situation.

Advancing Cautiously

An announcement that Allied planes had machine-gunned villages at the mouth of the Mambare river forty miles north of Buna, on the northeastern New Guinea coast, however, disclosed the Japanese had extended their occupation in that region.

250 Heroes Decorated

OCT 18 1942

By Murlin Spencer

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in Australia, Oct. 17. Three hundred and eighty-six medals were pinned on American air heroes at an advanced operational base today in the greatest mass presentation of awards for valor in the United States Army's brief but colorful history in the southwest Pacific.

For two hours we watched privates non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers move forward under a broiling tropical sun to receive their decorations from Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of all Allied air forces in this area.

Approximately 250 men received the awards, representing citations issued over a period of months, with 75 receiving more than one decoration.

Purple Hearts Included

The awards included Distinguished Service Crosses, Silver Stars, Distinguished Flying Crosses, Purple Hearts and Soldier's Medals.

The ceremony was staged on a wide airdrome runway hacked out of the jungle, with rows of huge Flying Fortresses forming a grim background.

Among the outstanding winners of more than one decoration was Lieut. Col. Richard Carmichael, a handsome, bronzed flyer of 29 from Austin, Texas, who received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star.

Led Rabaul Action

Carmichael won his DSC for gallantry over Rabaul, New Britain, when his flight blasted seven of eleven Japanese fighters out of the skies and destroyed or damaged fifty planes aground.

The DSC also went to Master Sergeant Robert R. Davis, of Albuquerque, N. M., and Master Sergeant William H. Prince, of Santa Rosa, Cal.

Multiple Winners Listed

Second Lieutenant Eddie W. Hayman, Huntsville, Texas, DFC, Silver Star and Purple Heart; Technical Sergeant Arthur L. Richardson, Denver, Col., DFC, Silver Star and Purple Heart; Major Felix M. Hardison, Washington, three oak-leaf clusters to Silver Star; Capt. Kenneth D. Casper, Humboldt, Kan., Silver Star, oak-leaf cluster, DFC; First Lieutenant Curtis J. Holdridge, Altus, Okla., Silver Star, oak-leaf cluster, DFC; Staff Sergeant Stanley Jackola, Portland, Ore., Silver Star, oak-leaf cluster, DFC.

The awards represented action over a wide battle area, including Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomon Islands and the Philippines.

Medals In Cigarette Box

A Flying Fortress piloted by Capt. Wilbur Beezley, of Syracuse, Neb., carried General Kenney, Brig. Gen. Kenneth E. Walker, of Washington, and a big cardboard cigarette box loaded with the medals, to the field for the ceremony.

Some of the medals could not be presented, for some of the heroes were casualties—dead or hospitalized by injuries. Others were on war details away from the field.

There was no statement as to what the recipients had done to win the awards, but that was no needed because their comrades who witnessed the ceremony and the group of nurses and other women seated in the shade of a bomber's wing knew. United States newspapers already had carried stories from General MacArthur's headquarters announcing most of the details.

The most decorated enlisted men were Sergt. Russell I. Huffman, Highwood, Mont., and Technical Sergeant Clevis O. Jones, of Chatham, Va. Huffman received the Silver Star and three oak-leaf clusters in lieu of additional silver stars and also the Purple Heart. Jones received the DFC, Silver Star with oak-leaf cluster and the Purple Heart.

Tale Of Heroism

Here are a few cases representative of some outstanding acts:

The war had just started with the Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor when the Japanese hurled an air armada of fifty-four bombers and sixty-five dive bombers at Clark Field, the Philippines, in an attempt to smash the base. Sergeant Davis was on duty there.

He ran to a grounded plane, turned its machine guns skyward and shot down one bomber and damaged several others before his plane was blasted apart by some 2,000 hits from bullets and bomb fragments.

Last February Japanese bombers raided an Allied field, causing Americans to run to a slit trench for cover. A bomb buried the slit trench and at least two men. Sergeant Prince braved a hail of explosives to dig frantically with his helmet until he uncovered one man and then went back to uncover another.

OCT 18 1942

Whip Nazis First, Nash Urges Allies

Boston, Oct. 17 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, declared today that "however vital the Pacific may be . . . the prime object of this war must be to strike at the heart of the Axis powers, and that heart is undoubtedly located in Berlin."

'Hitler, without the Japanese, might still manage to pull his chestnuts out of the fire if we failed to act with sufficient vigor where we can do him the most damage," Nash told the Foreign Policy Association in a prepared address.

"But it is extremely doubtful whether the Japanese without Hitler could ever achieve any permanent success, although . . . they could do irreparable harm and add enormously to the price which United Nations would ultimately have to pay for total victory."

TWO WON HONOR IN CORAL SEA

OCT 18 1942

One Congressional Award Is Posthumous.

Washington, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The award of Congressional Medals of Honor to two heroes of the Coral Sea battle last May has been authorized by President Roosevelt, the Navy announced today.

One of the awards is posthumous recognition of the valorous conduct of Lieut. Milton Ernest Ricketts, 29 years old, of Baltimore, Md., who was mortally wounded while serving on the aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle.

The other medal goes to Lieut. (J. G.) William Edward Hall of Hiawatha, Utah, who was a pilot in action in the battle.

The citation with Lieut. Ricketts's medal said:

"For extraordinary heroism and distinguished gallantry in the performance of his duty, above and beyond the call of duty, as officer in charge of the engineering repair party of the U. S. S. Yorktown in action against Japanese forces in the Coral Sea on May 8, 1942.

"In this action an aerial bomb passed through and exploded just beneath the compartment in which his battle station was located. His men all killed, wounded or stunned; himself mortally wounded, he opened the valve on a nearby fireplug, partially led out the firehose and directed a heavy stream of water into the fire, before dropping dead beside the hose.

"His prompt and heroic action undoubtedly prevented the fire's rapid progress to extremely serious proportions. His conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

Yorktown Lost Later.

The Yorktown came through the battle of the Coral Sea with only minor damage but was lost about a month later at the battle of Midway as a result of enemy aerial and submarine action. The aircraft carrier Lexington was lost in the Coral Sea.

The citation accompanying the Medal of Honor award to Lieut. Hall said:

"For distinguished and conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, as pilot of a scouting plane in action against Japanese forces in the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, 1942.

"On May 7 he attacked, with skill and great determination, an enemy aircraft carrier by dive bombing and contributed materially to the destruction of the enemy vessel. On May 8, as a member of the anti-torpedo plane patrol, he attacked repeatedly with skill and great determination the attacking enemy planes in the face of heavy enemy fighter opposition.

"As a result of his courageous attacks he was responsible for the destruction of three enemy aircraft. Badly wounded, he nevertheless succeeded in landing his plane safely after the engagement. His indomitable and aggressive spirit and his will to come through at all costs against tremendous odds, with utter disregard for his own personal safety, are attested by his conduct on this occasion."

Americans Stab Guards, Escape Japanese Camp

Philippines Break Made by 17 After Key Is Found on Second Slain Sentry

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP).—Sergeant Fred R. Newton, here on leave, told a story today of how he and sixteen other American soldiers escaped from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines after stabbing two guards to death.

Newton said the group was captured in the third battle he took part in after arriving in the islands. Fifteen comrades were killed as 200 Japanese swarmed about the outpost.

For three weeks, he said, the prisoners lived on a daily allowance of weak soup. They were housed in a low, wooden building which had one iron-barred door and two windows.

One American, a soldier from New Jersey, had succeeded in concealing a hunting knife when he was locked up.

"One afternoon, when it was so hot you couldn't stand it," Newton related, "this guy from New Jersey said, 'We're going to get out of here.'

Key on Bayoneted Guard

"He had his knife and he slipped up to the window where the guard went by every few minutes. He stabbed the guard through the bars and held him up with his hands, going through his pockets. That guard didn't have a key. We nearly died.

"But we knew there was one other guard on duty and sure enough just about the time the first guard's rifle was hauled through the bars the other guard came running up to where the first Jap was lying on the ground.

"We bayoneted him through the bars, hooked him up to the window and found the key in his pocket.

"We got out of there. We were running fast about twenty yards from the house toward some trees when I heard a shot. The bullet went in right here."

Newton indicated a spot on his right shoulder—"and came out back here."

"I Reckon I Fainted"

"I was the only one that was hit and there were a good many times in the next three days when I thought I would never make it. We were so weak from lack of food and all that. But they didn't have to carry me."

The Americans trudged through jungle, he said, with nothing to eat but some birds just hatched.

"Yes, I ate a couple myself and they were good," he added.

Plodding due south by the aid of a compass taken from one of the Japanese guards, the party reached an American outpost, "and then," Newton said, "I reckon I fainted. They had to carry me in."

After two weeks in an American camp in the Philippines Newton said he and the others of the party were sent by steamer to San Francisco.

Upon completing his visit to his father, John Newton, a Gastonia textile worker, the sergeant plans to return to his present station on the west coast.

AMERICAN TROOPS WARMLY GREETED IN NEW ZEALAND

Arrival of First Task Force in June Revealed by Army.

OCT 18 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following dispatch from an Associated Press staff writer reporting the arrival of United States troops in New Zealand last June was withheld until today at the request of the War department. The presence of U. S. troops there was announced for the first time Thursday by Secretary of War Stimson, when he disclosed that Army units also were in the Fiji, New Hebrides and Solomon islands. The arrival of United States Marines at New Zealand had been announced by the Navy some time ago.)

30.24- 19379

By MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW ZEALAND, June 23—(Delayed)—(AP) A strong force of United States troops—husky midwesterners with vast stores of arms and equipment—has arrived in New Zealand and received a warm welcome as the first task force to reach the little island dominion.

A second sizeable force of troops from the mid-western states has landed in the British Fiji island group northeast of Free French New Caledonia, already guarded by other American soldiers, as the United States continues to build up strength in the southwest Pacific.

As our ships edged toward the New Zealand docks the soldiers lustily sang "Roll Out the Barrel" and an Anzac army band blared "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Size of Force Secret

The size of the force cannot be disclosed. It included a contingent of nurses from Baltimore.

High ranking New Zealand army and government officials welcomed the troops.

The first enlisted man ashore was Sergeant Nathan E. Cook, of Cleveland. He was selected by his commander because his last name is the same as that of Captain James Cook, who landed on New Zealand in 1769. Sergeant Cook, is not a descendant of the explorer.

"We Cooks sure get around," the husky former Western Reserve football player remarked.

Cheered by Townspeople

Hour after hour the soldiers marched from the big grey transports to trains for removal to barracks, already prepared. Although the arrival was an official secret, the townspeople soon gathered to cheer the soldiers as they marched with full equipment through the streets.

The morale of the men, always high during the long trip, was helped along by a letter on White House stationery signed by President Roosevelt which was distributed to each soldier while the convoy was in mid-Pacific. The letter was addressed to members of the United States expeditionary forces and said:

"You are a soldier of the United States Army.

"You have embarked for distant places where the war is being fought.

"Upon the outcome depends freedom of your lives, freedom of the lives of those you love—your fellow citizens—your people.

"Never were the enemies of freedom more tyrannical, more arrogant, more brutal.

"Yours is a God-fearing, proud, courageous people which, throughout its history, has put its freedom under God before all other purposes.

Homefolk Have Duties

"We who stay at home have our duties to perform—duties owed in many parts to you. You will be supported by the whole force and power of this nation. The victory you win will be the victory of all the people—common to them all.

"You bear with you the hope and confidence, the gratitude and prayers of your family and your fellow citizens and your President."

The soldiers were not advised of their destination until their last night at sea. They sat on bunks, in passageways and in groups as their commanding general spoke over the loudspeaker:

"You are 8,000 miles from those you came to protect. Your efforts will not be in vain. This task force will not shirk its responsibility."

The only incident during the long voyage was when a destroyer darted near and dropped three depth charges. The result was not disclosed.

OCT 18 1942

'Japs Ousted At Camranh'

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 17—Sinkings by American and British submarines have forced Japanese warships to abandon the use of Camranh Bay in Indo-China, according to a Fighting Frenchman who recently escaped from that Japanese-occupied French colony.

The bay is the site of one of the finest naval bases in Asia.

The Frenchman, Capt. Pierre Pouyade, fled from Indo-China in a fourteen-year-old plane, landed at an airfield in Yunnan province and hitched a ride to Chungking in an American aircraft.

Jap Troop Train Blasted

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 17—Five hundred Japanese were killed or injured when a troop train struck a Chinese mine near Shanksiatu, northern Kiangsi province, the Chinese announced today.

The blast demolished six coaches packed with Japanese and damaged a steel bridge, Kiangsi dispatches said.

Counter-attacking Chinese killed one hundred of the enemy in a clash October 5 on the Chekiang front, the high command reported. It said that in attacks on Japanese garrisons at Yunshialing and Lingchu much damage was inflicted.

Stilwell To See Wavell

New Delhi, Oct. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of staff of Allied forces in China, arrived from Chungking today and said he would see Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander in chief in India, tomorrow.

The arrival of Stilwell, who directed Chinese forces in the battle of Burma last spring, coincided with growing speculation on prospects of Allied attempts at a comeback against the Japanese there.

The belief that some major operation might be developing was strengthened yesterday by the return of General Wavell from an inspection tour which took him across India's Burma frontier.

Auchinleck Arrives In Capital of India

New Delhi, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, former commander of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, has arrived in New Delhi, it was announced today.

The dispatch did not reveal the official capacity in which Gen. Auchinleck, who was relieved of command of the Eighth Army last August 18, had journeyed to India. At the time he was replaced in North Africa by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, authoritative information in London indicated that he would shortly be assigned to a new post.

OCT 18 1942

Malaria Rages In Delhi Area

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 17—One of the worst malaria epidemics in the history of Delhi Province has been relieved slightly by a brief spell of cold weather, it was reported today.

At the height of the epidemic, nearly 7,000 persons were hospitalized weekly.

STALINGRAD REDS AGAIN HOLD FIRM

Report Tanks Which Broke Lines At One Point Are All Destroyed

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Sunday*, Oct. 18—The Russians said today that the Red army held firm again yesterday against the all-out German drive inside the rubble-strewn city of Stalingrad, in which four Soviet withdrawals had been forced in the previous sixty hours.

The midnight Soviet communique said German tanks, carrying tommy-gunners, broke through Russian lines at one point near a factory, but that all the tanks had been destroyed by the end of the day.

Tanks Fail To Gain

At another place within the city, the communique said, the Germans hurled large numbers of tanks, motorized infantry and planes against Russian positions, but failed to gain. The intensity of the fighting was indicated by the heavy losses of German tanks, which the communique fixed at thirty.

The communique said eight additional enemy tanks were destroyed by the Red air force Friday on various sectors of the front.

Northwest of Stalingrad, it was said, the Russians consolidated their positions and, in some sectors, carried out local attacks. At one point about a company of German infantry was wiped out and an ammunition dump blown up.

Repel Caucasus Attacks

In the Mozdok area of the Caucasus the Germans launched two attacks against Russian positions after an artillery bombardment, but both attacks were repelled, the communique said. The Germans lost about 200 men in the engagements.

In the Kalinin sector, northwest of Moscow, Russian guerrillas were said to have wrecked two German troop trains, killing 400 men.

The big battle, however, was in Stalingrad, where the Germans were attackiing with four infantry divisions and one tank division, some 75,000 men, seeking to tear the Russian defenses from their foundation along the Volga and complete the occupation of the skelton city.

Position More Serious

The Russian position was more serious than at any time during the 54-day siege.

The Red army had succeeded in halting previous German assaults along a line of barricaded factories and apartment houses in the northern suburbs. Now that this line was pulverized and partly, at least, in enemy hands, new lines of defense were raised to cushion the latest retreats, but these were limited in depth.

The Russians now face the alternative of standing firm under German battering on the west bank of the Volga itself or striking hard at the flanks of the Nazi salient if Stalingrad is to be saved.

Describe Battleground

Dispatches described the battleground as a gruesome scene of machines burning in rubble-strewn streets with bodies piled in mounds across which the Germans came constantly in attack after attack.

[The Germans said they entered the Red Barricade gun factory, which, with the Red October factory, were the last strongholds of Russian defense, and troops northwest of Stalingrad were said to be isolated and facing annihilation. The Germans hinted at an important Russian offensive forming in the Kalinin-Toropets area, ninety miles northwest of Moscow. Fresh gains were claimed in the Caucasus below Novorossisk and west of the Terek river.]

In n[illegible]grad wh[illegible]e the Germa[illegible] successes at a tremendous [illegible]f lives and machines, the [illegible]my fought bitterly to prevent the Germans from fanning out along the banks of the Volga. Swarms of Nazi planes constantly bombed the Soviet front lines and immediate rear, still the defenders fought on stubbornly.

The first heavy impact of the German offensive, renewed to redeem Hitler's confident boast that Stalingrad would fall, started Wednesday when several streets were lost. The Germans threw large fresh forces into the factory district to exploit their break.

Orderly Retreat Carried Out

The government newspaper Izvestia said the retreat from the workers' settlement, which the Germans insist is the keystone of the whole Stalingrad defense system, was orderly. Everything of value was destroyed. The Russians said they repulsed 25 heavy attacks before finally giving way.

The army newspaper Red Star said the Russians in other sectors of Stalingrad, which sprawls for 15 miles narrowly along the Volga, were holding firm.

German planes made more than 1,000 attacks yesterday on the narrow sector in the north where they broke through, in addition to 1,500 sorties the previous day.

Nazis Superior In Air

The Germans were acknowledged to have overwhelming air superiority, but the Red air force stayed in the fight. *Izvestia* said fighters were downing as many as forty enemy planes a day and forcing many others to jettison their bombs outside the battle area. The main effort to Soviet aviation was reported directed against enemy airdromes, however.

Despite the grave crisis in Stalingrad, the Russians continued to press the German left flank in the steppes northwest of the city.

Storm Hill On Flank

In a joint attack of all arms, the Russians said they stormed a hill, capturing thirteen pillboxes, while near by Soviets improved their positions.

South of Stalingrad, dispatches said a company of Germans were killed in a battle for a hill.

River boats still plowed across the brown Volga waters, despite shellfire and bombs, carrying supplies to the beleaguered garrison and taking the wounded to the west bank.

4 Red Retreats Heighten Stalingrad's Peril

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 17—Red Army troops, defiant against odds that had forced four retreats through a strategically important industrial section of northern Stalingrad, battled fiercely today to prevent the Germans from fanning out along the banks of the Volga and breaking the flanks of the defense.

Stalingrad was experiencing her darkest hour of the siege, now in its fifty-fourth day.

The Germans occupied an industrial settlement which had been a battlefield for weeks above the city's heart, and attempted to expand both north and south against the Soviet flanks.

this to say of the battle of the Western Caucasus:

"Southeast of Novorossisk enemy infantry, supported by aircraft, attacked our positions. At a cost of heavy losses the Germans managed to advance slightly. The men of 'X' unit repulsed enemy attacks, killing some 300 Germans."

Guerrillas were reported active behind Axis positions in the North Caucasus. Without specifying the period of time, the communique said they had killed 300 Germans, derailed an ammunition train, blown up four bridges "and drained many tons of gasoline from German tanks."

Far northern troops of the Red Army were said to have captured a Finnish strong point on the Karelian front.

"The Finns counterattacked several times, losing about 200 killed," it was announced. "Soviet troops blew up enemy blockhouses and dugouts and captured a quantity of war materiel."

(Berlin broadcasts say the Germans already have won the west bank of the Volga on a 2-mile front, and the German high command reported today that Nazi forces overran numerous Soviet positions in Stalingrad yesterday in an advance which cut off Red Army troops northwest of the city and left the Russians "facing annihilation."

(The Germans asserted their troops had occupied half of the Russian gun factory Red Barricade, described as one of the last two nests of Soviet resistance in Stalingrad.)

Nazi Force at Its Peak.

The Nazis appeared now to be using a force at least equal to the power in their previous offensive, when four infantry divisions and a tank division were hurled at Stalingrad.

The Russians destroyed everything of value before leaving the settlement and their withdrawal was orderly, the newspaper Izvestia said.

Although the Russians were forced to abandon the settlement under German bombing, tank attacks and the fire of some 30,000 infantrymen, the newspaper Red Star said they checked the enemy outside that district. The invaders regrouped.

Later in this fourth day of the new German offensive, the Soviet Information Bureau announced a withdrawal in one sector, not specifically identified, and dispatches said the battle was intensified as further Nazi reserves swung into line to bolster the shock forces already numerically superior.

Advance Near Novorossisk

The fourth withdrawal at Stalingrad was announced by the noon communique, which also reported that "at heavy cost, the Germans managed to advance slightly" in a plane-supported attack southeast of Novorossisk.

30-24-19379

Reds Say Nazis Convert 4 Cities to Cemeteries

Report Towns in Northwest Caucasus Heaps of Ruins

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP).—A dispatch to the Russian Navy newspaper "Red Fleet" said today that the Germans had converted the captured Caucasus cities of Armavir, Yeisk, Temryuk and Anapa into cemeteries.

All are in the northwestern corner of the Caucasus, the Kuban Province region, along the Black Sea coast opposite the Crimea and south of Rostov along the Sea of Azov.

Anapa, across the Kerch Straits from the Crimea and northwest of Novorossisk, was described as a heap of ruins, and Armavir, inland on the line of the Nazi eastward thrust toward Grozny, as three-quarters destroyed.

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Nazis Cite Peril To Red Force

New York, Oct. 17—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the high command reported today that Nazi forces overran numerous Soviet positions in Stalingrad yesterday in an advance which cut off Red army troops northwest of the city, and left the Russians "facing annihilation."

"Infantry and *Panzer* formations, in close cooperation with incessantly attacking air formations and *Luftwaffe* flak artillery, continued their attacks, despite embittered enemy opposition," the war bulletin said.

Annihilation Threatened

"They overran numerous strong points and dug-in *Panzers*, and entered the guh factory of the 'Red Barricade.' Through this advance northward, enemy forces northwest of the town were cut off from their communications, and are facing annihilation."

The high command asserted that the Nazi air force "during the daytime completely eliminated the Soviet air force, and downed eighteen enemy planes without losses to themselves."

Defensive Fire Declines

German authorities here, reporting earlier that half of the Red Barricade factory had been occupied, described it as "one of the last two nests of resistance in Stalingrad."

Red army artillery fire declined as the attack in Stalingrad progressed yesterday, the Germans reported. This was attributed to counter-shelling and aerial bombardment. Dispatches declared that 5,000 tons of explosives were showered upon the Dzerzhinsky tractor works Thursday, in the victorious effort to break that "cornerstone of the Russian defense."

Along with Red Barricade, the converted industrial plant Red October was listed by military quarters as a key of the city's defense.

The gun factory was said to present "a spectacle of utter chaos," while the area north of the captured tractor factory was being mopped up.

"The Spartakowka settlement has been almost completely occupied by German forces in the meantime," a dispatch said.

West Caucasus Pincers

German troops were declared officially to have occupied Schaumyan, a town on the sixty-mile road leading southwestward from the captured city of Maikop to the port of Tuapse.

(This indicates a pincer movement is developing against Russian defenders of the western Caucasus, for Tuapse already was the objective of Nazi and Rumanian divisions swinging southeastward down the Black Sea coast from Novorossisk. Available maps do not list Schaumyan.)

The communique said that German airmen attacking large-scale Russian troop movements in the Kalinin sector northwest of Moscow destroyed numerous railway trains and motor vehicles.

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Wider Nazi Rift Foreseen

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—British military sources, describing the new German attack on Stalingrad as Adolf Hitler's all-out effort, raised conjecture today as to whether the German high command approved of the assault.

Failure of the attempt to take the city, these sources said, would widen the breach which many have said exists between Hitler and his commanders.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN TAKE OATH OF HATE

Moscow, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—A solemn oath of hatred for the German invaders will be sworn by Pioneers, members of the communist child movement, during the November 7 anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik revolution.

The oath, adopted by the central committee of the Comsomol (youth organization), pledges Pioneers 10 to 15 years old to "live, study and work so as to be worthy of the great title of Young Leninist."

"I hereby promise to be disciplined, honest, hard-working, brave and hardy," the pledge goes on. "With all my heart I hate the Fascist occupants and will prepare myself tirelessly for the defense of the fatherland."

Archangel Tops Quota

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—Archangel, far Northern port of arrival for Allied supplies, exceeded by 15 per cent its work plan for September, the Russians announced today. Dock workers, ships' crews and railway men compete to speed the unloading and transshipment of cargoes.

Soviet President Submits Plain Rules for Victory

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—The peasant President of the Soviet Union, Michael Kalinin, has laid down a few rules for his people which, he told them, will soon bring victory.

The are:

"Increase industrial production, improve agriculture, manifest vigilance, appeal to the fighters in letters to the front to struggle courageously."

The white-bearded President gave this advice October 14 at a meeting of a Communist Party Committee dealing with flax cultivation.

"The military situation this year is more favorable for us than in the previous year," he added.

Nazis Reported Asking Aid in Crossing Sweden

Seek to Send More Troops to Norway if Allies Attack

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Dispatches from Stockholm reported today that Sweden has been asked to grant increased facilities for German soldiers to cross that country in the event of an Allied attack on Norway, and Reuters (a British news agency) surmised that the request originated in Berlin. Reuters quoted an article in the Stockholm newspaper "Afton Tidningen" by George Branting, son of a former Swedish Premier.

Branting said merely that "certain quarters" had made the request and added: "What justification is there for preventing an Allied attack on the Germans in Norway?"

Cuban Ambassador May Go As Envoy To Russia

Havana, Oct. 17 (AP)—Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, will be named Minister to the Soviet Union, it was said authoritatively tonight.

It was understood that Dr. Concheso would go to Moscow to present his credentials, but that he would then return to Washington, while a charge d'affaires, not yet selected, would remain in Russia.

Cuba established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia yesterday.

CUBA IN MOSCOW LINK

Havana, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Cuba established diplomatic relations with Moscow today for the first time since the Czarist days of Imperial Russia, and thus became the only Latin-American nation to have formal relations with the Soviet Union.

Dr. Jose Augustin Martinez, Cuban Secretary of State, made the announcement today. The act of recognition was executed in Washington by an exchange of notes between the Ambassadors of the two countries in the United States.

The designation of diplomatic and consular representatives by the two Governments will be undertaken without delay, the announcement said.

Moscow, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, was appointed today also as Minister to Cuba.

Report Of Finnish Peace Bid Is Scorned

Helsinki, Oct. 17 (AP)—A Zurich report circulated by Reuters, British news agency, that Finland had asked Pope Pius XII to mediate a separate peace for this country was printed under scornful headlines today such as ". . . Newest Peace Duck: Latest Invention of Enemy Propaganda."

UNDERGROUND SENDS MEN TO DE GAULLISTS

Secret System In West Africa Helps Colonials To Escape

Native Chiefs And Some Vichy Officials Are Cogs In Machine

OCT 18 1942

By JOSEPH MORTON

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in West Africa (Delayed)—A vast "underground railroad," set up by the Fighting French and their allies to free fellow countrymen from the Vichy yoke, is doing a rushing business throughout the great hulk of West Africa.

Like its historic counterpart in America's Southern States before the Civil War, it operates with hit-or-miss efficiency and the greatest of secrecy. So great are the obstacles in its path that four people have gone to the prisons of Dakar, Bamako and Timbuktu for every one of the thousands making the journey over it safely.

The Vichy Government is determined to waylay each "passenger" en route to "free soil," and, the Fighting French say, has instructed frontier guards to shoot suspects on sight and ask questions afterward.

Seek To Wipe Out Depots

Equally strong measures have been taken to detect and wipe out the "depots," which serve not only as hiding places but also as distributing points for bales of carefully prepared propaganda expounding the cause of the democracies.

Yet the traffic increases and the Fighting French grow stronger.

I have visited several terminals and way-stations and have talked to a number of refugees resting after hazardous journeys over the line. They agree that three big factors lie behind the surge in "business"—entry of America into the war, decline of the franc, and the growing scarcity of wine, imported foodstuffs and cotton cloth in Vichy colonies.

Wine Shortage Stressed

They stress the wine shortage particularly, pointing out that colonists on the Ivory Coast now can buy only a half litre a day.

"You know how it is," they say. "Frenchmen without their wine are hardly Frenchmen at all."

The scarcity of cloth has become an acute problem, too, because native officeholders, no longer able to buy "proper clothes" to distinguish them from the lesser important, feel their dignity has been offended.

Refugees who for one reason or another come over the "railroad" eventually wind up at one of the principal control offices—in British Freetown, Bathurst and Accra, in Fighting French Brazzaville, and at several other places whose location I learned in confidence.

Sent To Rest Houses

At each of these points they are put up in rest houses while readjusting themselves and awaiting assignment to new jobs under the Fighting French Government. When they leave they draw the same salary as under the Vichy regime and have a position of equal rank or importance.

I learned that one such rest center had "cleared" a district commissioner from a Vichy coastal colony, an army captain, several sailors and a doctor all in ten days' time. One was given a post in the interior of French Equatorial Africa, another sent to the Lake Chad region, one to Brazzaville and the remainder to London.

The way stations and hiding places are wherever friends and Allies can be found. Some "station masters" actually are Vichy officials, working at perfunctory colonial jobs by day, and aiding the forces of Gen. Charles De Gaulle by night. Others are native chieftains, secretly allied with the Fighting French but taking whatever they can get from Vichy for keeping their tribesmen in line.

Emperor Moshi Took Part

One such a man was the Emperor Moshi, who ruled over more than a million natives in the Wagadu section of the ivory coast. Because he now is dead, the Fighting French are willing to reveal his activities. They are particularly fond of telling about the three French noncommissioned officers who gained permission to spend one day in Moshi's region hunting lions. These men arrived on motorcycles, chatted briefly with the emperor, and then tore out for British territory 300 kilometers away.

When word got back to their camp the French ordered Moshi to send horsemen into the bush to apprehend them. Somehow or other he seemed to misunderstand and delayed issuing the order for three days. The men made it safely and now are in the Fighting French army.

Others have journeyed over the "railroad" in equally sensational fashion.

Swam To British Soil

One was a sailor who signed on a French ship at Marseilles and rode with it until it dropped anchor at Lome, an important port in Togoland six miles from the British Gold Coast. Then he let himself down an improvised ladder and swam through the surf all the way to British soil, stumbling up on the beach unclothed and completely exhausted. He was given a job in the Fighting French navy.

Other French sailors who managed to skip their vessels at African ports told of being locked below decks when the ships went past Gibraltar on the way out of the Mediterranean. So many had jumped overboard at this point, they said, that small British boats trailed regularly behind every French ship to pick them up.

These same sailors were convinced that French destroyers and cruisers were convoying merchant ships not so much for protection as to discourage desertions and prevent the captains from taking their vessels into Allied ports.

RESIST VICHY, DE GAULLISTS URGE FRENCH

OCT 18 1942

Organization Against Deportation Of Labor For Nazis Sought

Radio Appeal Calls Especially For Campaign Of Sabotage

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—The Fighting French tonight fanned the growing discontent in France by a direct appeal to people of the "France occupied by Vichy" as well as to those of the German-occupied zone, to offer organized resistance against attempts of "the Vichy gang" to supply French workers for the Nazi war industry.

The appeal, made on French language broadcasts of the British radio, urged the French empire and the French fleet "to throw all their power into the balance of victory."

It called especialy for a campaign of sabotage in all possible forms.

Faithful To France

"The employer who prevents his workers from being conscripted," it said, "the farmer who engages unemployed, the patriot who aids a worker to escape, the functionary who misplaces a document, the policeman who sabotages an order from Vichy; in brief, the Frenchman who places a grain of sand in the wheels of the infernal machinery has been faithful to France."

The appeal came as reports from the continent said German execution squads continued their "program of pacification" in occupied countries and that unrest was growing hourly in France, where the population was beginning to rebel against sending their workers to Germany.

At Least 55 Killed

In France, where the police and Legionnaires of the Laval Government were attempting to force arbitrarily selected workers to go to Germany, at least fifty-five persons have been killed in disorders, the London *Times* reported. Several hundred, it was said, were injured, and both occupied and unoccupied sections celebrated the week end in a festive mood.

The *Times* said the killings occurred at Lyons and Amberieu. This evening Vichy officially denied that "fifty-five had been killed" but the statement indirectly acknowledged there were "strike troubles" at both cities.

Executions In Serbia

Additional executions were reported in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, while German authorities threatened "severest reprisals" if disturbances, acts of sabotage and opposition continue.

In Belgium the threat of reprisals and the holding of hostages backfired when Germans attempted to force striking coal miners at Roux, Souvret, Anderlues and Bascoup into the pits, it was said by the Belgian news agency. The Germans, this agency reported, seized hostages. But the miners, instead of yielding to Nazi pressure, threatened to call a nation-wide strike, and to prevent a complete stoppage of coal production the Germans released the hostages.

Dangerous Working Conditions

The miners, the Belgian news agency said, struck in protest against dangerous working conditions and long hours. Because of lack of materials there were insufficient pit props, but the Germans need for coal was said to be so great that they insisted on operating the mines despite the hazards involved.

In London the unrest in France was attributed in part to the world-wide strategy of the Allies to promote internal disorders in all regions occupied by the Axis. The independent French news agency, mouthpiece of the Fighting French, called this "a most critical moment in the war," and said dissatisfaction had been increased considerably the past month under direction of Gen. de Gaulle's French national committee.

Refers To Vichy Charge

The French agency made no reference to the alleged dropping of arms and explosives over France by Allied planes, as was charged yesterday by the Vichy Cabinet.

Should the Nazis resort to force to drag French workers to Germany "they will only introduce into their own war factories as many enemies and potential saboteurs as laborers," the agency observed.

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Nazis Play Up Dakar Death

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17 — A Vichy announcement that a Dakar naval flyer was killed Sunday in an engagement over French West Africa was used by Berlin propagandists today as ammunition in their fight for further labor and tactical concessions from France.

"Fighting activities have started over Dakar," the Berlin radio declared in broadcasting the terse communique issued by Pierre Laval's Government last night.

Captain Dailliere, a flight officer at the strategic Senegalese port, was identified as the victim. It was implied that his opponent was a United Nations airman.

"Met Hero's Death"

The French communique said simply: "During a flight over French West Africa Captain Dailliere met a hero's death on October 11, 1942, in the course of an engagement. Captain Dailliere belonged to the Dakar air base."

Without specifying the site of the action Vice-Admiral G. A. J. P. Auphand, Naval Secretary in the Laval Cabinet, added that the captain "fell in defense of the French Empire and French unity."

A recent Axis broadcast declared American and British troops were concentrated in British Gambia and that they were disembarking as well in the Congo and Nigeria.

French Workers Riot

The Vichy communique—perhaps simply by coincidence—was issued within a few hours after reports from unoccupied France told of a wave of disorders and bloodshed caused by Laval's attempt to drive workers into German factories.

Reuters quoted an Algiers radio broadcast as saying that Germany had presented France two conditions for her restoration to pre-war positions: Defense of Africa and supply of more workers for Nazi war industries.

OCT 18 1942

55 Frenchmen Are Reported Slain In Riot

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—Pierre Laval's armed forces killed forty Frenchmen at Lyon and fifteen at Amberieu, and wounded 200 at each place yesterday in attacks upon crowds demonstrating violently against shipment of French workers into Germany, the London *Times* reported today in a dispatch from the French frontier.

Additional disturbances were reported at Marseille, Toulouse, Tarbes and a dozen other places in both occupied and unoccupied France as bloodshed developed over French resistance against being sold into virtual slavery.

Trains Demolished

At Lyon and Amberieu, Vichy mobile guards, police and Legion storm troopers were reported to have fired rifle and machine-gun volleys and hurled hand grenades into the ranks of the demonstrators.

The *Times* dispatch said German Gestapo officials were sent to Lyon. Several cars of a train being assembled for movement of workers to Germany were reported demolished by an explosion.

The outbreaks, touched off by the posting of lists of factory workers tagged for shipment to Germany, subsided somewhat today. Most French factories are closed Saturdays because of a raw material shortage, said reports from Bern, Switzerland.

Laval To Paris Again

Laval was reported to have gone again to Paris, and his collaborationist Government was given a breathing spell at least until Monday, when, according to one Vichy source, the situation may be clarified.

With German pressure mounting for Laval to hand over 150,000 workers and hurry up about it, reports from the continent said the Nazis had demanded of the Netherlands 70,000 skilled Dutch hands for German factories before the end of this month.

The Netherlands news agency reported thirteen more Dutchmen had been sentenced to death by Nazi occupation authorities for "anti-German activities." Another account said the efforts of 20,000 Dutch canal barge captains to delay transport of coal and other commodities to Germany had brought threats of severe penalties.

Swiss Don't Believe It

A Vichy announcement that "voluntary" enrollment of workers for service in Germany had made "great progress" in recent days drew tongue-in-cheek comment from the press in Switzerland.

"One is not asked to believe it," said the *Gazette de Lausanne*, "inasmuch as a month ago Havas (French news agency) announced an increase of one hundred per cent., only to specify a few hours later that the total number of volunteers for the Reich had reached 3,000 men. To reach 150,000 there still was considerable room."

'Resistance To Nazis Grows'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 17—Organized resistance to their German conquerors and to the Vichy "collaborators" is increasing in France with Protestant and Catholic ministers speaking openly against the Nazis from pulpits and underground newspapers, declares Andre Philip, Fighting French leader.

Philip, 40-year-old former Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies who escaped to London from France in August to become commissioner for the interior and labor on General de Gaulle's French national committee, arrived here yesterday from New York.

Feeling Grows Daily

He told a press conference that anti-German and anti-Vichy feeling was growing daily in France.

"Today, one hundred per cent. of the people in the occupied zone and ninety per cent. of the people in the unoccupied zone are against the Vichy regime and favor resistance," he added.

In 1940-1941, he said, a majority of the French people followed Petain's leadership because they believed the Germans would win. A change began to be apparent in the spring of 1941, he asserted, adding that this kept developing through last winter and had grown steadily in the last nine months, due to three main causes which he listed as:

"The aggravation of the economic situation in France and the increasing plundering by the Germany army.

Riom Exposed Petain

"The Riom trial which brought to light Petain's responsibility for the French military defeat.

"The return of Laval to power together with his declaration that he wanted a German victory; this finally destroyed the authority of the Vichy Government."

DUTCH VOW VENGEANCE ON THOSE AIDING NAZIS

LONDON, Oct. 17—(AP) Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands told the Dutch people in a broadcast today that when the day of liberation comes all who have assisted the German "reign of terror" will suffer, consequences "which will be serious indeed."

She exhorted her countrymen to remember with reverence those who have fallen victim to "the senseless bloodthirstiness of the Hun" and declared:

"We shall try as soon as possible to soften, at any rate, some of this. . . . We shall win this war and we want to and shall win the peace."

OCT 18 1942

178,000 Rumanian Jews Vanish "Without Trace"

Bern, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Socialist *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Basel, said today that about 178,000 Jews have disappeared from Rumania "without a trace."

The newspaper based its calculation on statistics of the Jewish central office in Bucharest.

In 1941, according to figures of this office, there were 800,000 Jews in the country. About 200,000 lived in the parts of Transylvania ceded to Hungary and 150,000 in northern Bucovina and Bessarabia, the status of which is unclear at present. In Roumania proper there are now only 272,409 Jews, the office reported. The groups thus accounted for total 178,000 less than the Jewish census of 1941.

HITLER'S SCORN FOR PARTNERS IN 1939 SHOWN

Italy's King 'Nit-Wit,' Jap Emperor 'Cowardly,' In Speech On War's Eve

OCT 18 1942

Lochner Tells Of Boast Of 'Speed And Brutality' To His Generals

[Associated Press Copyright]

Chicago, Oct. 17—Adolf Hitler, in a roaring speech to his generals nine days before war began, expressed the deepest contempt for the rulers of Italy and Japan and told his soldiers bluntly "our strength consists in our speed and in our brutality."

What was said at this notable meeting on the heights of Berchtesgaden was reported for the first time today by Louis P. Lochner, former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Berlin.

Lochner's source was authentic. His information came from a German officer who risked his life to give it to him.

Terms King "Nit-Wit"

The date of Hitler's diatribe was August 22, 1939.

Looking imperiously over his collection of glittering boots and cropped heads the Fuehrer shouted out what he thought about "that nit-wit of a King" in Italy and "the treasonable scoundrel of a Crown Prince."

Unequivocally he expressed his distrust of Japan.

"The Emperor is a counterpart of the last Czar," he said. "Weak, cowardly, undecided. May he fall a victim to the revolution."

Pact "To Gain Time"

The non-aggression pact with Poland, the Fuehrer said with a candor inspired by the walls and faces of stone around him, was made only to gain time. The non-aggression agreement and economic pact with the Soviet Union? Another piece of paper.

"We shall demolish the Soviet Union!" he yelled.

Then Hitler preached his crusade of terror.

"Our strength consists in our speed and in our brutality. . . . Our war aim does not consist in reaching certain lines, but in the physical destruction of the enemy. . . . Be tough! Be without compassion!"

Lochner has had this story in his notebooks for several years. It would have been fruitless to have written it in Germany. Now that he is back in the United States, on leave and conducting a lecture tour, it is released a few days in advance of his book, "What About Germany?"

Abstract Made Public

He said the account of the gathering of the generals, which was held nine days before the German armies poured into Poland, came from an officer who surreptitiously took shorthand notes as Hitler spoke.

Coming down from the mountain top, this soldier, apparently only a lukewarm Nazi, turned the notes over to the Associated Press correspondent and added what other facts his memory retained.

Lochner held only the faintest hope of getting his material out of Germany. But he concealed the notes throughout his five months' internment at Bad Nauheim and then managed, quite simply, to bring them back with him.

The complete abstract of the speech made public by Lochner today follows:

"Ever since the autumn of 1938, and because I realized that Japan would not join us unconditionally and that Mussolini is threatened by that nit-wit of a King and the treasonable scoundrel of a Crown Prince, I decided to go with Stalin.

Names "3 Great Statesmen"

"In the last analysis, there are only three great statesmen in the world—Stalin, I and Mussolini. Mussolini is the weakest, for he has been unable to break the power of either the crown or the church. . . .

30-24-1938

"Poland will be depopulated and then settled by Germans. My pact with Poland was intended only to gain time. * * *

Stalin Called Sick Man.

"After Stalin's death—he is a very sick man—we shall demolish the Soviet Union. The dawn of German domination of the world will then break. * * *

"We shall have to count on Japan's reneging. I have given Japan a full year's time. The Emperor is a counterpart of the last czar. Weak, cowardly, undecided. May he fall a victim to the revolution. * * *

"We shall continue to stir up unrest in the Far East and in Arabia. * * *

"The opportunity is favorable as never before * * * be tough! Be without compassion."

"Our strength consists in our speed and in our brutality. Ghenghis Khan led millions of women and children to slaughter—with premeditation and a happy heart.

"History sees in him solely the founder of a state. It is a matter of indifference to me what a weak western civilization will say about me.

"I have issued the command—and I'll have anybody who utters but one word of criticism executed by a firing squad—that our war aim does not consist in reaching certain lines, but in the physical destruction of the enemy. . . .

"I got to know those wretched worms, Daladier and Chamberlain, in Munich. They will be too cowardly to attack. They won't go beyond a blockade. . . .

ITALIAN CONVICTS WIN FREEDOM TO GO TO WORK

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 17 — (AP) The Italians, who have sent 300,000 laborers to Germany, are expected to parole 42,000 convicts on Oct. 28, the 20th anniversary of Fascism, to help relieve their own acute manpower shortage.

A Fascist newspaper said Mussolini proposed amnesty for prisoners so that they may serve the country in agricultural or military ranks rather than in jails. Affected will be those sentenced to terms ranging from five to ten years and who have served at least half of their time. Offenders against the state the excluded.

To help fill the gaps in next Spring's farm work the Italians also have arranged to enroll 100,000 Fascist girls and have announced a plan to grant leaves to farmer-soldiers.

Nazis to Take Revenge On All Prisoners for Any 'Mistreatment'

Captives to Be Considered As Unit Regardless Of Their Nationality

OCT 18 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The German government has decided to treat its prisoners, British, Russian and presumably French, as a unit and any "mistreatment" of German prisoners on any front "will have to be paid for by the entirety of war prisoners taken by German soldiers without regard to such prisoners' nationality," the Berlin radio announced last night.

The controversy over the shackling of prisoners was thus advanced another step by the German high command, which said it felt obliged "not only to protect the honor of German soldiers, but also to secure the humane treatment of German prisoners in the hands of the enemy * * *."

The Berlin announcement said that if German soldiers were "mistreated" on the Russian front reprisals would be taken on Allied prisoners in German hands, whatever their nationality.

The fettering of prisoners as a reprisal was started by the Germans last week. The Germans said some 1,300 British prisoners in Germany were fettered in reprisal for the binding of German soldiers during the Allied Commando raid on Dieppe August 19. The British then ordered the same number of German prisoners fettered.

Prime Minister Churchill announced Tuesday that German prisoners in Britain would be unchained if the Germans took the same action toward British prisoners. Pending a report from Switzerland, the intermediary in the dispute, there has been no further action.

Authoritative British sources refused to comment on the latest German statement.

Blunt Germans Get Blunter

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—They write lettergrams instead of letters now in pinched Germany.

When a German businessman dictates a letter, he gets to the point in telegram style, the Berlin radio reported today. This, it added, saves up to fifty per cent. in paper, typewriter ribbons and labor.

"Special stationery of smaller size has been introduced for this purpose, which bears the inscription: 'Abbreviated style for saving labor and materials,'" the broadcast said.

13 Americans Among 137 Lost As U-boat Sinks Canadian Ship

Captain Attempts to Ram Submarine as His Vessel Sinks—Lifeboats Splintered by Explosion and One Capsizes.

OCT 18 1942

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 17 (A. P.).—An enemy submarine, lurking just outside the Gulf of St. Lawrence Wednesday night, torpedoed and sank the 2,200-ton Newfoundland steamship Caribou, taking the lives of 137 men, women and children making an eight-hour overnight trip from North Sydney, N. S., to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland.

Among the victims were thirteen Americans, including eight United States service men. Only one of fifteen children aboard the vessel — 15-month-old Leonard Shiers of Halifax—survived the sudden attack in Cabot Strait, which caught many of the passengers asleep in their cabins.

Other victims were thirty-five Canadian service men and forty-nine civilians, including sixteen women, and the entire officer personnel of the ship except the purser, Thomas P. Fleming. The bodies of Capt. Ben Taverner of Channel, Newfoundland, and his two sons, Downey and Harold, both ship's officers, were recovered yesterday. The bodies of thirty other victims have been found.

The American civilians missing and believed lost in the sinking are William H. Gerth, 52 years old, of Camden, N. J.; James Flynn, 32, of New Haven, Conn.; Louis Gagne, 23, of Woonsocket, R. I.; John Sheppard, 32, of Auburn, N. Y., and Charles Berry, 43, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The identity of the American service men lost was not immediately disclosed.

Nearing Destination.

The Caribou was only two hours from her destination when the torpedo struck. Sleepy eyed passengers stumbled to the deck, many dressed in night clothes. The explosion smashed some of the lifeboats to splinters.

The passengers scrambled into the remaining lifeboats, at least one of which capsized, and pushed off. Some survivors said the submarine in surfacing smashed one boat and capsized one or two rafts, contributing to the loss of life.

As his craft, owned by the Newfoundland Government, settled, Capt. Taverner headed her prow for the U-boat, but the Caribou slid under before reaching the submarine.

George Smothers of Toledo, Ohio, United States Navy cook, one of the survivors, said there were fifty perons in his lifeboat when it left the doomed ship, and it capsized twice.

"When we were rescued there were only six of us left, including a woman and her baby," Smothers said.

The woman was Mrs. Gladys Shiers, on her way to St. John's to visit her husband, Elmer Shiers, Canadian Navy shipwright. She and her son, Leonard, were thrown out of bed by the explosion.

Men Sang Hymns.

"When I got up from the stateroom floor," Mrs. Shiers said, "I grabbed the baby, but by that time the water was pouring into the ship and entering so fast I was swept off my feet. The boat was going down."

The baby was swept out of her arms, but when she finally reached a raft Leonard was there in the arms of another woman.

"The men sang hymns," Mrs. Shiers said, "and some one said a prayer to keep our spirits up."

Mrs. J. H. Barrett of Calgary, a bride of two weeks, lost her husband in the sinking. John Tapper, Royal Canadian Navy seaman; his wife and three children were lost. Nursing Sister Agnes Wilkie of the Canadian Navy, held on a raft for hours by a woman friend, finally slid into the sea and was lost.

"I held to her as best I could until daybreak," said her friend, Margaret M. Brooke of Ardath, Saskatchewan. "Finally a wave took her. When I called to her, she didn't answer. She must have been unconscious. The men tried to reach her, but she floated away.

A 15-month-old baby boy, rescued by Purser Fleming only to die on the rescue ship, will be buried tomorrow without a name. His parents apparently were lost too.

OCT 18 1942

A Reporter's Story of the Atlantic Fleet; 'Cold, Raw Courage One Beautiful Thing'

(Editor's Note: Johnny Moroso has been out with the Atlantic fleet—on its subs, its planes, its ships—since last March. He talks about his experiences here, but mostly he talks of the men of the fleet ,their "cold, raw courage," their faith, their patience, their skill. And, between the lines, you can read that Johnny Moroso has those same qualities.)

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3RD

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, Oct. 17—(Wide World) For six months I have sailed with the Atlantic fleet through icy or shark-infested waters where death from a torpedo was a constant threat.

There have been hazardous voyages on silent, blacked-out ships where officers and men bitterly cursed a full, shining moon or the dangerous dripping fogs.

I have been in naval ships in tropical waters where the southern cross danced brilliantly in the sky. I have sailed in the far north where the Northern Lights flickered fitfully and where icebergs menaced the task at hand.

I have flown thousands of miles with nervy naval fliers in that most discouraging of all tasks—the submarine patrol.

I have been with them on lumbering battleships, trim cruisers, speedy destroyers, ageing coast guard cutters and submarines.

I have seen these lads escort thousands of American troops and millions of dollars worth of supplies through the most dangerous submarine zones in history. They have stormed blithely and safely through waters where they knew axis marauders were lying in wait.

Not once have I found them wanting in courage or faith or patience.

I have seen these uncomplaining men zigzag their ships from the path of oncoming torpedoes and have heard them laugh at the poor aim of the kids Hitler and Mussolini send to the sea in thin-shelled submarines.

The one beautiful thing about my experiences has been the cold, raw courage I have seen in the men of our ships.

As I write this I can see their faces during exciting moments—some are tense, others confident, others relaxed and cocksure—some even taunting. I can feel the electric moment when a submarine is detected and I see the waves splashing over the bow as the ship quivers, picks up speed and races to the target amid the blare of bugle calls and horns.

Then the thunder of depth charges and the brilliant splashes that follow.

Sailors Help Townfolks

I remember also the kindness of hardboiled American sailors who took food ashore to rationed folk in bomb-ridden, dingy Scottish shipping towns — men who cast aside the urge to go on a spree because they wanted to help a brave people.

The Associated Press and Wide World sent me on my present assignment in the blustery days of last March. I reported to quiet-spoken Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and told him he was to be a sort of city editor to me.

I told him to send me to exciting places—to put me in shooting spots. Since then I have travelled more than 25,000 miles by ship and by plane.

A reporter's life with the fleet is varied. I assumed a secretive character when I started work with the ships. Sailings and destinations and hush-hush talk. I cannot even tell my wife where I am going, how long I will be gone.

Often times I can't even tell my boss because I don't know myself where I'll end up.

I rarely write to my wife and son and daughter because of the strict secrecy and censorship and because I know that I probably will get home before the mail does.

I can't—under navy rules—phone my wife before sailing or when I return.

In Torpedo Country

Life aboard ship varies according to the ship. On a cruiser I shared a room in "Torpedo Country" with Irving I. Smith, Universal Newsreel photographer. We were on the waterline on the starboard side forward. Right below us was the ship's magazine. Shells shuttled up the hoists outside our room all day during drills.

One hit in that section and we would have been goners.

I made one trip on an old coast guard cutter that would have gone down in a minute had she been hit. The ship's doctor unpleasantly remarked that we could live less than 30 minutes in the cold waters around us and even if we were saved we might lose our feet.

It is a dangerous and sometimes boring life but I love it.

I also feel proud of the men in my business. I have seen a lot of them. They are eager to get at the truth without thought of personal danger. They gripe when events take them from the firing line.

Ross Munroe of Canadian Press told me in London recently that he was tired of not being in a war sector. A few weeks later he served with distinction in the Dieppe raid.

It seems that war correspondents are like that.

BOMBERS PROTECT ATLANTIC CONVOY

OCT 18 1942

U-Boat Pack Attacked by Planes Guarding Ships Enroute to Britain.

A BRITISH PORT, Sunday, Oct. 18—(AP) A large convoy has arrived safely from the United States after eluding a German submarine pack in a four-day hide-and-seek chase.

The Air ministry news service said escort work of United States Navy planes, the British navy, and the R.A.F. coastal command were so effective that the pursuing U-boats were unable to close in for torpedo attacks.

Planes Guard Ships

Flying Fortresses, Catalinas, Liberators and Hudsons which now are playing an important part in Atlantic convoy operations provided effective air cover for the recently arrived procession of ships.

The day after U-boats sighted the convoy, Catalina flying boats operating from Iceland flew out over the ships but the submarines withheld their torpedoes.

The following day, when the convoy was approaching its most dangerous waters, coastal command Fortresses, Liberators and Hudsons joined the American planes.

Air reconnaissance showed tha the planes approached.

At dawn American Catalinas bombed two U-boats which tried to attack, sending the submersibles into a crash dive before they could let go with torpedoes. Oil spread over the surface after one of these attacks, indicating a direct hit.

Early that afternoon a Liberator spotted two more submarines which tried to come up for a periscope look-see at the convoy. They went back beneath the surface as hte planes approached.

U-boat Machine-gunned

Less than an hour later the same Liberator bombed another submarine and machine-gunned its conning tower as it submerged in haste. A few miles away a Hudson bombed still another enemy craft and bubbles, oil and wreckage came to the surface.

A Fortress got into the scrap, attacked a submarine and sent another into a crash dive. In the evening two American Catalinas each attacked a U-boat.

All this apparently scared most of the submarines for the next day only two were sighted. A Hudson attacked one and the other dived before the pilot could get in range.

Twenty-four hours later the convoy was safe in British waters.

U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE IN NEGRO REPUBLIC

Reuters Dispatch Says RAF Is Using Liberia To Patrol Bulge Of Africa

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—United States troops have arrived in the Negro republic of Liberia, a Reuters dispatch said today, and RAF patrols are using Liberia as a base for hunting Nazi submarines along the bulge of West Africa.

The dispatch did not say when the United States troops arrived, but it reported that President Roosevelt's representative left Monrovia yesterday after extensive discussions with President Edwin Barclay.

Liberia is about 750 miles from Dakar, which the Germans insist is being threatened with an Allied invasion.

Quotes British Radio

[The CBS listening post in New York quoted the British radio as saying Germans were evacuated from Liberia some weeks ago and that it is probable the German consul general and his staff will be asked to leave soon.]

United States troops were reported a month ago at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, and at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. On October 2 the German radio said about twenty ships carrying United States soldiers and war material arrived at Port Takoradi, on the African Gold Coast. This report was without confirmation, however.

African Front's Importance

The arrival of United States troops in Liberia emphasized in the minds of observers the growing importance of the African theater of the war.

In this connection the London *Times* said: "Decisions taken during the visit of Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts (of the Union of South Africa) to London . . . call for Allied agreements on action in the new year and earlier in several theaters of war. The combined chiefs of staff committee (in Washington) is understood to be already at work on new aspects of problems of the offensive."

U-Boats Busy Off Coast

An Associated Press dispatch from a West African army base reported last Saturday that German submarines were carrying on an intensive campaign off Cape Palmas, on the border between the Ivory coast and eastern Liberia.

The dispatch contained circumstantial evidence that the U-boats were operating with aid from the territory of a pro-Axis neutral power, presumably France.

350-Mile Coast Line

Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east.

The republic had its origin in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to make permanent provision for freed American slaves by establishing a colony for them. In 1822 a settlement was formed near the spot where Monrovia now stands.

French Attack Rommel

DeGaullist Flyers Smash Axis Truck Convoy in Libya

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Fighting French planes are cutting across Nazi Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's rear lines in Libya, the French press service reported today. In their latest attack, planes of the Bretagne Squadron were credited with smashing an Axis truck convoy moving across the Fezzan area, in southwestern Libya.

The scene of this attack is some 200 miles north of Chad, equatorial African colony held by the fighting French, who earlier this year raided an Italian outpost in the Fezzan area.

Maneuvers at Gibraltar

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 17 (AP).—The British fleet, air force and ground troops at Gibraltar carried out the biggest maneuvers there last night since the war's start, the German radio reported today in a dispatch from La Linea, Spanish port facing the British base.

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23 SPITFIRES LOST BY R. A. F. FORCES DEFENDING ISLAND

Violent Attacks Screen Ships Sailing to North Africa, Rome Reports.

CAIRO, Oct. 17—(AP) Malta's stalwart defenders bagged eight Axis planes during daylight hours today to raise their total to 115 so far this month in the Mediterranean theater's greatest aerial assault, described by Rome as intended to screen movement of reinforcements to North Africa.

Against the terrific German and Italian losses in virtually continuous sky battles, the R.A.F. reported loss of 23 Spitfires with pilots of eight reported safe.

The admission that the violent Axis air activity was used to cover shipment of supplies to Marshal Rommel's forces in Libya and Egypt came from the Rome radio which said that as a result "Axis sea traffic to North Africa has increased."

Axis Shipping Pounded

But whether Rommel actually was getting all these supplies remained in doubt. British submarines were claiming a heavy toll of Axis ships and United States long range bombers took a hand by pounding Bengasi, Axis receiving port.

Informed opinion was divided over whether the rush of Axis supplies foreshadowed a winter campaign by Hitler in the Mediterranean or whether the Germans and Italians were taking heavy losses to ram supplies through in fear of an Allied offensive.

Malta, which long ago became known as the most bombed spot on earth, bore the brunt of a similar air assault last spring before Rommel gathered forces for his drive into Egypt.

1,000 Planes Shot Down

The little island fortress fought ceaselessly against swarms of raiders, claiming on Oct. 14 their 1,000th victim since the war's start.

The violence of the fighting and the endurance of the defenders was attested by the performance of Canada's ace fighter, Pilot Officer Frederick George ("Screwball") Buerling, to which fell the honor of downing the thousandth raider.

It was Buerling's 26th plane and he later was shot down himself but parachuted to safety. In the past three days he shot down three more of the enemy, bringing his total to 29.

At the week's end the Axis attacks appeared to be dwindling somewhat — perhaps because of losses—after Monday's biggest day when 24 enemy craft were knocked down.

Totals For Week

Official totals for the week as compiled by the R.A.F. follows:

	Axis	R.A.F.
Oct. 11	15	0
Night 11-12	1	0
Oct. 12	24	5
Night 12-13	2	0
Oct. 13	17	1
Oct. 14	23	5
Night 14-15	1	0
Oct. 15	15	5
Night 15-16	1	0
Oct. 16	8	7
Oct. 17	8	(x)
Totals	115	23

(x-During daylight hours only; British losses unreported).

In addition to these official figures it is estimated another 80 Axis craft were damaged or probably destroyed.

INSERT RUSSIAN AFTER 3RD GRAF X X X against the Soviet flanks.

"In the Stalingrad area our troops beat off constant enemy attacks," the communique said in a summarizing sentence, and it reported that the Russians defending one street had slain 350 Germans and destroyed 23 tanks.

But following that came the statement that "in another sector a Soviet detachment withdrew to new defense positions."

(A Berlin broadcast yesterday declared the Germans had now occupied half of Stalingrad.)

43 Tanks Annihilated.

Forty-three German tanks were declared added to the scrap heaps of war yesterday while about a regiment of infantry died in the struggle to decide whether the swastika or the Red flag was to fly above the ruins.

Red Army artillery and infantry detachments demolished 28 blockhouses and various war materiel and annihilated about two companies of Nazi riflemen in local actions northwest of Stalingrad, the midnight communique said.

"On another sector," it reported, "Rumanian units which were attempting to restore lost positions were driven back under the blows of Soviet troops. More than 200 enemy dead were left on the battlefield."

Large scale artillery and patrol activity was indicated on several sectors of the central (Moscow) front. The communique said scouts and snipers killed about 600 enemy officers and men in that area yesterday.

Details Are Obscure.

Details of the give-and-take battle of the Central Caucasus were obscure, but it was announced that "in the Mozdok area, fighting continued against enemy tanks and infantry."

"The men of 'X' unit killed about 200 enemy officers and men, destroyed five tanks and blew up an ammunition dump," the communique said. "On another sector, men under the command of Markin annihilated about one company of German infantry."

German troops were declared officially by Berlin to have occupied Schaumyan, a town on the 60-mile road leading southwestward from the captured city of Maikop to the port of Tuapse.

(This indicates a pincers movement is developing against Russian defenders of the Western Caucasus, for Tuapse was already the objective of Nazi and Rumanian divisions swinging southeastward down the Black Sea coast from Novorossisk.

(Available maps do not list Schaumyan.)

The Soviet noon communique had

Yankee Fighter Planes Baffle Over Desert

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 17—Heavy United States bombers, bucking severe storms, blasted shipping yesterday in Bengasi harbor while United States fighters were active over the battle area, an army headquarters communique announced today.

The attack on Bengasi, an Allied daylight blow, followed a night pounding of the Axis supply base at Tobruk, a joint British headquarters-RAF communique said.

Landing Ground Bombed

It reported also that fighter-bomber forces raided the El Daba landing grounds.

On the El Alamein desert front, artillery batteries exchanged fire during the day after a night in which patrols were active on both sides, the communique said.

From the raids on Bengasi, Tobruk and Daba and the operations over Malta yesterday, seven British aircraft are missing, but three pilots are safe, it was reported.

Malta Increases Score

British fighters shot down seven Axis planes attacking Malta yesterday, bringing to 107 the number of Italian and German planes shot down around the tiny Mediterranean stronghold in the month of October, the communique said.

One other Axis plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire Thursday night, but it was included in the previous total. The official total did not include planes almost certainly destroyed.

The pace of the enemy air attacks tapered off yesterday, the sixth day of the mass assault, and for the second day the enemy brought fighter-bombers into play.

Malta Damage Slight

Their blows still were far short of crippling Malta as an air base against Axis Mediterranean convoys. Some houses were hit, a few civilians were injured, but damage was slight.

The attacks yesterday came in four waves spaced out from 6 A. M. to 3.15 P. M. Three of them were by Junkers-88 bombers in groups of about eight, convoyed by from forty-five to sixty Messerschmitts. In the other, four Messerschmitt fighter-bombers, also heavily escorted, carried the bombs.

The enemy's losses included three of the Junkers, four Messerschmitts and another bomber.

Italy Claims Hits At Malta

New York, Oct. 17.—In a Rome broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the Italian high command today said that strong German and Italian bomber formations scored direct hits on important British targets in continued raids against Malta. It said that violent sandstorms stopped all operations yesterday on the Egyptian front.

"Fifteen British airplanes were brought down at Malta, ten of them by German planes and five by Italian planes," it was declared.

3 GERMAN RAIDERS DOWNED IN BRITAIN

OCT 18 1942

London, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Two Nazi bombers and a Focke-Wulf 190 fighter plane were reported shot down late today as the enemy pressed intensified week-end air attacks, particularly along the English northeast and south coasts.

Bombs which hit one south of England community destroyed a church and a warehouse and caused nine casualties. An earlier attack on the northeast coast also caused casualties.

FIRST ATTACK OF WAR MADE ON BIG PLANT

'Heaviest Daylight Raid' So Far, British Say; On 'Krupps Of France'

Daring Assault At Dusk Without Fighter Escort. One Craft Lost

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Oct. 18—Adopting large-scale daylight raiding tactics for their own, the British sent a "large force" of their giant four-motored Lancasters in a smashing offensive at dusk yesterday against the big French Le Creusot armament works in what Air Ministry sources called the "heaviest daylight raid of the war."

Known as the "Krupps of France," the big 287-acre armament factory, which makes guns of "very heavy caliber" for the Germans as well as nearly every other kind of heavy war material, was bombed for the first time in the war.

Untouched By Germans

Even the Germans did not touch it when they carried through their 1940 invasion of France.

The large force of Lancasters—a designation usually reserved for several hundred planes — followed the pace set by America's Flying Fortresses, which have demonstrated the possibility of daylight attack against German objectives on the continent.

In spite of the fact that they made the daring assault without the protection of fighting planes, the British said all but one of the huge aerail battleships returned from the raid.

Lower Ratio Than Usual

This was a lower ratio than the British usually have encountered even in their night raids.

The communique said the attack was "pressed home with great determination" and was "highly successful." It was a "saturation" attack, starting about 6 P. M. and lasting less than half an hour.

It also was the first long daylight raid by British heavy bombers—about 800 miles there and back—since twelve of the ten-gun, thirty-ton Lancasters attacked Augsburg, Germany, six months ago.

The communique did not say whether the bombers met fighter opposition.

Fighters Make Sweeps

Earlier in the afternoon RAF fighters made two sweeps over German-occupied territory. Freight trains, locomotives and other targets were attacked by Mustangs, speedy North American single-engine fighters, in Holland and by Spitfires in northern France.

No planes were missing from these attacks.

R. A. F. Batters Nazi Factories In Netherlands

New Mosquito Planes Meet No Opposition in Second Night Attack on Hengelo

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Great Britain's new Mosquito planes, attacking at dusk from a roof-skimming height of 100 feet, bombed factories at Hengelo, in the Nazi-occupied Netherlands, without opposition last night, the second night in succession, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

It said Coastal Command Hudson bombers wrecked and forced aground an Axis ship in an attack in the English Channel, all the planes returning safely.

Two Nazi bombers and a Focke-Wulf 190 fighter plane were reported downed late today as the enemy pressed intensified week-end air attacks, particularly along the English northeast and south coasts. Bombs which hit one southern community destroyed a church and warehouse and caused nine casualties.

German planes scattered bombs along the northeast coast during the night, causing some casualties and damage, but authoritative quarters said the raids were on a small scale. The R. A. F., which attacked Cologne in force Thursday night, apparently did not return to the assault on Germany last night.

NAZIS REPORTED SHIFTING PLANES

London, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Advices from neutral sources, the Daily Express said today, indicated that the Germans recently have redistributed their air strength, sending strong reinforcements to Italy, North Africa, the Ruhr and Rhineland, northern Norway and the Stalingrad front.

To reinforce these theaters, a considerable number of planes apparently were withdrawn from the Balkans, the central sector of the Russian front and northwestern Germany, declared Basil Cardew, air correspondent of the Express.

According to the best available information, Cardew said, Germany's first line planes now are grouped approximately as follows:

Eastern Front—2,500 planes, with nearly half of these in the Stalingrad area.

Mediterranean — 800 planes, nearly half in southern Italy and Sicily.

Western Europe—800, including 550 fighters and 250 bombers.

Northern Norway—200, mostly fighters and torpedo carriers.

Germany—300 to 500, including a large number of night fighters.

Nazis Attack "Landing Boats"

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 17 (AP).—German airmen attacked concentrations of landing boats on the British south coast yesterday, sinking six of the craft and damaging many others, the German high command reported today.

This attack was made in daylight, the Nazi war bulletin said. Other day raids on war plants in the south of England and by night on docks and harbors in northeast England also were reported.

Two British bombers were downed yesterday near Brest, and four more last night in raids on the German Bight and the French coast, the communique said.

Britain To Lift Ban On Visits To Coast Areas

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that Britain would lift the ban against civilian visitors to large areas of the southeast coast, possibly indicating that Britain regards the "invasion season" as over for the year.

It followed the same procedure last year.

Several areas in five counties nearest continental Europe now closed to visitors will be opened from October 24 to next March 1. Coastal areas of Kent, directly south of the Thames and closest of all to France, however, will remain restricted. The Ministry said the restrictions, originally imposed to keep unauthorized persons from prowling among secret coast defenses, might be renewed at any time.

British Curb Bond Street

End Supply to Tailors of Uniform Cloth for U. S. Officers

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—United States Army officers with an eye for uniforms with a British cut and a Bond Street label had better hurry.

The government wool controller has ordered firms making American uniform cloth to cease supplying tailors. It is expected that in future all such cloth will go to mass production manufacturers, who will turn out ready-made uniforms for United States Army quartermaster stores.

West End tailors have been swamped with orders, and they are short of help.

Capt. Churchill Upheld

Party Defends His Attack Upon Conservative Ex-Leaders

PRESTON, England, Oct. 17 (AP).—Captain Randolph Churchill, who charged on Sept. 2 that pre-war leaders of his father's Conservative party had tended to serve an acquisitive and selfish minority, was upheld last night by the local Conservative Association.

The association gave him a 32-to-11 vote of confidence as a Conservative member of Parliament and, at the same time, asked Captain E. C. Cobb, senior member for the same constituency, to resign. Captain Cobb had stated that he would not

RCAF Men Lost In Wilderness

OCT 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

With the Canadian Forces in Alaska, Oct. 17—The story of an eleven-day search for civilization by three survivors of a Royal Canadian Air Force plane which crashed in the Alaskan wilderness 200 miles from its base came today from the remote regions of Canada's western front line of defense.

Flight Sergeant Frank M. Baily, of Montreal, who led two companions out of the wilderness after the crash into a mountainside in dense fog last July, and Flight Lieutenant Dick Preston, who flew in to rescue two other survivors who had remained with the plane, won commendations for exemplary conduct and devotion to duty.

Spotted By U. S. Plane

Only the chance that a United States plane spotted their ground signal after they had been lost nine days ultimately directed the wanderers to a habitation.

A son was born to Baily's wife two days before he started on the flight.

Of the crew members, Sergt. R. Roberts, of Seattle, and Flying Officer Peter Gault, of Montreal, were flown back by Preston; Corporal J. P. Donald, of New Westminster, B. C., was killed in the crash; Aircraftsman J. MacIntosh, of Pentincton, B. C., died trying to ford a glacial stream, and Aircraftsmen T. Maylor, of Toronto, and T. Silberman, of Vancouver, found their way back with Baily.

Although injured himself, Baily gave first aid to his companions, including Gault who could be freed from his pilot's seat only by chopping away the metal cabin.

Only one box of emergency rations could be found.

Baily sent Silberman, whose jaw was fractured, and MacIntosh ahead to search for help. They left a trail of scraps of paper so Baily could follow after putting Gault on an improvised stretcher and Roberts' fractured leg in splints.

Baily set out the next day, July 22, with Maylor after finding that Gault had not been injured grievously and being assured by Roberts that they could take care of themselves.

In glacial country two days later they came to the end of the paper trail, but an hour later, after following footprints along a river, they found Silberman. Unable to eat even the berries he had found because of his jaw, he was exhausted. He told them of MacIntosh's death by drowning.

They hiked nine days before they found an abandoned cabin with food, tobacco and gasoline. They had survived mostly on berries, roots and bark. They had seen much game, but their only weapons were a knife and a broken ax.

They used the gasoline to light a fire the next day when they heard an airplane high overhead. Its United States pilot saw the signal and another United States plane dropped them food and directions for finding their way out of the wilderness. It guided them to a coastal settlement with only a half-dozen inhabitants thirty miles away.

Preston flew an amphibian plane to a floe-filled lake in the vicinity of the crash. He and his rescue party found Gault and Roberts at the point of desperation, about to quit their forest camp. They buried Donald there and carried the others out on their backs to the plane.

GEN. J. A. O'CONNOR YUKON COMMANDER

Noted Army Engineer Will Control Alaskan Highway, Railways In North.

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Oct. 17 — (AP) Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor)has arrived here, on the upper reaches of the Yukon River, to head the northernmost service command ever established by the United States Army.

He is organizing the Northwest Service command, which will direct and coordinate the supplying of the American Army in Alaska and the vital north Pacific area.

Under his command is the Alaskan highway and other roads, railways, inland water routes and pipelines of the region.

He supervised construction on the Alaskan highway's southern sector from headquarters at Fort St. John, B. C.

O'Connor is 57. His army career has taken him around the globe. He was in charge of the tunneling at Corregidor when that fortress was built in the Philippines, and he has supervised engineer developments in many of the states.

Canada May Restrict University Training

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Canadian Government served notice on Dominion youth today that university training may be restricted to courses which will train them to be technical officers in the armed forces or key specialists in war industry.

"It could well be that young men of military age will require permits to enter university and that they will be required to take not only military training but courses which are directly useful in the war effort," L. Austin Wright, assistant director of national selective service, said in an address to Queen's University alumni.

"It is obvious that the first need is to fulfill the requirements of the armed forces and war industry for technical personnel."

3 SPY SUSPECTS SEIZED IN CHILE

OCT 18 1942

Two Escaped Crew Members from German Ship Held in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 17—(AP) Three alleged spies and two escaped crew members from the supply ship Tacoma which served the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were arrested today in Chile's accelerated campaign against suspicious aliens.

The seamen had made their way to Chile from Uruguay, via Argentina where they eluded police.

The Tacoma was seized by Uruguay after the Graf Spee was scuttled in the Rio de la Plata off Montevideo.

Names of the three alleged spies were not disclosed. They probably will be held along with three others arrested during the week, and with Dr. Hans Borchers, former German consul general at New York, who was placed under police guard at Zapallar, a seaside resort.

"Good Neighbor" Change Urged

OCT 18 1942

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—Revision of the operation of State Department policy by strengthening relations with the people of South America directly, instead of dealing with the Governments, was called for today by Waldo Frank, lecturer and author of books on South America.

Frank declared that the State Department has operated on the premise that Latin-American republican governments were more or less like ours in representing the people.

BUS DRIVERS SUSPEND BUENOS AIRES SERVICE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17.—(AP) An important part of Buenos Aires' transportation system was paralyzed today as a result of suspension of services by privately-owned bus operators who are resisting absorption of their business by a municipal corporation.

Confiscation of buses has been decreed by law but the owners are protesting the terms of payment. Many have driven their vehicles outside the Federal district to avoid seizure.

Newspapers are forbidden by police order to report the controversy.

Spanish Refugees in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17 (AP).—A Portuguese ship arrived at a Mexican port today with 800 Spanish Republican refugees after an Atlantic crossing in which it was halted by a German submarine off the Canary Islands. Allowed to proceed after examination of her papers, the ship carried refugees mostly from Casablanca and unoccupied France.

30-24-19385

BREAK WITH SPAIN, ROOSEVELT URGED

OCT 18 1942

Franco's Agents Have Guided Nazi Torpedoes, Says Pan-American Group

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 17—The Council for Pan-American Democracy urged President Roosevelt today to sever diplomatic relations with Spain, saying that "we are at war with Fascism and Franco Spain is Fascist."

The council made public a letter to the President, announcing that it carried the signatures of more than 400 persons, including Deems Taylor, composer; Prof. Gordon Allport, of Harvard University; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Harriet M. Allyn, dean of Mount Holyoke College.

Falange In Latin America

The letter said that the Spanish Falange, operating in Latin America, "has mocked at the policy of the good neighbor, seeking to sow among our sister nations distrust of our war aims, suspicion of our sincerity, doubt of our military and moral strength."

United Nation's ships had been sunk, the letter asserted, "because Franco's agents in Latin America moving more freely in their diplomatic immunity than Hitler agents have guided Nazi torpedoes."

RATION CALLED ROUGH JUSTICE

Mid-West Gas Curb Is Only Way To Conserve Rubber, Jeffers Declares

"To Win The War We'll Have To Be Tough On Certain People," He Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 17—William M. Jeffers, National rubber conservation director, said today that gasoline rationing in the mid-West was "rough justice" but added that it was the way to conserve rubber and that rubber conservation was necessary.

"To win the war, we'll have to be tough on certain people," he said in a press conference, "but we'll try to make the rationing program as effective as possible without disturbing civilian life any more than is necessary."

Needs Different Than East

He said he had told regional officials of the Office of Price Administration in a closed meeting earlier that driving needs in the mid-West differed from those in the East, and that distances defense workers lived from plants, farmers from their nearest market centers, and availability of public transportation should be given due consideration in administering gasoline rationing.

Jeffers said there was sufficient rubber to supply the armed forces and essential civilian transportation until synthetic rubber tires are provided in ample quantity.

He said the first new synthetic rubber plant would begin production at Institute, West Virginia, the latter part of December.

Rayon Plants To Be Converted

He reiterated earlier statements that tires probably won't be available to the general public before 1944. He said he was "amazed" at the progress made by chemists in reclaiming rubber and added he believed that "in five or six months we'll have synthetic tires as good as natural rubber tires."

Jeffers announced that he had issued an order for production of 50,000,000 pounds of rayon per year for tires for army use.

He said that certain rayon plants would be converted for the manufacture of the high-tension yarn.

Jeffers said he had issued orders for the rayon program before he left Washington on an inspection tour of rubber production.

Merits Being Compared

Jeffers did not specify the number of rayon plants which would be converted, but said that tests were now being run on cotton cord versus rayon which should give a complete picture of the relative merits of these two products.

Meanwhile, he added, he felt that there should be no delay in the program of getting the best tires for the armed forces.

Allies To Face World In Rags After Victory, Polish Diplomat Says

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, said today that after victory the United Nations will face "a world in rags, a world of unprecedented suffering and destitution, a world of depleted populations tortured by poverty, famine and disease."

The United Nations "could not be forgiven," he told the annual convention of the Polish-American Council, "if we were to shirk our greatest duty, jointly to face and to solve the problems of peace on new bold lines of security, justice and prosperity.

"That greatest task of all," he added, "could not be undertaken or carried out without the backing and, indeed, the leadership of the United States."

A letter from President Roosevelt, which said "Victory is as inevitable as the sunrise," and promised that Poland shall rise again, was read by Francis X. Swietlik, national president of the council.

DRAFT MEASURE QUICKLY PASSED BY HOUSE, 346 TO 16

OCT 18 1942

Bill Carries No Restrictions on Training, Time of Combat.

2,500,000 FACE CALL

Officials Estimate 1,500,000 in 18-19-Year-Old Class Will Be Inducted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) The House, performing what one member called "a disagreeable but necessary duty," passed today a bill making youths of eighteen and nineteen subject to the draft. The vote was 346 to 16.

The measure goes next to the Senate. A similar bill was reported out by the Senate Military committee just yesterday and is scheduled for action next week. The step was recommended by President Roosevelt only five days ago.

1,500,000 to Be Inducted

It was estimated that 2,500,000 young men thus will be made available for building up the Army to a planned strength of 7,500,000 in 1943. After the elimination of the physically ineligible and others, Army officials estimated that some 1,500,000 of the 2,500,000 youths 18 and 19-years-old would be inducted.

The 16 recorded as voting against the bill were Reps. Barden (D-NC), Bates (D-Ky), Burdick (R-ND), Boren (D-Okla), Coffee (D-Neb), Cooley (N-NC), Doughton (D-NC), Fellows (R-Me), Martin J. Kennedy (D-NY), Larrabee (D-Ind), Moser (D-Pa), O'Hara (R-Minn), Springer (R-Ind), Steagall (D-Ala), Tenerowicz (D-Mich) and Whelchel (D-Ga).

May Finish School Year

The bill provides that those who are in high school or college may finish the present school year. But after next July educational deferments would be forbidden.

It also contains a provision intended to defer the induction of married men as long as possible. It does this by laying down a policy that no married man with children may be inducted while the state in which he resides still has eligible single men or childless married men. Childless married men would receive the same preferential treatment as against single men.

Under the present system, quotas are assigned by draft board areas, consisting of a rural county or a section of the city. A monthly quota is assigned to each district. The quota must be filled, and if there are insufficient single men to meet it, the local draft board makes up the deficit from the married men on its list.

Selective service headquarters some time ago instructed state directors to follow the policy of calling all the single men in the state before inducting married men. The legislation would make the policy mandatory.

While some representatives stormed against drafting "Boy Scouts" and called for the induction first of all of the "Swivel chair soldiers" and "red tape artists" in Washington, member after member, often with frank reluctance, announced his intention to vote for the measure.

Yield to Army Demands

Rep. Kilday (D-Tex) apparently voiced the majority sentiment with an assertion that Congress in the present situation can only follow the advice of the Army.

"They have told us," he said, "that they need the dash and vigor and courage of youth in the Army. They have told us that without these, we are not in a favorable position to win the war. On that basis, I will vote for this bill."

Opponents of the measure sought to amend it so that 19-year-olds but not 18-year-olds could be drafted. The move was defeated by a vote of 155 to 55. Another defeated amendment would have reduced the maximum draft age from 45 to 40.

One particularly nettlesome issue—a demand from some segments of the House that the Army be forbidden to send men with less than 12 months' training into battle—was disposed of early in the day. It was settled by a vote adopting procedure under which no such amendment could be offered.

Khaki Shorts For U. S. Troops

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Borrowing an idea from the British, the army announced today that knee-length khaki shorts are to be issued to American troops serving in desert areas. The decision was made after more than a year's research.

British troops wear shorts for virtually all service in the tropics but the United States Army is retaining long trousers for the jungles because of mosquitoes, leeches and other pests.

The new army shorts were described by the War Department as smart and serviceable. They have five pockets. Knee length socks of olive drab, half wool and half cotton, are a part of the equipment.

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Brother Of Nazi General, FBI Charges

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 17—The FBI announced today that the coowner of a $5,000,000 corporation engaged in war production until this month was one of fifty-five enemy aliens seized in round-ups during the week.

P. E. Foxworth, FBI special agent in New York, who declined to make public the name of the corporation executive, said that the prisoner was a German alien and a brother of a lieutenant general in the German Army.

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Plant Taken Over

Foxworth said that the plant of which he was coowner was engaged in war output "until taken over by the Government in October, 1942." He said the prisoner was 39 years old and that he had made statements betraying pro-Nazi feelings.

The roundup produced thirty-nine Germans, among them fourteen women; fifteen Italians and one Japanese.

Statement Quoted

Foxworth quoted the corporation executitve as saying before his arrest "I am sick and tired of American persecutions of Germans."

The FBI agent said that the Italians seized were all accused of having committed acts deterimental to the United States, and were not in any way excluded from arrest under Attorney General Francis Biddle's new ruling declaring alien Italians no longer were classed as enemy aliens.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT.17-(AP)-UNITED STATES FLIERS RETURNING FROM A PATROL DURING WHICH THEIR FLYING FORTRESS BOMBED A BIG JAPANESE MERCHANTMAN IN THE BUIN AREA OF THE SOLOMONS SAID TODAY THE ENEMY SHIP WAS SEEN SWINGING IN WIDE, ERRATIC CIRCLES APPARENTLY OUT OF CONTROL.

OCT 18 1942

(THE ATTACK WAS REPORTED IN THE COMMUNIQUE EARLIER TODAY FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS WHICH SAID THEN THAT THE RESULTS WERE NOT KNOWN. A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN, HOWEVER, SAID SEVERAL NEAR MISSES WERE OBSERVED.)

CAPT.EDWARD SCOTT OF HOLLAND, MICH., WAS PILOT OF THE FORTRESS; SERGEANT JOHN LEWIS OF BALTIMORE, BOMBARDIER; AND LIEUTENANT ROBERT H.SEDWICK, COLEMAN, TEX., NAVIGATOR.

CT 18 1942

SCOTT SAID THEY HAD BEEN FLYING SEVERAL HOURS OVER THE SEA BETWEEN BUIN AND THE SOLOMON ISLAND OF FAISI WHEN THEY SIGHTED THE SHIP. SHE PUT UP AN ERRATIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, HE SAID, BUT THE PLANE DODGED IT AND MADE FOUR RUNS BEFORE THE BOMBARDIER GOT A GOOD ENOUGH BEAD TO START UNLOADING THE FEW BOMBS IN THE FORTRESS' RACKS. THE PLANE WAS NOT SCRATCHED.

SCOTT SAID LEWIS' BOMBS STRADDLED THE SHIP ABOUT 30 FEET OFF ON EACH SIDE AND SEDWICK ADDED THAT HE COULD SEE WATER AND FRAGMENTS FLYING OVER THE DECKS, BUT THAT BECAUSE OF THE PLANE'S HEIGHT AND SPEED HE DID NOT HAVE TIME FOR A CLOSE LOOK.

LONDON, OCT 17-(AP)-THE DEFENDERS OF MALTA SHOT DOWN 98 AXIS PLANES OVER OR NEAR THE ISLAND BETWEEN OCT.11 AND THE AFTERNOON OF OCT.15 FOR THE LOSS OF ONLY 18 RAF FIGHTERS, THE RAF'S MIDDLE EAST NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY.

TEN OF THE BRITISH PILOTS WERE SAVED. BRITISH SPITFIRES WERE CREDITED WITH BAGGING 93 OF THE AXIS PLANES.

CAIRO, OCT 17-(AP)-LORD TRENCHARD, FORMER MARSHAL OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE WHO IS KNOWN AS FATHER OF THE RAF, RETURNED TODAY FROM A DESERT TOUR IN THE COURSE OF WHICH HE VISITED BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN AND AMERICAN AIR SQUADRONS AT THEIR FORWARD LANDING GROUNDS.

OCT 18 1942

THE VETERAN AIRMAN, WHO ONCE WAS LONDON'S COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, TOLD THE YOUNG FLIERS THEY HAD ADDED "A THOUSANDFOLK" TO THE GLORIES OF AVIATION.

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ON LEAVING ONE SQUADRON HE SAID, "I HOPE TO VISIT YOU AGAIN, WHEN YOU HAVE REACHED TRIPOLI."

LONDON--ADD NIGHT LEAD FRE

THE BBC BROADCAST A

COMMITTEE, WHICH URGED A

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NATIONAL

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CHUNGKING, OCT.17-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH CHINA HAS HANDLED FINANCIAL PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO THE WAR, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

PRAISE FOR MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER TO FINANCE MINISTER H.H.KUNG. THE PRESIDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD GIVEN CLOSE ATTENTION TO CHINA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

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THE COMMITTEE STATEMENT SAID IT WAS IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH ALL PLANS FOR RESISTANCE FORMULATED BY GEN. DEGAULLE AND HIS AIDES.

"THE HOUR HAS COME TO WRENCH FRENCH WORKERS FROM THE CRI DEGREDATION WHICH CONDEMNS THEM TO FORGE THE CHAINS OF THEI SERVITUDE IN GERMANY UNDER ALLIED BOMBERS," THE STATEMENT C UED. "THE FRENCHMAN WHO PUTS A GRAIN OF SAND INTO THE WHEELS OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE OBEYS TRUE FRANCE--HE ACQUIRES THE GRATITUDE OF ALL WHO LONG FOR LIBERTY."

BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER WERE SUGGESTING IN DISPATCHES THAT THE LABOR CONSCRIPTION TROUBLES MAY BE THE BEGINNING OF T

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END OF LAVAL. AN IMPRESSION GREW THAT IF HE DOES NOT SUPPLY THE WORKERS NEEDED THE NAZIS MAY FORCE HIM OUT IN FAVOR OF JACQUES DORIOT, ARCH FASCIST.

THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT AN ADDITIONAL 13 NETHERLANDERS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH, AND THAT GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WERE SUSPECTING OPERATORS OF BARGES ON THE COUNTRY'S CANALS OF SLOW-DOWN TACTICS.

DISPATCHES FROM BERN SAID SWISS NEWSPAPERS WERE REPORTING ADDITIONAL ARRESTS IN BELGRADE WHERE THE GERMAN GESTAPO WAS INVESTIGATING THE RAMIFICATIONS OF A PLOT TO ORGANIZE YUGOSLAV REVOLTS.

NAZI TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE GUARDING EVERY MILE OF THE VITAL RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BELGRADE AND ZAGREB, CAPITAL OF CROATIA. IN CROATIA ITSELF, SWISS REPORTS ADDED, INSURGENTS HAD DERAILED 46 TRAINS RECENTLY, AND PLACARDS APPEARED IN ZAGREB THREATENING DIREST PENALTIES FOR OPPOSITION TO THE STATE.

THE PRAGUE NEWSPAPER "DER NEUE TAG" REPORTED THAT A NAZI COURT HAD SENTENCED EIGHT MORE CZECHS TO DEATH FOR VARIOUS VIOLATIONS OF RATIONING LAWS.

OCT 18 1942

FRENCH (WITH LONDON)

VICHY, OCT. 17-(AP)-THE LAVAL GOVERNMENT DENIED TODAY REPORTS ABROAD THAT 55 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 400 WOUNDED YESTERDAY AT LYON AND AMBERIEU YESTERDAY IN DISORDERS ARISING FROM TRANSFER OF LABOR TO GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17-(AP)-ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU AND GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ERICH MEYNEN CONFERRED TODAY ON THE STATUS OF SEVERAL GERMANS WHO ENTERED ARGENTINE ILLEGALLY FROM BRAZIL.

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IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY INFORMED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT THE GERMANS FLED BRAZIL TO ESCAPE "PERSECUTION. BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ASKED THAT THEIR SITUATION HERE BE REGULARIZED.

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT MEXICANS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD COMPLY WITH AMERICAN DRAFT LAWS AND SERVE IN THE U.S. ARMY IF CALLED WAS TERMED BY UNIVERSAL GRAFICO TODAY AS THE BEGINNING OF ACTIVE MEXICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

"A PASSIVE ATTITUDE IS NOT SUFFICIENT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

GEN. SALVADOR SANCHEZ, CHIEF OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GENERAL STAFF,

SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE ENROLLMENT OF MEXICANS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SIGNIFY ANY INTENTION TO PERMIT RECRUITING OF MEXICANS IN MEXICO FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. HE ADDED THAT LABORERS RECENTLY SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SPECIAL WORK WOULD BE EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT.

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MEXICO CITY, OCT. 17=(AP)=REAR ADMIRAL JAMES L.KAUFFMAN, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES GULF SEA FRONTIER, EMBARKED ON A ROUND OF COURTESY CALLS TODAY FOLLOWING HIS ARRIVAL HERE BY PLANE YESTERDAY.

KAUFFMAN, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE IN MIAMI, FLA., WAS GREETED AT THE AIRPORT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL STAFF. HE PLANNED VISITS TO THE MINISTERS OF DEFENSE AND NAVY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND GENERAL STAFF HEADQUARTERS.

LATER HE WAS TO BE THE GUEST OF HONOR AT A LUNCHEON TO WHICH A NUMBER OF HIGH-RANKING MEXICAN ARMY OFFICERS WERE INVITED.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT 17-(AP)-GOVERNOR REXFORD G.TUGWELL SAID TODAY THE PIGEON-HOLING OF A $15,000,000 FOOD BILL FOR THE ISLAND WAS "UNFORTUNATE" BECAUSE "PUERTO RICO NEEDS THAT MONEY TO GRO ITS OWN FOOD AND CARRY IT TO MARKET AT PRICES POOR PEOPLE CAN AFFORD TO PAY."

OCT 18 1942

REMARKING O SHORTAGES OF RICE AND OTHER NECESSITIES, TUGWELL SAID "THE PEOPLE ARE BECOMING RESTIVE; I HOPE THE SHORTAGES WILL BE VERY TEMPORARY BUT WE MUST DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO PREVENT DEVELOPMENT OF A GRAVE CRISIS."

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Oct. 18-(AP)-Twp brothers from California, machinegunners on a United States Flying Fortress, were awarded Silver Stars today for gallantry in action.

Winners of the awards--believed to bethe first brothers cited for heroism in this theatre--were Sergeants Carl M. and Norman L. Biehn of (1631 Foothill Blvd.) Oakland.

Carl was credited with shooting down two enemy planes in a brush with Japanese fighters. His brother distinguished himself on another mission by helping to silence enemy anti-aircraft positions when their plane flew deliberately into a heavy screen of gunfire.

The action for whichCarl was decorated took place over Kendari in the Dutch East Indies, where his plane was attacked by nine Japanese Zeros.

"During a fierce 35-minute air battle," the citation said, "Biehn endeavored to man both side guns, as the other sidegunner had been mortally wounded. Jumping from one position to another to mmet successive attacks Biehn succeeded in shooting down two enemy planes and fighting off the others."

The action for which Norman was cited occurred during a bombing raid on New Guinea on July 1.

"Haze obscured the moon," the citation said, "but anti-aircraft fire gave away the position of the target.

"Them the enemy fire became so intense it was impossibleto sight the target. The Fortress fimmediately flew into the screen of fire and bombs were dropped on anti-aircraft positions. The Fortress flew at such low altitude that Biehn and other gunners were able to engage accurately and silance many of theanti-aircraft guns."

OCT 18 1942

Melbourne, Sunday, Oct. 18-(AP)-The Netherlands Indies information service announced today that the last Dutch forces in Borneo had surrendered to the Japanese after holding out for nine months against overwhelming odds.

The Dutch forces, consisting of only 66 officers and men, "had no alternature but capitulation" because long and bitter fighting had exhausted their supplies and ammunition, the announcement said.

The surrender of the small detachment meant that the Japanese finally have won fully control of the Island of Borneo, one of the richest sources of oil in the Far East.

OCT 18 1942

Valletta, Malta, Oct. 16-(AP)-The defenders of Malta shot down five Axis bombers and nine fighters during daylight today for an officially tabulated to al of 100 enemy planes downed during October, and three more alerts sounded tonight as the attacks continued.

The official total was slightly under the independently tabulated figures which showed more than 100 planes had been shot down since the attacks were intensified last Sunday,and did not take into account planes almost certainly damaged fatally.

London, Oct. 17-(AP)-Two Americans were listed today in a Canadian Air Force casualty list. They were Sergt. M.H. Buckley, of Lynn, Mass., killed in active service; and Sergt. G. N. Elwell of Gilmer, Tex, missing and believed killed in action.

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OTTAWA, OCT. 17-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, SPENT $4,822 A MINUTE, $287,936 AN HOUR, $6,910,453 A DAY TO MEET DIRECT WAR EXPENDITURES--A TOTAL OF $207,313,612 FOR THE MONTH.

AND THAT FIGURE, THE MONTHLY REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY SHOWED TODAY, DOES NOT INCLUDE $60,000,000 SPENT DURING SEPTEMBER UNDER THE UNITED KINGDOM WAR FINANCING ACT OF 1942, STATUTORY PROVISION FOR THE DOMINION'S $1,000,000,000 GIFT TO BRITAIN.

THESE EXPENDITURES RAISED THE DIRECT WAR OUTLAYS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING LAST APRIL 1, ON CANADIAN AND BRITISH ACCOUNT, TO $1,754,428,550. CANADA'S WAR COSTS TOTALLED $1,121,928,550 AND THE GIFT TO BRITAIN EXPENDITURES TOTALLED $632,500,000.

OTTAWA, OCT. 17-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIXXXX LIST TODAY INCLUDED AS MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED DURINGAIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS, THE NAME OF SGT.HOWARD EDWARD JOHNSON, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, E.Z.JOHNSON OF (26 RENSHAW) CLAWSON, MICH.

OCT 18 1942

FLYING OFFICER ROBERT JOSEPH CROT, WHOSE FATHER, P.J.CROT, LIVES AT (425 NORMAL PARKWAY W.) CHICAGO, WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

16 JAP PLANES DOWNED IN SOLOMONS RAID; ENEMY MASSING FOR ATTACK ON AIRFIELD

AERIAL ASSAULT ON GUADALCANAL ENDS IN FAILURE

OCT 19 1942

U.S. Fighter Planes, Anti-Aircraft Batteries Repulse Raid.

STAGE SECOND ATTACK

Japs Pierce Defenses on Subsequent Thrust; One Is Downed.

NO NEW LANDINGS

Enemy Concentrating Ships in Buin Area; Preparing for Drive.

OCT 19 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—(AP) Holding in leash for the time being their heavy land forces on Guadalcanal island, the Japanese are concentrating on efforts to soften up the vital American positions there with artillery and aerial bombardment, the Navy reported today, at a heavy price in planes.

The United States fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries wiped out completely a flight of 14 bombers which the Japanese flew against the airfield and shore installations Saturday morning and downed two of the eight accompanying fighters.

Second Attack

But, Saturday afternoon, the Japanese came back with 15 bombers and a number of fighters and this time had better success. The Navy communique said only that one bomber "was reported probably destroyed." One American plane was lost during the two raids.

The 16 planes shot down in the morning raid brought to 307 the toll of Japanese plane losses in the Solomons but while this enemy attrition was important, it appeared that the success or failure of the United States Marines and soldiers to hold on there would hinge on the outcome of the land fighting still to be joined.

No Fresh Landings

The communique expressed the Navy's belief "that enemy troops and equipment are being disposed for a strong assault against our airfield," this vital position being still held despite the bombardments. At the same time the communique said there had been no reports of fresh Japanese landings since Thursday.

But "heavy concentrations of enemy ships are still reported in the Buin-Shortland area," Solomon waters about 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, the communique continued.

In withholding the launching of their land offensive against the airfield, it appeared that the Japanese might be awaiting additional men and supplies from this quarter as well as completing the disposition of their artillery and other equipment already ashore.

Meanwhile, the American defenders were not idle. Army Flying Fortresses and Navy and Marine corps planes, the latter presumably operating from the Guadalcanal airfield, made repeated attacks Friday on the Japanese and their equipment at their base on the northwestern end of th island.

While the situation in the Solomons claimed primary attention, the Navy in a second communique reported severe damage done to two Japanese destroyers by Army B-26 "Marauder" bombers northwest of Kiska in the Aleutian islands Friday. Five hits were scored on one and four on the other. One of the bombers was lost. The Navy did not say how many took part in the attack.

Heavy Explosions, Fires

The destroyers may well have been sunk but this was not claimed, the bombers apparently having been unable to tarry long enough to find out. The communique said that "heavy explosions and fires resulted and when last seen both ships were stopped and burning and the crews were abandoning ship."

The Solomons communique did not cover all of the information received here from the field, according to a Navy spokesman who preferred to remain anonymous. He explained that some additional information was being withheld because it would prove valuable to the enemy at this stage.

HEADQUARTERS, Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 17 (Delayed) (AP)—The Japanese are reinforcing their Kiska garrison, building new installations on the southern side of the island, at Gertrude Cove, reconnaissance by United States Army planes disclosed today.

The possibility exists that some of the Japanese troops may have been brought from other Aleutian islands, which the invaders found inhospitable or unfit for bases. [The Army disclosed last week that the Japanese apparently had abandoned the bases they had established on Attu and Agattu islands, remaining only at Kiska.]

Promotions among staff officers of the Alaska Defense Command were reported today by Major Gen. Simon B. Buckner.

At the same time medals were awarded to two officers and twenty-one enlisted men for meritorious acts while making repeated day and night overwater instrument flights in icy conditions to attack the enemy in the Western Aleutians.

OCT 19 1942

Among those promoted and his new rank is Captain Arthur H. Nelson of Brooklyn.

'I Could See the Shells Coming'

BY WALTER CLAUSEN
Free Press Special News Service

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 17—Capt. Samuel N. Moore, skipper of the Cruiser Quincy, was killed at the climax of a midnight naval battle off the Solomon Islands Aug. 9 by a salvo of small caliber shells which struck squarely on the bridge of his ship.

Lieut. Cmdr. Harry Baker Heneberger, gunnery officer of the Quincy, told of the savage, close-quarters engagement between several Japanese warships and the United States Cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria.

The burst of gunfire on the Quincy, he said, killed "practically all the men in the vicinity of the conning tower, including the captain."

(The Navy announced at Washington this week that the three heavy cruisers were sunk Aug. 9 while screening the continued landing of American marines in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area of the Solomon Islands.)

HENEBERGER'S most exciting moment was "when a hit set off a fire which engulfed the forward control station within three or four minutes, during which every port we looked out had flames going by with fumes making it hard to breathe.

"We thought we all were going to be burned to death," he went on. "Finally the fire subsided without touching off inside the control station and about that time the engagement was broken off."

Heneberger said the enemy force rounded the tip of Savo Island at high speed, "about 25 knots, and closed range rapidly to between 2,000 and 3,000 yards.

"Immediately on coming into view the enemy force opened up with searchlights silhouetting the formation of our cruisers and almost simultaneously opened fire. They commenced hitting almost immediately. All three of our cruisers replied with gunfire.

"There were several enemy cruisers. I didn't see any destroyers.

"We were firing at them, with what effect we cannot be sure.

"Our ship topside was raked with shells and during this period the Quincy was hit by two or three torpedoes.

"One of the most curious things to me was that I could see the enemy shells coming right on us.

"The engagement was extremely short. The enemy force passed by us and went out the northern passage so that the objective of our force, that of protecting the transports of our main body, was achieved. The enemy broke off the action and never got nearer than 18 miles from our transports. We were under fire about a half hour.

"The Quincy was sunk as the result of torpedoes fired in the midst of the action, but the sinking came some time after the Jap force disappeared."

AFTER THE firing ceased, Heneberger left his station in the firetop and went below. He found several fires burning the length of the ship. The broadside guns were out of commission and numerous injured and dead were about the decks.

"When the water was well across the gun deck I gave orders to abandon ship. I didn't realize people could be so calm.

"I jumped into the sea. I swam about 50 yards, then turned and floated and saw the ship turning over with a 90-degree list. The bow slid under and the stern raised. Everything was dense as darkness, except for the illumination provided by a few fires still burning."

ALLIED AIR RAIDERS HIT 3 JAP CRUISERS

OCT 19 1942

Heavy Bombs Blast Bases Used by Foe in Solomons Attack.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Monday, Oct. 19—(AP) Allied heavy bombers, supporting the embattled American forces on Guadalcanal, made four large-scale attacks Sunday night on Japanese naval units at Buin, enemy base on Bougainville island in the north Solomons, and were believed to have hit three cruisers and several other vessels, a communique said today.

Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped, including many thousand pounders, after flares had been dropped to illuminate the crowded harbor.

Seaplane Tender Attacked

The cruisers were believed to have been hit during the second attack. Shortly afterwards another wave of bombers attacked a large seaplane tender and some cargo vessels, with unobserved results, and in the final attack a cargo vessel was strafed and set on fire and seven flying boats were destroyed or damaged.

"The last raid saw enemy vessels burning fiercely as the result of earlier attacks," the communique said.

This was the second successive night that Buin had been attacked. During both attacks the airdrome, which is being used by the Japanese in the Solomons operations, was bombed heavily.

Planes Search Sea Lanes

Other Allied planes ranged the Japanese communication lines around New Britain and New Guinea, attacking an enemy weather-reporting vessel in Lorengau harbor, in Manus island northeast of New Guinea, and destroying a seaplane on the water off the south coast of New Britain.

They also bombed and set fire to a dock and a village on Pilelo island, in that area.

Meanwhile, ground fighting in New Guinea was intensified as Australian jungle troops pushed on north of Templeton's Crossing toward the Japanese base at Kokoda, less than 12 miles away.

For the first time since the Australians started their push across the rugged Owen Stanley mountains about three weeks ago, they met Japanese counterattacks. All the attacks were repulsed, however, and the advance continued.

"Our ground forces have forced the enemy north of Templeton," the communique said. "In sharp combat during the day enemy casualties were relatively heavy.

"We captured mortars, light machine guns and other equipment. The enemy launched several local counterattacks in the evening which were repulsed with heavy losses."

The ground operations were supported by bombing attacks on the Wairopi area through which the Japanese supply line runs.

Allied medium bombers also bombed and strafed an enemy-occupied village near Mubo, in the Salamaua area of northeastern New Guinea, causing fires and troops casualties.

FLYING FORTRESS STRAFES 4 PLANES

OCT 19 1942

Flies at Dangerous Height of Only 50 Feet to Riddle Japanese at Rekata

TAIL GUNNER IS WOUNDED

Base Commander Commends the Entire Crew for Exploit in Solomon Islands

AT AN ADVANCED U. S. ARMY BOMBER BASE, in the South Pacific, Oct. 10 (delayed) (AP)—The "Helen Wings" Flying Fortress was hot after a Japanese seaplane off Rekata Bay in the Solomons recently when somebody took a pot shot at her from below.

The pilot, Capt. Carl Wuertele of Denver, Colo., and his crew of eight looked down and saw something to delight their eyes, four Japanese naval planes anchored on the water. The Fortress crew forgot their quarry, which by now had darted into a cloud anyway.

Captain Wuertele brought his big ship, named for his wife, Helen, down low over the water and the gunners went to work. Lieut. Hugh Mahoney of Corpus Christi, Texas, opened up with the nose guns and set one enemy plane afire as the Fortress dropped to within fifty feet of the water. The other guns poured lead into the rest of the anchored aircraft as the big Fortress roared on and then zoomed up and away.

Seven more times the Fortress swooped over the anchored Japanese planes. Three Japanese airmen, who had been wading to their anchored ships, turned back and fled into a near-by coconut grove.

Each time as the Fortress passed over, Sergt. Robert Lowrie, the tail-gunner, strafed machinegun nests on shore. Finally, one of the nests stopped shooting. By this time the American's ammunition was almost exhausted.

"Anybody hurt?" called Captain Wuertele as the Fortress started for home. There was no answer.

As the big ship roared away the Japanese plane in the clouds, which had been joined by another, attacked the Fortress. The Helen wings' guns chattered again. One of the Japanese planes dropped into the bay. The other turned tail and fled.

Far out at sea, Sergeant Lowrie nonchalantly walked into the pilot cabin and said: "Look, I have been shot."

The sergeant was bleeding profusely from leg and stomach wounds caused when an explosive shell burst almost in his lap.

Lieutenant James Copeland, the plane's bombardier, a Timmonsville, S. C., man and a Phi Beta Kappa of Duke University, and Co-Pilot Lieutenant Robert Simpson, Palo Alto, Calif., treated the injuries, which were only flesh wounds.

The Helen Wings got sixty-six bullets in her during the fight but two days later went back to Rekata Bay and dropped bombs on enemy shore installations.

Strafing with a B-17 bomber is dangerous. The exploits of this particular plane, though, made the commanding officer of this base, Colonel L. G. Saunders, so happy he commended the whole crew. Captain Wuertele also asked for a decoration for Sergeant Lowrie.

Others in the crew were Sergeant Edgar Phillips of Southampton, Long Island; Sergeant Norman Watson of Hinton, Okla.; Corporal Jennings Beckwith of Spring Lake, N. J., and Private Darwin Garrett of Galesburg, Ill. The Helen Wings was the first B-17 to land at Guadalcanal.

New Unit to Speed Australia Shipping

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 18 (A. P.),—Acting on a United States suggestion for a speed-up in the turn-around of supply ships, the Australian Government created a special Ministry of Shipping today.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced that John Beasley, Supply Minister, would head the new ministry, with James M. Fraser, Minister of External Territories, serving as his assistant.

Control of shipping, stevedores and all connected matters was placed under one ministry, Curtin said, to insure that every ton of space be used to the best advantage for the United Nations war effort.

The new department will exercise control over every small vessel handling supplies for the dominion, including routing, cargoes, loading, unloading, dispatch and wharfage.

The Government's announcement followed weeks of concern over difficulties arising from multi-departmental control over shipping by the Commerce, Customs and Supply Departments.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ALL ATTACKS IN STALINGRAD AREA

By Henry Cassidy

Destroy 45 Tanks, Wipe Out 2,500 Troops in Two Main Sectors.

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HALT CAUCASUS DRIVE

Germans Launch Several Thrusts Near Mozdok, Fail to Gain.

MOSCOW, Monday, Oct. 19—(AP) The Russians for the second successive day held firm yesterday against the smashing German drive inside Stalingrad, killing about 2,500 enemy soldiers and destroying 45 tanks in the two main attack areas, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

The major battle raged in the area of a factory, presumably the Red Barricade gun works, in the northwestern part of the battered city, where the Germans previously had driven a wedge into the Soviet defenses.

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All Attacks Repulsed

The communique said the Red army repulsed all attacks in this sector, disabling and burning 17 tanks, and killed about 1,000 German troops.

Another major action was in progress in an unidentified part of the city, where the Germans were said to have attacked repeatedly with strong infantry and tank forces supported by aircraft.

"Our troops fighting on this sector," the communique said, "destroyed 28 tanks, eight guns, ten mortar batteries, ten trucks and about three battalions (approximately 1,500) enemy infantry."

The Russians sent fresh tanks and troops into the Stalingrad battle in an effort to press back the German wedge in the factory area, formerly one of the main Soviet strongholds in the city. Most of the German tanks in this spearhead already were reported destroyed.

Local Battles Continue

Northwest of Stalingrad, where a major battle has been going on for weeks, fighting was restricted mainly to engagements of local importance and reconnaissance operations, the communique said.

The Russians, however, were said to have repulsed one German counterattack and killed about 300 enemy troops in one sector. In another part of this front, Soviet scouts wiped out 120 Germans.

To the south in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus the Germans launched several attacks against Russian positions, but all were hurled back with about 500 Germans killed.

Heavy fighting also continued in the Black area southeast of Novorossisk, where the enemy broke through to a highway. The Russians were putting up stubborn resistance and counterattacking.

Russian tommy-gunners penetrated into enemy lines at one point, destroying ten fortified positions and killing about 100 Germans.

The danger to Stalingrad remained great as the battle neared the end of its second month, but the midday communique said all new German assaults in the city were repulsed and the Red army was standing firm again after four successive retreats which were made when the Germans mounted their fierce new assaults beginning Wednesday.

Northwest of the city, the Russians dug slightly deeper into the

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German flank, capturing some fortified positions.

The Russians declared they were steadily draining the lifeblood from this latest of Hitler's offensives, reminiscent of his desperate last stab at Moscow in October last year. The first three days cost him 150 tanks, they said.

The Germans who advanced steadily, but slowly, during these first three days by concentrating tremendous power in a small sector in north Stalingrad, now appeared to face another period of pitched battles with little if any likely gain, the Russians said.

But to preserve the heavy superiority in men and machines that made this advance possible in a selected sector the Germans were reported bringing up fresh forces daily, and their numbers engaged now appeared to exceed the five divisions (75,000 men) previously used in this one wedge.

Reds Hold Pontoon Bridge

One reason the Red army continued to stand up after 55 days of fiercest air and artillery attack at Stalingrad was made known by the disclosure that they had maintained a two-mile pontoon bridge across the Volga despite the most furious efforts of the Germans to blast it out of existence with bomb, shell and mortar fire.

Made of planks spread across empty gasoline drums, this Volga lifeline had permitted the crossing of at least seven battalions of troops, along with arms and supplies, at a crucial juncture of the battle and had permitted the evacuation of 28,000 inhabitants and all wounded, Red Star, army newspaper said.

Built last month and already maintained for 25 days, the bridge is still in use at night, Red Star declared.

Engineers constructed it with material ready at hand, using 52 anchors made from wornout tractor engines and other blocks of heavy scrap metal, and fashioning it in separate links easily replaced.

The Germans bombed it 27 times from Sept. 18 to Oct. 10 with squadrons of from four to 17 planes which dropped 740 bombs and thousands of incendiaries, the paper said, but only twice did the bombs hit the bridge and the three damaged links were replaced in 12 hours. Two shells also hit the bridge but the damage was slight.

A dramatic crossing of the Volga at Stalingrad by boat was described by a correspondent of "Izvestia," the government newspaper, who said passengers were not permitted to speak aloud or smoke and were warned they might have to swim the last part of the distance. As the west bank was approached, the roar of battle was so terrifying, he said, that frightened dogs could be seen jumping in the river to swim across.

Headquarters of Major General Alexei Rodintzev, commander of a guard division whose defense of Stalingrad has been epic, were said by the correspondent to be in a dugout near the river, with the water on one side and pillboxes on the other.

About the factory battleground in North Stalingrad, the German efforts were directed to widening their wedge. The lines still ran close to a workers' settlement which the Germans occupied but behind which the Russians had reformed their lines.

Field dispatches said Red Army men manning long-barrelled, armor-piercing rifles sniped at German tanks engaging in duels with Russian tanks whipping through the streets and across factory yards. German tanks still intact were described as threshing from side to side in an effort to find weak spots in the sides of the pocket. Savage street fighting continued in two other sectors of the city.

One German division, just arrived, attacked four times with tanks and planes, but the Russians turned them back and even improved their positions. This struggle, the midday communique said, cost the Germans eight tanks and 600 dead. In a neighboring sector German tanks carrying automatic gunners made a slight penetration, but the Russians counter-attacked at a critical moment, forcing a retreat and destroying six tanks and 300 men.

Nazis Claim Caucasus Road

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 18 (AP).—A road parallel to the crest of the Caucasus Mountains has been reached and crossed by German troops attacking in the Tuapse sector on the Black Sea, military quarters asserted today. The Russians had defended the highway stubbornly.

The high command communique said a sharpshooter division captured sixty fortified positions yesterday in a drive into a deep defense belt. Unfavorable weather reduced activity in the central and northern sectors of the Russian front, the communique added.

U. S. Medical Aid Praised by Russians

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Two American officials said today after an inspection of U. S. medical supplies sent to the Soviet Union that "the quality is excellent; all they need is more."

At the invitation of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Captain John F. Waldron, physician attached to the U. S. supply mission, and Robert Scovell, Red Cross representative, went to a Red Army base hospital to look over materials in service.

The equipment included surgical instruments, drugs, blankets and hospital garments. "The Russians seemed pleased with everything," the Americans said.

CHURCHILL WARNS OF WINTER RAIDS

By Gladwin Hill

Air Attacks on Britain May Test Defenses, Says Prime Minister.

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LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill warned the British people today that German air action against the British isles this winter, "may be heavy and menacing enough to call for everything that civil defense can produce to defeat it."

His statement today was considerably less optimistic in tone than his observation in his address at Edinburgh Oct. 10 that the Germans possibly would attempt "a very small return" in retaliation for the battering given the Reich by the R.A.F.

The prime minister's warning was read by Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison in the course of an address to 6,000 civil defense workers.

Nazis Regroup Air Force

The word of caution came after receipt of reports from the continent which told of the regrouping of the German air force by Reichsmarshal Goering for the primary purpose of meeting bold daylight sallies by heavily-gunned American and British bombers.

But the possibility remained that such regrouping might also increase the effectiveness of the Nazi air force for bombing of Great Britain.

"Undoubtedly the Allies are overtaking the Germans in air power," the prime minister's statement said. "But none of us must rest upon his laurels or remain unthinkingly content with the methods of 1940-41.

"We cannot know with certainty the total weight of the attack which the Germans may be able or may decide to bring to bear upon any particular city.

Attack May Be Heavy

"It may well be heavy and menacing enough to call for everything civil defense can produce in order to defeat it. It is our duty to be prepared every day and at all points. This is an assumption which national interest demands we make."

Morrison gave emphasis to the prime minister's warning, and said that the R.A.F.'s successful tactics might lead to changes in the German method of attack.

"We may have to face fresh kinds of assault, bringing unfamiliar problems and calling for renewed displays of initiative and power to improvise," he said.

He added that the British must avoid being "stampeded by any panicky theorizing into needless tactical gambles" because there is no assurance that Britain can count on the German attack following the 1940-41 pattern, or the form of the R.A.F. raids on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Both Churchill and Morrison seemed to take cognizance of recent warnings of some air experts that the Germans might adopt the R.A.F.'s "saturation" tactics this winter.

These experts suggested that if such raids started defense should be limited to buildings essential to carrying out the war effort, and that citizens should not be exposed to danger to preserve buildings not vitally essential.

HOLLAND WARNED OF R.A.F. ATTACKS BY DUTCH LEADERS

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Netherlands Government in London Broadcasts Message.

LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP) The Netherlands government in London broadcast a warning to the Dutch population tonight that Allied fliers intend to make vigorous attacks on all forms of transport in Holland.

Netherlanders were warned particularly to avoid using railway trains during hours when bombings are likely.

"Do not travel during the evening hours unless you must," a statement, broadcast by Radio Orange here, said.

"Trains standing on railway sidings during evenings and nights are likely to be bombed. In the day time, when reconnaissance is possible, freight trains also may be bombed."

Shipping Also Warned

Dutch railway workers were warned to stop work immediately when raid alarms are sounded. The statement also declared that barges and other vessels on canals and rivers will be attacked by Allied fighter planes.

"You will understand why this is necessary," the statement continued. "Such attacks are made in Germany and the occupied countries to strike at the most important traffic centers of the enemy.

"The German transport system is already overworked, with the result that weak spots have developed in the enemy's war organization. The Allies know these weak spots. They must strike as hard as they can to hasten the end of the war.

"Of course you too will experience difficulty if the transport system of our country is disorganized. But the government is sure it can count on your agreeing with these measures. The government is aware that they may temporarily increase your difficulties in the burdensome circumstances under which you are living.

"The Allies will, of course, spare the civilian population as much as possible."

R.A.F. Wrecks Great French Arms Plant

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By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 18.—An armada of 94 giant Lancasters hedgehopped 400 miles with their block-busting bombs in the R. A. F.'s biggest daylight assault of the war at dusk Saturday on the Schneider armament at Le Creusot in occupied France, the British disclosed today, in releasing the details of the raid.

In seven thunderous minutes they released their loads, saw chunks of the mammoth factory fly into the air, and then returned to their bases. Only one bomber was lost, although they flew without the benefit of a fighter escort.

As Air Marshal A. T. Harris expressed it tonight in a message of congratulations to the crews, they had reached home virtually "without bending a rivet."

Most Concentrated Yet

Combining the precision tactics of American Flying Fortresses, which showed the way to the British on daylight bombing, and the hit-run practices of their own speedy Mosquito bombers, the British raiders were not allowed time enough to go in over the target by mathematical schedule, as is customary on mass raids.

In point of time, it probably was the most concentrated air attack of the war.

As a daylight operation it was exceeded in strength only by the recent attack by 115 Flying Fortresses on Lille, and it was carried out at less cost, for the Americans lost four bombers in their raid.

recent attack by 115 Flying Fortresses at Lille, and it was carried out at less cost, for the Americans lost four bombers in their raid.

The British said extensive damage was done to the French equivalent on the German Krupp works at Essen and the production of heavy artillery, locomotives, and other war material earmarked for the Germans.

The Vichy radio broadcast official announcements that 40 persons were killed and 80 seriously injured and said two German soldiers were among the less seriously injured. But unofficial Vichy reports placed the casualty much higher—80 killed and 200 wounded.

Both Vichy and Berlin agreed with British accounts that only one British bomber was shot down.

Wreck Vital Transformer

The British said this one was lost when a detached formation blew up the transformer at Henripaul which furnishes electric power to the Schneider munition plant.

In the main seven-minute attack, the Air ministry said, "a great weight of bombs was dropped on the factory. Many fires broke out and shortly after the attack a large explosion occurred."

The pilots said their attack apparently took the Nazis completely by surprise, for they encountered little opposition from anti-aircraft guns and that some of these stopped firing after the first bombs.

The only opposition in the air that was mentioned was three seaplanes.

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Animals Bolted, Farmers Waved

Following Mosquito plane tactics on the first part of the trip, the pilots hedgehopped along so low they got a good view of the "beautiful castles along the Loire," caused barnyard animals to bolt, and set farmers in the fields to waving their hats.

"It was just like a Grand National (steeplechase) except there were no falls," said one sergeant pilot.

One plane hit a wild duck which filled the gun turret with feathers, and another ran into a covey of partridges.

Then at Le Creusot the bombers soared up to mile height, to do their precision bombing.

"Buildings Flopped Apart"

"Buildings just flopped apart," said one pilot. There would be a red flash and a house "wasn't there any more," he added.

British authorities said the bombing at the transformer would greatly impede reconstruction at the plant since the French had a hard time getting transformer replacements even before the war.

There was some hint that the Lancasters might have taken a circuitous course after leaving Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris.

The communique today said one of the Lancasters fought off an attack by three German Arado seaplanes and "shot two of them into the sea."

The Arado normally is encountered only over the Bay of Biscay, where it is used to fight off British patrol bomber attacks on U-boat packs. This would be far south of the direct route home.

The R. A. F. followed up the big Lancaster attack with fighter sweeps over northern France today in which locomotives and antiaircraft positions were attacked. One German bomber was shot down off the French coast, but no British aircraft was lost. an Air Ministry

communique said.

Today R. A. F. fighters shot down a German bomber off the French coast.

One German plane dropped bombs in southeastern England this morning, but no one was injured.

Dutch Population Warned

Meanwhile, the Netherlands government in London broadcast a warning to the Dutch population that Allied fliers intend to make vigorous attacks on all forms of transports in Holland.

"Do not travel during the evening hours unless you must," a broadcast statement said.

"Trains standing on railway sidings during evenings and nights are likely to be bombed. In the day time, when reconnaissance is possible, freight trains also may be bombed."

Dutch railway workers were warned to stop work immediately when rail alarms are sounded. The statement also declared that barges and other vessels on canals and rivers will be attacked by Allied fighter planes.

"You will understand why this is necessary," the statement continued. The Allies will, of course, spare the civilian population as much as possible."

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think twice about tackling that lot."

Jubilant R. A. F. men said that after a tree-top level trip they burst over the sprawling French arsenal like a thunderbolt, climbed to bombing height, and then, for 7 minutes, a "cascade" of incendiaries and high explosives dropped on the main target.

"As far as we could tell it was knocked to hell," they said.

A flight sergeant said the sky was "full of roaring machines. As for the works, I don't think they'll be much use for some time."

14 Killed as R. A. F. Plane Misses English Airdrome

London, Oct. 18 (AP).—Fourteen persons were killed today when an R. A. F. plane undershot an airdrome while landing and crashed near a railway station.

Men, women and children leaving trains scattered wildly as the planes nosed over and burst into flames. The place where the crash occurred was not disclosed.

Three women, three children and a number of service men were believed to have been included in the casualties.

Eleven persons were killed in a similar accident October 5.

an air fight off the African West Coast October 11, was hit while flying as an observer in a French plane which was attacked by a United States pursuit ship.

The French officer, according to the dispatch, had been ordered to make a reconnaissance flight south of Dakar "to obtain reliable information about the strength of United States reinforcements landed at Freetown recently."

Freetown is on the coast of the British West African colony of Sierre Leone, and the Vichy account indicated the air fight started over or very near British territory.

The French machine was hit by a single bullet, which killed the officer, but the pilot brought the plane to Konakry in French Guinea, the Vichy account said.

The report was one of several broadcast from Berlin indicating that the Germans were showing the liveliest interest in a message from London yesterday, not officially confirmed, that United States troops had landed in the Negro Republic of Liberia.

There was no comment from German sources, but the Berlin radio said Spain was deeply concerned by the possibility that her African possessions might be involved in military operations.

In Spanish opinion, it was s a supply and troop transport r from Brazil, the United State Great Britain to various Wes rican ports was being organized despite the submarine menace off the coast.

The Madrid newspaper ABC was quoted as saying the United Nations would not need French Dakar even if large bases were established on the African west coast. It was contended that Bathurst, in the British crown colony of Gambia, a little more than 100 miles south of Dakar, would serve the military needs of the United Nations.

Another Vichy dispatch broadcast by Berlin said that "American agents" were intensifying propaganda among natives along the African west coast.

Performance of U. S. Fliers In Middle East Is Praised

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By Thoburn Wiant
Associated Press Staff Writer

Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 18 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Auby C. Strickland, chief of the United States fighter command in the Middle East, said today his fliers are up against superior Axis forces in nearly every fight but that they "are determined to whittle the enemy down to their size and then dispose of those left."

"Some time ago I predicted a brilliant future for my boys but they are far better than I ever expected and their enthusiasm is more than equaled by their performance in combat," he said in an interview.

"There hasn't been a time when our bunch hasn't met any combat that was offered and they have forced combat many many times."

Messerschmitt 109s usually fly in groups of 20 to 50 plus, the general said, and they don't offer combat unless they greatly outnumber their adversaries.

"It's a German characteristic," the general said. "If he is met with equal numbers and equal advantages he invariably leaves the scene of battle."

He told of one time when 12 of his fliers protecting fighter bombers ran into 20 Messerschmitt 109s.

"They turned into them immediately and fought a 20-minute battle which allowed the fighter bombers to perform their mission and return without a loss."

General Strickland said the plane equipment was "holding up fine" and praised the work of ground crews.

He is confident of ultimate victory.

The general spoke with a Southern drawl which harks back to Braggs, Ala., where he was born 47 years ago. A former bootball player at Fort Deposit (Ala.) High School, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Army, he appeared in excellent condition.

Asked for the names of pilots who had done outstanding jobs, the general replied:

"They've all done good jobs."

Pays Tribute to Mears

But he did pay high tribute to Lieut. Col. Frank H. Mears, 31, of Monrovia, Calif., a group commander who was present during the interview.

Mears blushed and was inclined to say nothing about his achievements but in response to questions Mears said the biggest thrill he ever had was when three squadrons were ordered to attack three enemy airdromes.

"We caught the enemy with his pants down and there was not much ack-ack fire," Mears said. "I came in with the others and caught several trucks in my sights. I let go and men and machinery and equipment flew in all directions."

but turned tail beforer the R. A. F. could engage them. The third attack came at 11 A. M., when seven Junkers and nine Messerschmitt fighter-bombers, escorted by 64 fighters, were challenged by the R. A. F.

Again the enemy was forced to jettison his bombs into the sea. Three Messerschmitts, one Junkers and two Spitfires were downed in this clash.

SANDSTORMS, RAINS SWEEP EGYPT DESERT

CAIRO, Oct. 18—(AP) For the first two days the western desert has been swept by the most violent sandstorms since the war's start with occasional rains of cloudburst proportions.

As a result there has been a minimum of activity but earlier in the week both sides engaged in lively patrol activity and artillery duelling. Enemy hangars in the northern sector of the El Alamein front

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Loss of 116 Planes Forces Axis to Slacken Malta Raids

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—After losing 116 planes to Malta's defenders since the start of October, the Axis tapered off its assaults on that island fortress over the week-end.

The activity today was the lightest in a week, with only one enemy fighter destroyed in 24 hours.

Spitfire pilots accounted for eight raiders—four fighter bombers and four fighters—yesterday and damaged 10 others, four of which had little chance to get back to their base.

R. A. F. LOSSES NOW 26

Only the confirmed scores were added to the bag, however, to make up the 116 total. In the Saturday operations, three Spitfires were downed, making the Royal Air Force's losses for the month 26 planes.

It got so hot for the Germans and Italians that by the week's end they largely were using fighter bombers instead of the slower, bigger bombers with which they started their latest big-scale assaults on the island.

In the first of four attack waves yesterday the Axis sent over seven Junkers bombers escorted by 60 Nazi Messerschmitt and Italian Macchi fighters at dawn. They were intercepted far out at sea and all were forced to drop their bombs into the water. One Spitfire was lost.

JETTISON BOMBS AGAIN

An hour later 30 enemy fighters cautiously approached the island, were chief targets of British guns.

With American and British air activity over the battle area halted by the weather, the only operation yesterday was a raid by long-range R.A.F. fighters on an eastbound enemy transport column between Sidi Barrani and Salum.

Fight in Egyptian Desert

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), Oct. 18 (AP).—Allied motorized forces struck at the rear positions of the Axis armies in the Egyptian desert yesterday, the Italian high command reported today. It said the Allied forces were put to flight and dispersed by Axis planes.

R. A. F. Raid on Le Creusot Armament Works 'Good Show, Completely Okay,' American Says

By the Associated Press

At an R. A. F. Bomber Station in Britain (Monday), Oct. 19.—One of the few Americans who flew in the R. A. F.'s seven-minute daylight assault of the Schneider armament works at Le Creusot, France, today described the raid as a "good show—completely okay."

Joe McLaughlin, who claims both Boston and Tulsa, Okla., as his home town, was the navigator of the second giant Lancaster bomber to reach the target.

"I watched bombs drop directly on tremendous sheds," McLaughlin said. "The raid was a complete surprise and we had practically no opposition."

McLaughlin has been a member of the R. A. F. for two years.

Remarking on the absence of Nazi fighter opposition, one R. A. F. man said "all those Lancasters would take a hell of a lot of licking. If I was a Jerry pilot I would

ALERT IN ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 18—(AP) A 30-minute air raid alarm interrupted Iceland's quadrennial national election today. Voters and election workers scampered to shelter until the all clear sounded. Army headquarters said two enemy planes flew over the area, but so high most people didn't see them.

U. S. Aviator Killed French Flier, Vichy Says

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 18.—A Vichy dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today that Lieut. Comdr. Bailliere, French officer killed in

ples.

Allied strategy, on the other hand, was doing its utmost to add to the confusion and opposition which were causing the Germans trouble in many lands.

Fear Norway Invasion

One report indicated the Germans were especially anxious about the possibility of an Allied invasion of German-occupied Norway. A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm reported that the Nazi authorities put into effect a new measure providing that all ships entering or leaving the Norwegian port of Stavanger be subject to "very strict control" as a "precaution against a generally-expected Allied invasion or landing."

Stavanger is the principal port on Norway's southwest coast, almost directly east across the North sea from northern Scotland. It is about 300 miles from Aberdeen to Stavanger.

Started Thursday

The arrest of Americans in Norway began Thursday, it was said by a Reuters dispatch quoting the newspaper Handels Tidningen of Goteborg, Sweden. There was no confirmation of the report in Stockholm, and no announcement has been made by the Germans.

Such action by German authorities, it was pointed out, would be similar to that taken against Americans recently in Occupied France.

Nazi Orders Evacuation

The Netherlands news agency, Aneta, reported today that in Holland Germans are attempting to forestall such aid to any Allied invasion by ordering the evacuation by citizens of extensive regions along the Netherlands coast and in the vicinity of German fortifications. Many dwellings are being evacuated for a considerable distance from the coast because of the elaborate "defenses in depth" which the Germans are establish-

Americans Held in Norway; Nazis Fear Invasion Try

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Germans Tighten Controls in All Occupied Countries to Combat Unrest.

LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP) Reports from Sweden published here today said all Americans in Norway were being arrested on orders of the German occupation authorities, and from other parts of the continent came dispatches telling of tightening Nazi measures to combat unrest among conquered peo-

ing, Aneta said. The evacuation order, it was understood, affects many inhabitants of the provinces of Zeeland and South and North Holland.

The Dutch news agency report said that the shifting of populations thus involved is so extensive that the Nazi commissioner, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, opposed it because he feared it would create chaotic conditions. He was overruled by military authorities.

15 Executed

Aneta also reported that the

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German-controlled Scandinavian telegraphic bureau announced that 15 more Netherlanders have been executed "for recently committed acts of sabotage."

From the Vichy radio came a report that Karl Herman Frank, German secretary of state for Bohemia and Moravia, has announced the confinement in concentration camps of relatives of "Czech agitators who have taken refuge in London." Frank warned the Czechs that despite wholesale executions they have not yet paid for the assassination of Reinhard (the hangman) Heydrich, Gestapo chieftain. The one duty of Czechs is to wipe out that "blood debt" xploiting the manpower and mic forces of the country for an victory." Frank said.

NAZI PLANE CREW KILLED

MOSCOW, Oct. 18—(AP) Norwegian patriots killed all the German crewmen and burned their plane when it was forced down in an isolated Norwegian fjord early this month, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

GESTAPO AGENTS NATURALIZED BY VICHY REGIME

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500 Will Help Round U Workers in Unoccupied France.

LONDON, Oct. 18. — (AP) In a desperate move to meet Adolf Hitler's demand for French specialists to work in German war plants, the Vichy government was reported today to have naturalized 500 agents of the Gestapo to help round up workers in Unoccupied France.

This report was circulated by the official news agency of the Fighting French.

Full Vichy Auspices

The German secret policemen, having worked for two years in Occupied France, were said to have been given citizenship rights so as to operate under full Vichy auspices not only in rounding up the workers but in combatting unrest and disorders such as marked last week's efforts to combat in this way with Germany.

The Gestapo men were to be sent into the unoccupied zone in small flying squads which were to cooperate with Chief of State Laval's Legionnaires and members of the Pro-Nazi French Popular front headed by Jacques Doriot, the Fighting French said.

The London Times reported yesterday that 80 automobiles had been allocated to Gestapo agents for use at Lyon.

Laval Consults Nazi

Indicating the seriousness of the defiance movement which centered last week at Lyon, Chambery, Annecy, and Amberieu was a Vichy radio report that Laval returned to his capital today after an all-day conference with Nazi chieftains yesterday at Paris. Laval was said to have entered further conferences with "trusted" associates.

Fighting French sources said that Vichy must defy Hitler's demands or face growing violence among Frenchmen.

The deadline for the delivery of the current quota of workers, exchangeable at three-to-one for French prisoners of war in German hands, was reported to have been extended but the Fighting French said that a showdown for Laval was not far off.

98 Pct. Anti-Nazi

The Fighting French say that 98 per cent of Occupied France is anti-Nazi and expresses itself through a variety of organizations, all generally following orders from the Fighting French leader, General Charles de Gaulle, and that at least 80 per cent of Unoccupied France now feels similarly, as against 50-50 sentiments of a year ago.

VICHY COMMISSARIATS MERGED UNDER PLEVEN

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—(AP) The French National committee announced today the merging of its Foreign Affairs and Colonies commissariats.

Rene Pleven, former commissioner for colonies, economy, and mercantile marine, was appointed to head the new post.

It was announced that Maurice de Jean, former Foreign Affairs commissioner, was being given an important diplomatic post abroad.

Execution at Lyons

VICHY, Oct. 18 (AP).—It was announced today that a man was executed by a firing squad at Lyons Saturday morning after having been convicted by the permanent military court of the 14th Military Division of an attack on the external security of the state.

Nazis Grow Desperate

London, Oct. 18, (AP).—Reuters recorded a Berlin broadcast today quoting Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels as telling a Munich audience that "we possess this year the last but at the same time the biggest chance in our national history."

"This time not merely ideals of home and altar at stake but our right to lives and chances of existence," he was quoted.

Axis Oil Field Afire

London, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Vichy radio broadcast a Bucharest dispatch today saying that a serious fire broke out yesterday in the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania.

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Turks Grant 2 Russians New Trial in Bomb Plot

British Quote Nazi Broadcast on Quashing of Sentences

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Reuters (British) news agency said today that the Germans had broadcast an Istanbul dispatch reporting that the Turkish Appelate Court had quashed twenty-year sentences imposed upon two Russians convicted of implication in a bombing attack on Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, last Feb. 24. The report said the court also set aside ten-year sentences imposed on two Turks, and ordered new trials for all four of the defendants.

The convicting of the Russians placed a strain upon Soviet-Turkish relations for a time. The Soviet official news agency, Tass, contended that the bombing was a Gestapo (German secret police) plot and that the Russians had nothing to do with it. The bomb exploded near Papen and his wife in an Ankara street.

Busman's Holiday

London, Oct. 18 (AP).—Crowds of American soldiers on Sunday leave in London took a busman's holiday today and watched home guards repel "enemy parachutists" in a two-hour mock battle in the heart of the city. It was the third weekend of these exercises here.

Amon G. Carter in North Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 18 (AP)—Amon G. Carter, publisher of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, has arrived in Northern Ireland for an indefinite stay in the United Kingdom. Wearing the uniform of a United States war correspondent, the Texas newspaper man visited informally at A. E. F. headquarters. His son, Amon Jr., an officer with American forces in Northern Ireland, possibly will get a leave to visit London with him.

MENUHIN GOES TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—(AP) Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, is arriving from the United States shortly to give a series of concerts for American and British troops and the English public, it was announced today.

CHILE THANKS ROOSEVELT

Rios Is Said to Feel Message Has Improved Relations

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa said last night that President Juan Antonio Rios had directed the Chilean Ambassador to thank President Roosevelt for his message, sent after Señor Rios postponed his trip to the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed regret over the postponement, prompted by a speech by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and said he hoped Señor Rios would visit Washington later so they might solve their problems by "sitting around the table as personal friends."

The message, Señor Barros Jarpa said, made President Rios feel that a situation had been clarified before it deteriorated into an unwelcome incident.

Señor Barros Jarpa added that the Roosevelt message showed that the President appreciates "the sincerity and honor of our international position and our intention to cooperate in defense of the great principles of American solidarity, continental security and the support of democratic ideals."

STRATEGIC GOODS BEING CARRIED BY SERVICE AIRCRAFT

Not a Pound of Cargo Has Been Lost by Army, Navy Fliers.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—(AP) Strategic materials now are being flown to the United States by Army and Navy ferry planes from many parts of the world.

The Office of War Information said today the materials were carried by planes returning to this country after delivering personnel and material to the fighting fronts. Not a pound of cargo has been reported lost.

India, China Shipments

Block mica, essential to the manufacture of some aircraft parts, has been flown from India. From the heart of China have come bristles needed by the Navy and silk for parachutes. Beetles were transported from the Fiji Islands to Honduras to check a root weevil attacking hemp at an experimental station.

In an eight-week period, 32 tons of bristles, 70 tons of silk, 47 tons of tin, and 70 tons of tungsten were flown from China to India. Subsequently, 98 tons of tungsten were flown out of India in 10 days.

Platinum from Persia

Planes brought $475,000 worth of platinum from points on the Persian gulf.

OWI said these additional materials have been moved or would be moved by plane:

Balsa wood from Central America, needed for American gliders and British mosquito boats.

Tantalite, beryl ore, quartz crystals, industrial diamonds, and mica from South Africa.

Crude rubber from Brazil.

Twenty tons of rubber seeds from Liberia for planting in the Western Hemisphere.

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11 Die in Crash Of Army Plane In New Mexico

4-Motored Bomber Hits Peak Near Colorado Border; Wreckage Yields Bodies

DES MOINES, N. M., Oct. 18 (AP).—A four-motored Army bomber crashed atop Sierra Grande Peak in northeastern New Mexico, killing at least eleven persons, it was reported tdoay.

Two sheep herders found the wreckage and summoned Union County officers and state patrolmen. The sheep herders said the plane crashed about 5 a. m. Saturday.

State Patrolman T. A. Griffith said eleven bodies were found in the wreckage, which was strewn for a distance of 150 yards along the mountain slope.

The crash occurred about four miles east of Des Moines in extreme northeastern New Mexico, about twenty-five miles south of the Colorado boundary.

Harold A. Hill, newspaper man, of Raton, N. M., who visited the scene, said the big plane sheared off the top of a tree, struck a ridge and—evidently after a bounce—plunged into the ground.

"The plane didn't burn, although gasoline from the tanks caught fire as it spilled on the ground," Mr. Hill said. "Only the tail remained intact.

"The sheep herders, Henry Archuletta and Delfino Martinez, said they noticed a light or a fire on the mountain early yesterday morning.

"Later they managed to reach the scene, reporting the crash upon their return to Des Moines."

Officials at the Albuquerque Army Air Base said they had no information aside from a report that a bomber had crashed near Des Moines.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER LAUNCHED IN N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 18—(AP) The U.S.S. Princeton, second aircraft carrier to be launched here within less than three months, slid down the ways at the New York Shipbuilding company yard today.

The U.S.S. Independence was launched at the same yard August 8.

Shipyard workers and a small official party, including Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy yard and the Fourth Naval district, and Rear Admiral R. W. Ryden, supervisor of shipbuilding at the yard, witnessed the ceremony.

Mrs. Harold Dodds, wife of the president of Princeton university, served as sponsor, with Mrs. George A. Brakeley, wife of Princeton university's vice president, as matron of honor.

HEARINGS OPEN WEDNESDAY ON MANPOWER DRAFT

Senate Military Committee to Study at Least Four Proposals.

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M'NUTT WILL TESTIFY

WMP Policy Committee Plans to Make Report Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — (AP) Some answer to knotty problems involved in any compulsory manpower legislation, including questions of pay scales and the individual rights of workers and management, may be forthcoming this week.

Fowler Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower commission, said today that members of the Management - Labor committee which advises the commission on policy would issue their initial statement before the middle of the week.

Chairman to Appear

In addition, Chairman Paul V. McNutt, who has declared legislation empowering the government to assign and confine workers to wartime tasks inevitable, is to testify before the Senate Military committee which opens hearings Wednesday on at least four bills for Manpower control.

Officials of the commission, one of the groups immediately concerned with framing legislation for submission to Congress, listed these problems—on which they said no agreement had been reached — as among the foremost:

If the government is given authority to place each worker in the job where he can do most for the war effort, and if it shifts a man to a lower-pay job, should his pay be cut to that of the new job?

Cost of Transportation

If workers have to be transported to new jobs, who is to make the

arrangements and pay the bill, and what is to be done about families of the workers?

If union workers are shifted from a closed shop to an open shop, or non-union workers are shifted from an open shop to a closed shop, what is to be done about unionization?

What hiring and firing rights are to be left to the employer?

If a man is shifted to a new job, what about his rights in his old job when he returns to it?

Union officials who declined use of their names said labor would call for more positive use of present government powers, more coordination of military and civilian manpower authority before adoption of compulsory job-freezing legislation. They argued that the President and various agencies already have authority to handle the problems by coordinated action.

Farms Critical Issue

Farm state Congressmen and farm organizations contend that the manpower problem is even more pressing for agriculture than for industry in view of the draft and the loss of farm labor to higher paying factory jobs.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard conferred yesterday with Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, and representatives of the manpower commission and farm groups. At that meeting informed officials, who can not be named, said there were these developments:

A tentative agreement was reached under which draft boards would classify workers on dairy and livestock farms as essential. The basis for such deferment would be that one worker is required for every eight cows or the equivalent in other livestock.

At the recommendation of the women's advisory committee of the Manpower commission, McNutt cautioned today against unrestricted hiring of women.

In a statement of policy, McNutt urged that "special efforts" to put women with young children in jobs "be deferred until all other sources of local labor supply have been exhausted."

Maintain Family Balance

The recommendation was made, he said, "in order that established family life will not be unnecessarily disrupted."

At the same time, McNutt cautioned women not to leave their home towns to seek work or job-training without first registering with their nearest U. S. Employment offices to ascertain where work or training was available.

He called, however for intensified recruitment and training of acceptable women workers on a voluntary basis in all phases of war production and essential civilian activities where the need has been shown.

LEE TO URGE DRY RIDER ON 18-YEAR DRAFT

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18 (AP).—Senator Lee (D-Okla.) announced today he would urge the Senate to amend the 18 and 19-year-old draft bill to impose prohibition in areas around all military and naval posts.



Senator Lee

The Senate draft bill, similar to the one which swept through the House by a 345 to 16 vote yesterday, is expected to be called up some time this week, probably after consideration of a $6,341,000,000 supplemental appropriation bill and final action on the tax measure.

The Military Affairs Committee previously rejected the proposal, but Lee said that would not deter him from offering it on the floor. Such a step has been urged by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other dry organizations.

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), floor manager for the supplemental appropriation bill, predicted its passage tomorrow. It contains $5,595,000,000 for the Navy, including $2,862,000,000 for 14,611 additional planes.

Only formal action by the House and Senate was needed to send the bulky new tax bill to the President. The House, where all revenue legislation originates, will act first on the conference report. Senate leaders hope to follow through on the measure Tuesday, placing it before the President by midweek.

Food Will Win the Peace, Too: Here Is Hungry Europe, Country by Country

BY EDWARD ROBINSON
Essa Press Special News Service

OCT 19 1942

LONDON, Oct. 17—Back in 1918 the slogan was "Food will win the war—don't waste it."

Now, with the big guns again booming, food is playing an even more important key role.: It may win this war, too; and it may also win the peace.

Scientists sizing up the job of restoring Europe's war-scorched agricultural lands after the guns fall silent are agreed on one thing: That 125,000,000 oppressed Europeans must be freed of hunger before there is even the remotest chance of lasting peace.

"Hungry men neither think clearly nor act wisely," declares Sir John Russell, chairman of the British Science Association's "Agricultural Reconstruction After the War" Section.

"If the peasants are left with bare earth, burnt-out villages, no seeds to sow, no animals to tend, no crops to feed themselves, their children and their fellow countrymen, they will all too easily fall a prey to propaganda which the defeated Germans will almost certainly start as soon as they realize their defeat."

MANY ASPECTS must be taken into consideration before the blueprint of a new Europe can be sketched. There are definite physical and geographical limits to what can be produced.

For instance, wheat cannot be grown successfully in Norway, nearly all of Sweden, and all Finland, Estonia and Latvia. Contrarily, owing to excessive summer temperatures, oats are absent from the Mediterranean lands, but barley and wheat flourish.

The countries of Southeastern Europe and Poland are primarily suited to grain production, but owing to inadequate social, economic and technical organization in pre-war days, most of the land has been wasted.

Also operative over these European areas are completely differing standards of well being, reflected in the peoples' health.

In the mixed farming areas of the Low Countries, where animal husbandry plays a large part, the population has been able to draw on substantial quantities of milk, cheese, meat, potatoes and green vegetables.

In the other areas—particularly Rumania, Spain and Portugal—there is a serious shortage of high grade proteins, calcium and vitamins. An absolute shortage of good food is an annual experience.

Throughout the greater part of Europe there is great need for increases in milk and milk products and for green vegetables, before the peasants' diet can be brought up to standards sufficiently high for years of arduous work.

RUMANIA, POLAND, Yugoslavia and Hungary are all predominantly agricultural—and all suffer from malnutrition. For instance,

EUROPE IS HUNGRY, will be hungrier when peace comes. War's havoc has dislocated a continent's food system.

in Rumania it is estimated that its agricultural production (with the exception of maize) would have to be increased up to 400 per cent to provide even the minimum requisite diet for its own people.

Another factor, argue the specialists, is that too many people are living on too small an area of land. In Eastern Europe anywhere from 90 to 150 peasants try to exist on 250 acres of land, compared with an average of 16 for the same area in the United States, 20 in the Argentine. In other words, seven to 10 times as many people have to live and produce on the same area in Eastern Europe, as in the new world, preventing even a remote possibility of trade competition.

The experts feel that the solution of Europe's post-war agricultural problems must be sought in the e[illegible]n section.

Choice probably will have to be made between making more land available for an estimated 20,000,000 surplus agricultural population, or increasing industrialization in order to draft them away from the land.

Approximately, this would mean that the number of industrial workers in Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria should be trebled, that in Greece doubled.

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SIR RICHARD GREGORY, president of the British Scientists' Association, recently warned a meeting of United Nations experts:

"The Germans will leave behind them only pestilence and famine. Diseases of malnutrition, tuberculosis, malaria and typhus will be rife. We must get the agriculture of each country going so that the food can be produced on the spot, especially the milk and protective foods necessary to save the children growing up into diseased and malformed men and women."

Kenneth G. Brooke, of The Society of Friends, noted for its assistance with rehabilitation after World War I, said, "The primary needs of the population—food, clothes, shelter—will have to be met before an agricultural policy can hope to be effective. Side by side with the relief work, it will be necessary to undertake as part of the agricultural policy a vast program of public works."

Here is how the food situation looks today, every shortage underlining the acuteness of the post-war problem:

BELGIUM—Of her 8,750,000 population, 20 per cent are normally engaged in agriculture. It is a country of small farms, 85 per cent of them ranging from 2½ to 25 acres.

Under Nazi occupation, meat is practically unobtainable. Potatoes, eggs, fish, cheese, bacon, coffee and oil have practically disappeared from the markets. Rations are generally 40 per cent of normal requirements.

Reports reaching London said the Nazis had requisitioned at least half of the country's livestock.

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HOLLAND—Netherlands circles in London estimated this country of 9,000,000 inhabitants has been plundered of practically three-quarters of its livestock.

There has been a tremendous drop in butter and cheese production. Potatoes, usually third largest in the country's crops, failed so badly that large quantities had to be imported from Poland.

The Germans have established a monopoly over all food grown in the country, and requisition most of it for Germany.

A contributory factor to the drop in production has been the forced transfer to Germany of 130,000 Dutch workers.

DENMARK—With 3,750,000 population, this country is suffering badly from lack of foodstuffs. Out of 3,250,000 head of cattle, only a million dairy cows and 300,000 young cows were left at the end of 1941. Half of the 3,000,000 pigs have died or been slaughtered, most for German consumption. Of 27,000,000 hens recorded in 1939, only 5,000,000 were left at the end of 1941, according to latest reports.

POLAND—This is an agricultural country with nearly two-thirds of its 35,000,000 people employed on the land.

Polish climate is not suitable to cattle production. The peasant keeps his cattle mainly to supply milk and milk products and meat for his family, and to provide dung, which is about the only fertilizer available.

The German "Ostland" (Land Exploitation Society) now controls the agricultural industry. It has increased corn production by 66 per cent, eggs 200 per cent, butter as much as 1,800 per cent, but has sent at least half to Germany, keeping the Poles under subsistence level.

30-24-19395

30-24-19395

Governor General Frank announced in July that 800,000 Polish workers had already been drafted to Germany.

YUGOSLAVIA (14,000,000 population) had half her acres under cultivation. Germany has commercial agreements aimed at absorbing all the country's raw materials and agricultural produce.

Meat, milk and vegetables have been inadequate for months, according to information reaching London.

Under German pressure, 100,000 Croats are working in the Reich, and 60,000 Serbs.

GREECE (7,000,000 population) is mainly agricultural, but only one-fifth (just over six million acres) has been cultivated. Two-thirds of all the Greeks are normally occupied in agriculture, chiefly in specialized crops such as grapes, olives and tobacco.

Today the Greek producer cannot sell or export anything agricultural without special permission from the Ministry of Supply.

Twenty-five per cent of the crops is automatically handed over to the Occupation Forces at official collection centers at fixed prices.

This year's crops were poor, and the prospect for next year is "hopeless," according to information reaching the Greek Government in London.

Forced labor for Germany has sent 30,000 Greeks to the Reich.

NORWAY (3,000,000 population) has an unproductive area of 75 per cent, and 25 per cent forest land. Thirty per cent of the population lives on the agricultural produce farmed on three per cent of the land.

Ninety-five per cent of the Norwegian fish catch goes to German-controlled markets, Germany itself taking nine-tenths, Norwegian circles in London say. Beef, pork, lamb, bacon and cheese are systematically requisitioned. Eighty per cent of the apple, peach and plum harvest goes to Germany under requisition. Even German ships trading between that country and Norway are compulsorily provisioned in Norwegian ports.

About one-third of the normal fat supply is available for civilians, half the flour, between 5 and 10 per cent of the normal meat consumption. Stocks of grain are dangerously low.

FRANCE'S 45,000,000 inhabitants have no illusions about their state. In the winter of 1941 they were told by Petain: "You are short of manure, fuel, horses and means of traction; you are short of labor."

The harvest in 1941 was judged mediocre by pre-war standards, and only a portion of it was allowed by the Germans to reach the French people. This year matters are worse, for the Nazis now control the greater part of the wheat crop and all the harvest in general.

French meat resources have fallen from 1,700,000 tons annually to 800,000 tons, and the metropolitan wine harvest, one of France's biggest assets, has dropped from 70 to 50 hectolitres. Manufactured goods have practically disappeared from the markets. It is impossible (except by Black Market methods) to buy clothes, shoes or cooking utensils. Except for German traffic, road transport is practically non-existent, most of the rail traffic is hitched to the Nazi war machine, and coastal shipping has almost entirely disappeared.

NAVY FLYING FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SAID THE COOPERATION OF THE TWO BRANCHES OF SERVICE WILL BRING VICTORY ULTIMATELY. HE PRAISED BOTH GROUPS FOR WORKING TOGETHER IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

MAJOR EDMUNDSON AND LIEUT.THOM ATTACKED THE CRUISER OFF TULAGI ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS ON AUG. 19. EDMUNDSON PILOTED THE FLYING FORTRESS AT A LOW ALTITUDE WHILE LIEUT.THOM DROPPED BOMBS WHICH STRUCK THE CRUISER'S FANTAIL. THE FLYING FORTRESS HOVERED OVER THE BURNING CRUISER FOR AN HOUR."

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MARINES WHO HAD BEEN UNDER THE SHELL-FIRE OF THE CRUISER BEFORE THE FLYING FORTRESS ATTACKED IT, SAID THEY AW THE WARSHIP SINK LATER.

IT WAS THE SECOND DECORATION FOR MAJOR EDMUNDSON, WHO WEARS THE PURPLE HEART WON AT HICKHAM FIELD, HAWAII, DEC. 7, AND WHO LATER SANK A JAPANESE SUBMARINE OFF HAWAII.

BOTH MEN WERE OPERATING OVER THE SOUTH SEAS FROM A BASE COMMANDED BY COLONEL L.C.SANDERS.

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ONE OF EDMUNDSON'S MOST NOTABLE EXPERIENCES WAS DOGFIGHTING HIS FORTRESS IN THE SOLOMONS WITH JAP ZERO FIGHTER PLANES.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

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AN ADVANCED U.S. ARMY BOMBER BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, OCT 9 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL AUBREY FITCH TODAY PRESENTED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TO TWO ARMY FLIERS WHO SEVERELY DAMAGED A JAPANESE CRUISER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. THE CRUISER SANK LATER.

RECEIVING THE AWARDS BEFORE AN ASSEMBLY OF ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS ON A JUNGLE AIRFIELD WERE MAJOR JAMES EDMUNDSON, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., AND HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. ALBERT THOM, NOBLESVILLE, IND.

IN PRESENTING THE DECORATIONS T[illegible]OMMANDER OF BOTH THE ARMY AND

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--ADD AUSTRALIAN

THE MAIN ATTACKS, HOWEVER, WERE DIRECTED AT JAPANESE FEEDER BASES IN THE SOLOMONS AREA WHERE EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT SATURDAY.

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TARGETS OF THE ALLIED RAIDERS INCLUDED RABAUL, MAIN [illegible]SE BASE IN NEW BRITAIN WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO HEAVY ATTACK FOR THE PAST WEEK; BUIN, ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS; BUKA, AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE SOLOMONS; AND SALAMAUA, IN NEW GUINEA.

FLYING FORTRESSES AGAIN MADE THE ASSAULTS ON RABAUL AND BUIN AND

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-DAKAR'S AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED BY A FIGHTING FRENCH OFFICER TODAY TO INCLUDE AMERICAN-MADE PLANES WHICH WERE STILL IN PACKING CASES IN FRENCH MOROCCO WHEN FRANCE SIGNED THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

WRITING IN THE SUNDAY EXPRESS THE OFFICER, WHOSE IDENTITY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, SAID THE WEST AFRICAN PORT HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED WITH "ALL THAT PETAIN'S FRANCE HAD IN THE WAY OF MODERN EQUIPMENT" AND WAS THE MOST POWERFULLY DEFENDED TOWN CONTROLLED BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

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THE FRENCH FLEET AT DAKAR, THE OFFICER WROTE, IS COMPOSED OF THE PATCHED UP MODERN BATTLESHIP RICHELIEU, THE 7,600-TON CRUISERS GLOIRE, MONTCALM AND GEORGES LEYGUES, THE MODERN 2,569-TON DESTROYERS FANTASQUE, MALIN AND TERRIBLE, THREE 1,380-TON SUBMARINES, FIVE 600-TON SUBMARINES, NINE SMALL SUBMARINES RECENTLY SENT FROM TOULON, THE SUBMARINE SUPPLY SHIP JULES VERNE, THREE MINE SWEEPERS, TEN CORVETTES AND SOME OTHER LIGHT UNITS.

HE SAID THE LAND FORCES INCLUDED FRANCE'S LAST REMAINING MOTORIZED TROOPS AND SOME REGIMENTS OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.

ALL THESE FORCES, HE SAID, HAD "IMPORTANT STOCKS" OF MUNITIONS, BUT WERE "VERY SHORT" OF GASOLINE AND HEAVY OIL. HOWEVER, HE SAID THE ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS WERE USING LOCAL PALM OIL AND THAT SUBMARINES ON THE SURFACE WERE USING ARACHIS OIL OF THE SAME TYPE USED FOR SALAD DRESSING.

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HE ASSERTED THAT COASTAL BATTERIES HAD BEEN "CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED" SINCE 1941.

FOLO LONDON FRENCH.

NEW YORK, OCT. 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE RESORTED FINALLY TO AN IMPLIED THREAT OF GERMAN MILITARY ACTION TO FORCE FRENCH COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY.

"IT IS TO FRANCE'S GREATEST INTEREST TO AVOID NEW AND PAINFUL MILITARY OPERATIONS ON HER SOIL," THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED A PARIS BROADCASTER. HE HAD JUST FINISHED URGING THE FRENCH TO "MARCH SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH GERMANY."

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CBS RECORDED THE BBC ACCOUNT OF THE PARIS BROADCAST.

GH144PEW

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT.18-(AP)-IT WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED TODAY THAT 80 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED IN YESTERDAY'S BRITISH DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF LE CREUSOT, A CITY OF 32,000 INHABITANTS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.

LONDON, OCT.18-(AP)-BRITAIN MUST RELINQUISH SOME OF HER CONSERVATISM AND HAVE FEWER OLD MEN AT THE TOP IF SHE IS TO AVOID BECOMING A THIRD-CLASS POWER IN THE POST-WAR WORLD, HUGH DALTON, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD A NOTTINGHAM AUDIENCE TODAY.

"POST-WAR PLANS ARE BEING STUDIED CLOSELY NOW," HE SAID, "BUT NO PLANS ARE WORTH MUCH STUDYING UNLESS THEY ARE AUDACIOUS AND CONSTRUCTIVE. PRE-WAR SOCIAL INEQUALITY MUST NEVER RETURN.

"WE IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE MUCH TO LEARN BOTH FROM AMERICA AND RUSSIA. BOTH SHOWED IN PRE-WAR YEARS FAR MORE RESILIENCE AND ENTERPRISE THAN WE DID."

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Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 18-(AP)-German forces at Stalingrad have completed occupation of the Red Barricade Arms Factory and thex surrounding settlement, the high command announced today.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID GERMAN AIR [illegible]UNS SUPPORTED GROUND FORCES AND DESTROYED NUMEROUS GUNS ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE VOLGA--THAT IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREAM FROM STALINGRAD.

30.24-19397

B-25 BILLY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED BUKA AND SALAMAUA WHILE ANOTHER HEAVY UNIT POUNCED ON THE TRANSPORT WHICH WAS CAUGHT OFF SHORTLAND ISLAND. SHORTLAND IS 300 MILES NORTH OF GUADALCANAL, WHERE AMERICAN MARINES, ARMY TROOPS AND NAVAL FORCES ARE BATTLING THE MOST DANGEROUS ATTEMPT YET BY THE JAPANESE TO REGAIN THAT VITAL ISLAND BASE.

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RETURNING PILOTS SAID HEAVY DAMAGE WAS BELIEVED INFLICTED AT BUKA AND BUIN, WHERE THEIR BOMBS STARTED FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS AMONG ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND. NEW FIRES ALSO WERE STARTED AT RABAUL BY FORTRESSES WHICH ENCOU TERED HEAVY GROUND FIRE IN THEIR PRE-DAWN ATTACK. RESULTS OF THE ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORT COULD NOT BE OBSERVED.

ALLIED GROUND FORCES DRIVING THROUGH THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS OF LOWER NEW GUINEA REPORTED ADDITIONAL ADVANCES OF FROM ONE TO TWO MILES, FORCING A JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM TEMPLETON'S CROSSING, 12 MILES SOUTH OF KOKODA.

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THE SLOW BUT STEADY RETREAT OF THE JAPANESE IN THAT THEATER AND THE ALMOST COMPLETE ABSENCE OF THEIR AVIATION THERE INDICATED THE ENEMY WAS FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION WHILE CONCENTRATING OFFENSIVE RESOURCES ON THE BATTLE FOR MASTERY OF GUADALCANAL IN THE SOLOMONS.

Add Berlin-Oct 19

RUSSIAN UNITS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENCIRCLED NORTHWEST OF SUBURBAN SPARTAKOVKA WERE "ANNIHILATED," THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

IN THE NOVOROSSISK-TUAPSE SECTOR OF THE CAUCASUS FRONT, IT WAS SAID, THE GERMAN DRIVE IS PROGRESSING. ONE SHARPSHOOTER DIVISION WAS CREDITED WITH CAPTURE OF 60 "FORTIFIED ENEMY POSITIONS" YESTERDAY.

"ON THE MOUNTAIN AND COASTAL ROADS SOUTH OF THE TEREK (ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE CAUCASUS, SOUTH OF THE TEREK RIVER) A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK REPELLED THE ENEMY WHO WAS ATTACKING OUR POSITIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. "WITH HEAVY LOSSES THE ENEMY WAS THROWN BACK TO ORIGINAL POSITIONS."

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 18-(AP)-The Taca Air Lines announced today the formation of a subsidiary airways ofBrazil, which will operate between Rio de Janeiro and Miami, Fla.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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(NY)-AT LEAST 233 PERSONS WERE DEAD OR MISSING IN AN INTENSIVE STEPPING UP OF SUBMARINE WARFARE LAST WEEK WHICH CLAIMED SEVEN UNITED NATIONS MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC, OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS DISCLOSED, BUT 280 OTHERS WERE RESCUED AND SAFELY LANDED AT ALLIED PORTS.

THE MOST SPECTACULAR TORPEDOING OCCURED WHEN U-BOATS RANGED INTO CANADIAN COASTAL WATERS TO SINK THE FERRY STEAMSHIP CARIBOU, IN THAT AREA'S GREATEST ANNOUNCED MARINE DISASTER OF THE WAR. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN PERISHED IN THE SINKING, THE 10TH REPORTED IN THOSE WATERS.

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SOUTHWARD, THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED THE LOSS OF TWO FREIGHTERS TO UNDERSEA RAIDERS OPERATING OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST. THE SINKINGS MARKED BRAZIL'S 20TH AND 21ST MARINE LOSSES SINCE EARLY THIS YEAR.

REPORTS FROM WEST AFRICA, WHERE U.S. TROOPS RECENTLY HAVE BEEN LANDED AND RAF PATROLS ARE HUNTING ENEMY SUBMARINES ALONG THE WEST

AFRICAN BULGE, POINT TO LAUNCHING OF AN INTENSIFIED U-BOAT CAMPAIGN TO CUT OFF THE ALLIED SUPPLY LINE AROUND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE RED SEA. ANNOUNCEMENTS REVEALED THAT A FLEET OF NEW-TYPE GERMAN U-BOATS, DRIVEN FROM THE WARSHIP-PATROLLED NORTH ATLANTIC, NOW ARE BEING SUPPLIED BY BASES IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY, PRESUMABLY THE FRENCH IVORY COAST, AND ARE READYING FOR A LARGE-SCALE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

OCT 19 1942

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, NOTED THAT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER WERE THE "LEAST BAD" MONTHS SINCE JANUARY IN LOSSES TO ENEMY UNDERSEA CRAFT.

REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATOR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION, DECLARED THAT U-BOATS "AREN'T WINNING" THEIR WARFARE ON UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING AND THAT "THE NUMBER OF AXIS SUBMARINES IN DAVY JONES' LOCKER IS GROWING INCREASINGLY MONTH BY MONTH."

OCT 19 1942

DISPATCHES FROM A BRITI[illegible]RT DISCLOSED THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF A LARGE CONVOY FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER ESCORT PLANES STRUCK REPEATEDLY AT NAZI SUBMARINE PACKS WHICH TRAILED THE SUPPLY GROUP FOUR DAYS. ALLIED AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY COUNTERED THE TORPEDO THREAT SO EFFECTIVELY, THAT THE U-BOATS WERE UNABLE TO CLOSE IN FOR THE KILL AT ANY TIME DURING THE VOYAGE.

ALMOST CERTAIN SIGNS OF SUCCESSFUL ALLIED COUNTER-BLOWS AGAINST THE SUBMARINE MENACE IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC WERE SHOWN IN MARINE UNDERWRITERS' REDUCTIONS ON CARGO WAR RISK RATES BETWEEN U.S. AND LATIN AMERICAN PORTS. HOWEVER, AN INCREASE ON VOYAGES BETWEEN U.S., AFRICAN AND SEVERAL FAR EASTERN PORTS APPARENTLY MEASURED THE POTENTIAL AXIS STRENGTH IN THOSE AREAS.

SUCCESSFUL U-BOATS ATTACKS ANNOUNCED SINCE OCT. 11 INCLUDED TWO AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN, TWO BRAZILIAN, ONE BRITISH, ONE PANAMANIAN AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED ALLIED.

THE TABULATION:

	WEEK OCT. 11-17	SINCE PEARL HARBOR
OFF THE U.S.	1	179
OFF CANADA	2	48
IN THE CARIBBEAN	0	163
IN THE GULF OF MEXICO	0	46
OFF SOUTH AMERICA	4	58
	7	494

OCT 19 1942

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U. S. FLEET SHELLS JAPS ON GUADALCANAL, DESTROYING ENEMY'S AMMUNITION DUMPS

WARSHIPS RETURN TO BATTLE AREA IN DAYLIGHT RAID

OCT 20 1942

No Troop Activity Reported on Island, Says Navy Communique.

SEA BATTLE LOOMS

Fleets of Both Sides in Action in Solomon Island Area.

PLANES BATTLE FOE

Japanese Bases in Outlying Sections Smashed by MacArthur's Bombers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(AP) United States warships, joining in the battle of the Solomons, have bombarded and blown up ammunition dumps the Japanese had collected for their all-out assault on the Marine and Army men on Guadalcanal, the Navy disclosed late today.

Whether this accurate shooting by the Navy, coupled with constant, furious assaults on the enemy from the air, had thrown the Japanese timetable awry was not stated, but the fact remained that at last reports the big enemy land offensive had not yet got under way.

No Troop Activity

"No recent troop activity or enemy landings on Guadalcanal have been reported," said a Navy communique.

The communique, containing the first report in more than a week of the fleet's activity in waters previously believed dominated by the Japanese, said that American surface vessels shelled the enemy's positions on northwestern Guadalcanal the morning of Oct. 17, with direct hits setting off heavy explosions and fires in ammunition dumps.

Sea Battle Looms

The presence of American warships appeared to foreshadow a possible early engagement between the opposing surface vessels which could prove decisive to the outcome of the Solomons campaign.

The Navy communique related that during three days beginning Oct. 16, American planes—both long-range Army bombers from General Douglas MacArthur's command and Navy-Marine corps fighters and bombers based on the Solomons — had pounded enemy ships and installations throughout the islands.

In a smashing raid Oct. 16, on the Japanese at Rekata bay, American planes fired fuel storage facilities, bombed anti-aircraft batteries and destroyed 14 planes, 12 of them on the ground. The same day, four direct bomb hits completed the destruction of two of the three enemy transports previously damaged and beached on the northwest coast of Guadalcanal.

On the morning of Oct. 17 the Navy's surface ships staged their bombardment of Japanese positions on Guadalcanal, and American planes from the Guadalcanal air base bombed and strafed the enemy's ground forces on the island throughout the day.

Japs Shell U. S. Positions

Japanese warships shelled the American positions the night of Oct. 17, but the enemy's attempt Sunday to carry out a bombing attack on the vital American-held airfield on Guadalcanal was broken up by Navy-Marine Grumman Wildcat fighters. A formation of about 20 Japanese bombers, escorted by an equal number of Zero fighters, was intercepted by the American fliers, who shot down eight of the bombers and 11 Zeros. Two of the American fighters were lost.

So far as is known, the Japanese have landed no reinforcements on Guadalcanal since Oct. 15. There is still a large concentration of enemy warships and transports in the Shortland island area of the northwestern Solomons, but this force has been bombed repeatedly by long-range heavy bombers from General MacArthur's southwest Pacific command.

A further indication of Army-Navy cooperation in the Solomons struggle was the communique's report that in the raid on Rekata bay, 115 miles north of Guadalcanal, on Santa Isabel island, Army Flying Fortress bombers were accompanied by Navy-Marine Grumman Wildcat fighters, one of the bombers shooting down a large Japanese flying boat and the fighters destroying a twin-engined enemy bomber. Twelve Japanese seaplanes, caught at their Rekata bay base, were strafed and burned.

The communique reported also that Army bombers in the Aleutians had carried out another attack on the Japanese at Kiska Saturday. The four-engined Consolidated Liberators dropped 15 tons of bombs on the enemy camp and on ships beached in the harbor, but an overcast sky prevented observations of the results. Anti-aircraft opposition was light, said the communique, and bombers were not opposed by enemy aircraft.

Solomons Raids Made By Allied Airmen in Spite of Bad Weather

OCT 20 1942

Bomb Runs Continued Until Thunderclouds Obscured Targets

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 18 (delayed).—Allied airmen hurled their second big assault in as many days against Japanese bases in the Solomons before dawn today in an offensive aimed at easing enemy pressure on American forces fighting on Guadalcanal.

Flying Fortresses manned by Americans struck heavily at a big concentration of Japanese ships at Buin and probable hits were reported on three Japanese cruisers and a number of other vessels. Seven flying boats were destroyed.

These raids closely followed smashing blows yesterday at Rabaul, in New Britain; Buin and Buka, in the Solomons, and Salamaua, New Guinea—all important sources of air support, reinforcements and supplies for Japanese forces at Guadalcanal.

Capt. Paul Cool of Pontiac, Mich., led one flight against Rabaul. His flight included Lt. Al Progar of Springdale, Pa.; Capt. Boris Zubko of Kearney, N. J.; Lt. Paul Williams of Norman, Okla.; Capt. Jack Thompson of Stigler, Okla.; Lt. John Lewis of Baltimore and Lt. Richard Hernland, Chicago.

Weather Thickened.

For nearly an hour and a half Maj. Felix Hardison of Springfield, Mo., hovered over Buin during the fiery attack there.

"Bomb runs were made difficult by the wind and weather which thickened gradually until at the last part of the mission thunderheads rolled over the target," he said. "Visibility became so poor that we dropped low but got cruiser ack-ack and had to climb back. When leaving we saw one ship smoking badly."

Capt. David Hasemer of St. Louis made two passes at a ship and believed his bombs scored near misses.

"It seemed that every ship in the harbor was moving fast," said Lt. William Smith of Honolulu, whose father is a flight surgeon colonel at a Hawaiian base. "It was so dark we couldn't make sure where we hit, but we think near a light cruiser.

"We had a couple of bombs left so we took a low run over Buin, where we saw that the only ground fire was from a single machine gun shooting in every direction.

Under Heavy Fire.

Capt. Maurice Barr of San Antonio, Tex., got more than his share of anti-aircraft fire.

"Ships in steaming about in Buin Harbor really opened up. They filled the air with tracers and one shell bounced but didn't hit us. We made good runs but couldn't observe the results."

Capt. Kenneth McCullar of Batesville, Miss., who has been dropping plenty of bombs on the Japanese in recent raids, stuck around until near dawn and dropped two big bombs alongside a seaplane tender.

"My bombardier, Lt. Robert Butler of St. Pauls, N. C., yelled that tracers were coming right into his bombsight so I pulled up sharply," Capt. McCullar recounted. Our bombs hit within 50 to 75 feet of a ship, spraying it with bomb fragments."

Starting for home at dawn, Capt. McCullar's plane saw three Japanese Zeros take off from Buin and they followed along for 25 minutes, but only one of them attempted to press home an attack.

The attacking Zero, Capt. McCullar said, would race ahead and then come in headlong, pulling off sharply to avoid turret fire. With each run the American plane crew was pouring 400 rounds at the enemy craft.

"I put our plane right above the water top," the captain said. "He didn't want to come down that low so he peeled off and left us alone."

Capt. C. A. Hustad of Minneapolis landed his bombs near a medium-sized transport, probably with heavy damage to the enemy vessel.

Lt. Ed Scott of Hollandale, Miss., was returning home when he saw some seaplanes along the shore at Faisie.

"I could see that some of them were four-motored planes so I unloaded a string of bombs down the middle," he said. "Although they didn't burn, there certainly were enough holes so that they won't fly without some patching."

Other pilots participating in the night raid were Maj. William Benn, Washington, Pa.; Lt. William Thompson, Canton, Ohio; Capt. Robert Hughey, St. Louis; Maj. John Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Lt. Frederick Wesche, Rosselle, N. J.; Lt. John Hancock, Hailville, Okla.; Capt. Melvin McKenzie, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Lt. Jack Frost, San Antonio, Tex.

SOLOMONS RAIDS COSTLY TO JAPS

OCT 20 1942

Plane Losses Placed At Over 200, Or More Than In Battle Of Midway

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19—In her massive assault on American strongholds in the Solomons, Japan has already lost more planes than in the battle of Midway, informed sources indicated today.

Estimates of Japanese plane losses at Midway ran at least 200. Competent observers here say Allied planes and gunners have shot down more than that number of Japanese aircraft in the Solomons.

All reports are to the effect that Japan is attempting to build up the most powerful umbrella of planes it ever has assembled.

Japs Mass In Solomons

Japan's massing of sea, air and land power points toward a goal of concentrating in the Solomons one of the greatest striking forces she ever has sent against any territory. In the last month or so, the enemy is believed to have landed at least 15,000 troops on Guadalcanal Island alone.

Included in the Japanese armada in the battle are battleships, aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers, destroyers and tanks.

The fact that Japan has assembled such a powerful force significantly points to the value the Japanese place on the American-held Solomons base.

Jap Bases Pounded

Army and navy forces have been pounding each concentration of Japanese in the various enemy bases between Rabaul, on new Britain Island, and Gizo. Such reports as have been officially disclosed indicate constantly increased forces by the Japanese at their offensive platforms all converging on Gaudalcanal.

All powerful invasion forces which Japan sent into the Southwest Pacific in the past stemmed from its main power house at Truk Island.

CRUISER LOSS IS DESCRIBED

OCT 20 1942

Red Cross Director Says Three Were Sacrificed To Save Transports

Says At Least 25 Jap Air Raiders Were Shot Down In Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 19—The United States cruisers Quincy, Astoria and Vincennes were sacrificed in the battle of the Solomon Islands so that crowded transports could escape, a Red Cross official who witnessed the fighting told a New Jersey conference here today.

Alfred S. Campbell, a Red Cross field director, said the Japanese attacked while an American convoy was in a narrow passage between the islands of Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

25 Raiders Shot Down

Waves of Nipponese bombers subjected the American warships and transports to a rain of bombs, he added, and at least twenty-five of the raiders were shot down. Campbell said the gun crew aboard his ship accounted for five of the Japs.

The American cruisers stood by sending up a deadly curtain of fire between the transports and the enemy planes.

Tells Story Of Rescue

Campbell related he saw one of the cruisers in a sinking condition, with crew members grouped on the bow and stern of the blazing warship. An American destroyer approached the bow and took off the men there, then moved toward the stern.

But at that moment a Japanese submarine was detected and the rescue ship went to the attack. The men stranded on the stern of the cruiser cheered.

Terror and Beauty Meet on Guadalcanal, News Writer Finds

OCT 20 1942

Japs Strike Back With Series of Air Raids After 700 Are Wiped Out

By TOM YARBROUGH,

GUADALCANAL—I'm looking over my own shoulder as I write to a friend in Kansas City.

This is the fourth start on this letter. Air raids broke up the first three and all homework had to be abandoned because at such times, one and all strike out for a better hole.

It's not like it was in England. There the bombs seemed to drop at whole cities and, in such a target, you had a good mathematical chance. Here the target is smaller and each bomb seems to be aimed at your own little clearing. We put great faith in slit trenches but the only 100 per cent safe place is the one you don't see until it's over—the place where the bombs didn't hit.

So far, the Japanese aim has been poor. They've made a few pocks in the airdrome runway they were trying to finish when the marines arrived, but it didn't take long to fill them up. The Marine, Navy and Army flyers have been doing a truly heroic job. They're always ready and they make the Japanese pay dearly for trying to needle our men on the ground.

Japs Make Small Landings.

The bombs aren't the only danger. The Japanese aren't all cleared out and every now and then word is passed that they've made another landing—all of them comparatively small. The most popular guess is that they're putting men ashore in driblets until they get enough together for another scrap.

If the next scrap turns out to be anything like the last good-sized one, the night of August 20 at the "bloody angle" where the Tenaru River meets the sea, it'll be a honey. That's where the marines wiped out about 700 Japs and lost only 28 killed and 72 wounded. You should see some pictures of that beach strewn with Japanese dead. Veterans of the last war said they'd never seen such carnage.

Terror like that and beauty come together here on Guadalcanal. It's 80 miles long and about 25 miles wide with a central mountain chain that reaches 8,000 feet. The mountains are lovely in the distant, soft blue haze, with clean white clouds hanging around the peaks. The clouds, of course, make fine hiding places for warplanes.

The island has a great many rivers which actually are closer to what you'd call creeks in Kansas. The shoreline has many beaches that make ideal places for invasion landings and behind the beaches are broad expanses of grassy coastal plain.

Covered With Thick Foliage.

The island is practically covered with thick foliage that defies penetration—tall trees with thorny vines tugging at them, and ferny stuff and almost every kind of vegetation imaginable.

We haven't seen any big animals that is nothing bigger than the 2-foot iguana which our mongrel dog mascot killed last night. But the birds and insects are here in force.

The birds look pretty, but sound horrible. They're always raising a fuss, either at the Leathernecks or among themselves. The loudest ones are the parakeets, cockatoos, macaws and other parrotlike creatures with splendid feathers and voices like demons.

The ants and mosquitoes are always with us and so is a host of other small flying and crawling things that are pictured only in entomology textbooks and maybe not even there.

Jeep Provides Transportation.

I found a lizard in my shoe the other morning and threw the shoe halfway across the camp. The medical man promptly reminded me that the lizard is one of our best friends because his diet is flies, mosquitoes and ants. Such incidents, however, have made all of us confirmed shoe-look-intoers.

One of our best friends is the jeep (the little one, which hardly any one out here calls the peep any more). Just as in Australia and New Guinea, it goes anywhere. They've assigned one to correspondents, solving the transportation problem in one stroke.

The outside world seems far, far away, even farther than it really is. The radio is our only daily contact and we listen to it for news just after dark. When newspaper and magazines get here, they're history, but still in demand.

So long for now. Say hello to the gang. YARBROUGH.

"We've Killed A Hell Of A Lot Of Japs," Says U.S. Army Flyer

Col. Blondy Saunders Sums Up Accomplishments Of Yank Airmen In South Pacific

OCT 20 1942

By OLEN CLEMENTS

(Associated Press Correspondent)

An Advanced United States Army Bomber Base in the South Pacific, Oct. 3 (Delayed)—From muddy, tangled jungles big army bombers roared out to strike at the Japs wherever they found them, and that was about everywhere in the Melanesian Islands of the South Pacific.

For two months the bombers have been hammering the enemy night and day.

Col. L. G. Saunders, commanding officer of this base, summed up the bombers' accomplishments in these words:

"We've killed a hell of a lot of Japs."

The colonel, whose nickname, Blondy, belies his thinning black hair, was all-inclusive with that "we," taking in all the American forces—army, navy and marines—operating in the South Pacific.

Flyers Sobered By War

His men, just out of boyhood a short time ago but aged and sobered by the bomber work of war, are putting muscle into the American attack. Their theater of war is almost as large as that of Europe, and over it they fly, blasting ships and men and towns with bombs and strafing with machine-gun fire when their bomb load has been dropped. It is bloody, all-out war, with no quarter asked or given.

These lads came into this war months ago filled with high hopes and the glamor that surrounds the World War careers of such aces as the German Baron Richthofen and the American Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and others.

A Dirty, Foul Job

They know now that glory is an elusive thing—that this war is a dirty, foul job requiring precision and not reckless daring. They know, too, that Uncle Sam has given them the biggest and best long-range bomber in the world—a ship that can take them there and get them back if the navigator sets the true course.

Navigators over this interminable ocean are important. The distance from the base to the target and back takes about all the gas the ships hold. If the navigator is wrong it usually means death for the whole bomber crew.

This specter is ever present in the minds of the men, as indicated by Capt. Larry Sheehan, St. Louis, who climbed out of his ship on returning from his mission and exclaimed:

"Boy! Coming in and hunting for this island I saw old Father Neptune rise up from the Pacific and beckon to me and heard him whisper, 'Sheehan, how much gas you got'?"

Major Philo Rasmusen, Salt Lake City, and his crew hit the sea in the darkness before dawn September 13 when they overshot the base. The bomber ran out of gas and the major set it down on the ocean. The landing was rough.

The major was knocked out, and Radio Operator Nicholas Kahlefent, Irvington, N. J., was shaken up and rendered helpless. Copilot Clyde Shields, Aberdeen, S. D., risked his life to save the major, and Navigator Stanford Otto, New Orleans, pulled the radioman to safety.

The crew launched the life raft. The major was revived and steered the raft to the shore. The officers and men were hospitalized, but all now are back on the job.

Gunner From Jersey Shoots Up 5 Jap Planes

An Advanced United States Army Bomber Base in the South Pacific, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Corporal Jennings Beckwith of Spring Lake, N. J., was a member of a Flying Fortress crew when the plane shot up five Japanese aircraft on a raid in the Solomon Islands, a delayed dispatch reported yesterday. The report of Pilot-Capt. Carl Wuertele said that four Jap seaplanes were machine-gunned on the water and at least one set afire. Another enemy plane which attacked the Flying Fortress in the air was shot down. One American crew member was wounded slightly.

HONOR MAROONED FLIERS

Seven Who Waited Month for Rescue Get Silver Stars

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 19 (AP)—Seven members of the crew of a B-25 bomber [North American Billy Mitchell] who made a crash landing while returning from a successful raid on a Japanese seaplane base and then waited a month for rescue were among fourteen American fliers who received Silver Stars today.

They are First Lieut. Harold V. Mayll of Wilmington, Del.; Second Lieut. David M. Conley of Wichita, Kan.; Second Lieut. Alfred A. Heymand of Youngstown, Ohio, Staff Sergeant O. C. Cook of McRae, Ga.; Sergeant Francis H. Pryor of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Sergeant Walter A. Doiron of Baton Rogue, La., and Corporal Francis M. Fowler of Haverhill, Mass.

Two Reach Australia From the Philippines; Sailed Open Boat Under Jap Cruisers' Guns

OCT 20 1942

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Capt. William Lloyd Osborne of 1502 S. Orange Grove avenue, Los Angeles, and First Lieut. Damon Gause of Winder, Ga., have arrived safely in Australia after a dramatic escape from the Philippines and a 159-day journey by foot and small boat.

"We arrived here not by any expert navigation but by the grace of God," declared the bronzed Osborne.

During their long southward trip, which ended on October 11, the officers hid by day and traveled by night, several times narrowly escaping encounter with Japanese troops and ships.

On August 15, with the American flag flying boldly from the masthead, they set sail on a voyage which was to last fifty-eight days.

OCT 20 1942

They survived a machine-gunning by a Japanese plane almost within sight of Australia and once sailed right by two Japanese cruisers which ignored them. The final lap of the voyage was made in a 22-foot native-built motorboat, in which the adventurers set out on August 15. They completed their 1,500-mile journey by making a landfall within fifteen miles of the point they had set as their goal.

Kept Log.

The log which they kept ended with this entry: "We close this log with much relief and rejoicing."

Both men apparently were in excellent physical condition when they reached Australia, and both had gained weight despite the hardships they had endured.

Capt. Osborne, an infantry officer, fought on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines with a Filipino unit and refused to surrender when the American forces were obliged to capitulate. Instead he elected to make a break for freedom with a Filipino officer and two Filipino privates.

The four went into the mountains, cut back to the shore and rowed for eighteen hours across Manila Bay. They then struck across the mountains south of Manila, working their way southward by night until they finally found refuge in the wilds near Taal Volcano, where they separated. Then Capt. Osborne began a two months' existence as a fugitive, living on native food stuffs, wild fruits and vegetables and always seeking a means of escape.

Gause Was Airman.

Lieut. Gause, an airman assigned temporarily to service with ground troops during the battle of Bataan, was en route to the front lines shortly before the capitulation.

He unexpectedly encountered a Japanese armored truck but jumped into a river bed and hid there all night. The next night he quietly picked his way through Japanese troops sleeping feet to feet on mats scattered along the river. His luck finally failed him, however, when after swimming along the coast he walked ashore and was captured by the Japanese.

"I figured that if I was going to get away I'd better go before the Japs got organized and rounded up the prisoners under guard," he said.

"So I made a break for it and swam to a boat some distance off shore. They spotted me while was swimming and fired a few rifle shots, but missed. I was exhausted and slept in the boat for a few hours. Then I cut loose a rowboat tied alongside and started rowing away. They opened up on me with machine guns but missed again."

Lieut. Gause counted forty machine-gun bullet holes in his boat when he reached Corregidor Island.

Meets Osborne.

When the surrender of Corregidor appeared imminent, Lieut. Gause took a native boat and headed for the Luzon mainland by night. A storm upset the boat, but he hung on until daylight and then swam ashore.

Later he learned from natives that another American was seeking to escape and through them arranged a meeting. It was months, however, before he and Capt. Osborne finally came together. They began to plan their flight from Luzon and ultimately

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secured a motor boat with a cranky Diesel engine from the Filipinos, who were afraid to run it. They rigged a sail for added power in case of emergency.

Asked how they got along together on the long trip, Lieut. Gause said: "Once we didn't speak to each other for three days, but we knew our survival depended upon our pulling together."

They lived on fish and rice, some of which they obtained from natives, but took a desperate chance each time they went ashore because Japanese patrols were active.

They had an atlas map on a large scale and a compass—their only navigating equipment. Lieut. Gause was the navigator. After surviving a two-day typhoon early in September that tossed their boat around like an eggshell, he noted in the log:

"I've seen everything now in the way of bad weather."

Used Cocoanut Oil.

The old boat labored and panted and several times they were forced to beach her to plug leaks and caulk spreading seams. When they ran short of fuel oil they went ashore and got cocoanut oil from the natives, which they mixed with their own dwindling supply.

"Then we set up a smoke-screen," said Lieut. Gause, "because that stuff blacked out the whole boat."

Bucking strong winds and taking heavy seas over the bow, they once passed two Japanese cruisers escorting two transports, but were unmolested. At another time they sailed close enough to an island to see the Rising Sun flag overhead. Then came this entry in the log:

"October 3—At precisely 2:20 this afternoon a twin-engined Japanese plane circled and machine-gunned us for fifteen minutes. No material damage done."

On October 11 they met a motor launch with an Australian Army officer who gave them food, water and tobacco. Among the food was a can of peaches. They anchored and ate these on the spot.

Almost more important than the food, however, was receiving instructions how to reach the nearest town on the Australian mainland.

TIME FAVORS JAPS ON OIL

Experts Set 6-Month Minimum For Restoring Captured Fields

OCT 20 1942

Point Out Eight Have Passed Since Enemy Seized Producing Areas

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 19—(AP) Time is an ally of the Japanese working against the United Nations in the Pacific war in one important military factor, the matter of gasoline and fuel oil supplies, authorities whose opinion carries weight said today.

A weakness in Japan's offensive power, said these sources, who can not be identified by name, has been the steady drain on gasoline and fuel reserves without the production for replacement. But time may change this.

Had Large Reserve

Japan launched her war effort with a large reserve of oil, a large part of which was purchased in the United States. Its own resources are relatively nil, the production of the Sakhalin island, half of which is owned by Japan and half by Soviet Russia.

Official U. S. Navy estimates were that Japan had a fuel reserve of two years for her war machine. British estimates were that the supply was ample for only 18 months.

One of the prime objectives in Japan's southwest Pacific drive was the 60,000,000 barrels a year production of the Netherlands East Indies. For more than ten years Japan had been infiltrating this area, buying oil rights wherever possible.

Today Japan holds this oil-producing area, and in addition to the oil fields of Burma which before the conquest produced 8,000,000 barrels a year.

Tools Ready for Work

Experts familiar with the plans for destruction of the N.E.I. oil fields in event of Japanese conquest figured that it would take from six to eighteen months to restore the fields to production. It is known that Japan was prepared with tools and machinery to repair the destruction of refineries and redrill dynamited wells.

The problem of oil shipment is the key to its use. Japan had an oiler fleet comparable to if not greater than that of the United States at the outbreak of the war. Official announcements to date indicate that three American oilers of the Navy and four Japanese naval oilers have been sunk.

Japanese planes are still using American made high-octane gas. Shipments in their original containers were sent out from Truk to eastern Japanese outposts.

Took First Wells in January

The Japanese occupied the famous Tarakan fields on the east coast of Borneo, noted for their exceptionally high quality, on Jan. 10. They occupied the Samarinda oil fields north and south of Balik Papan, on the Borneo east coast Feb. 6. The Tarakan fields were subject to a hurried job of destruction, and are believed to be already restored to production. The Samarinda fields' destruction was a more thorough job.

The Japanese moved into the Dutch naval base of Amboina Jan. 31, and obtained control of the Ceram oil fields.

On Feb. 14 Japanese parachute troops, a force of 700, dropped from transport planes on the Palembang oil fields, which a large task force landed at the mouth of the Musi river, 50 miles distant. By Feb. 20 Japan had occupied the richest prize in the Indies, the Sumatra oil fields. Later they took Java.

The Sumatra production was 53,000,000 barrels and the Java production 6,200,000.

This is the eighth month of Japanese control of this oil area, two months over the minimum estimate of time they would require to restore production.

Gas and oil for American fighting forces must move 6,000 miles from the Persian gulf fields to Australia or 6,500 miles from the Pacific coast.

OCT 20 1942

Japan's Financial System Rests on Loot, Says Grew

Empire Pursues Course of Robber State, Former Envoy Asserts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(AP) The United Nations will "never do business with military Japan again," declared former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew tonight in an address before the War Finance conference at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

"After the years I have spent attempting to safeguard a free American economy against the potential workings of a Japanese military economy, I am relieved to think that we shall never try again to preserve the peace and our rights by dealing with a Japan which pursues the course of a robber state," Grew said in a prepared speech.

Grew asserted the financial system which Japan has created is one which violates all concepts of honest dealing—"irrespective of the epoch or system."

Mask for Military Oligarchy

"It is the mere mask," he emphasized, "for a predatory military oligarchy which neither comprehends nor approves the principles of honest exchange, of stable money, and of international good faith."

Declining to use the word "appeasement," Grew said that his work in Japan as U. S. ambassador had been one of "constructive conciliation," and that he had attempted to lay down a solid foundation for sound U. S. relations, but was constantly thwarted in this effort by Japan's military extremists.

"It was found utterly impossible to lay any solid foundation," he said, "and those who wanted and worked to do that were rapidly overwhelmed by the military extremists and pro-Axis elements in the country. Thus the effort to reach an agreement and to preserve peace failed and war ensued."

Civilian Production Reduced

As Japan's military clique gained strength, he pointed out, Japan's domestic civilian production was cut to the bone, and the materials for a fair and beneficial exchange of goods by export were eliminated, creating the necessity for a totalitarian form of economics whereby Japan robbed from China without giving anything of value in return.

"Japan is finished and ruined," he said, "in terms of honest finance. Her trade is discredited. Her foreign investments are held only at the points of bayonets. Her customers are completely alienated.

"Nevertheless, in terms of dishonest finance, Japan flourishes. They concentrate everything on winning the war."

Issues in War "Political"

The former ambassador termed the war's issues "political" and said that economic differences of the United Nations could be adjusted after the war if they proceeded on the principles of the Atlantic Charter which were in contradiction with the philosophies of aggression nurtured by the Japanese and German militarists.

Summarizing his views with the phrase, "this is the task we face," he said:

"To win now, as we shall and must, with every asset, moral and physical, which we possess.

"To win without regard to cost, but with concentration of military efficiency and speed.

"To win by backing every part of the war effort, all the time.

"We have the resources, the institutions and the character that will be decisive, and we shall win."

Daniel W. Bell, under secretary of the Treasury, told the conference sponsored by the Investment Bankers Association of America that the first World war had produced the word "billion" in common terminology, and that in World War II, "we have again entered new magnitudes."

"In the mobilization of men alone, we are doubling the figures of the last war," he said. "The amount of equipment required per man has multiplied many times over. It has been aptly said that while in the last war the problem was "to equip the men," the problem now is 'to man' the equipment.'"

Economic Setup In Philippines

OCT 20 1942

New York, Oct. 19 (AP)—The entire economic life of the Philippines is to be "rigorously organized" along the lines of strict Government control employed in Japan itself, a Berlin broadcast said today, quoting the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi*.

"Supervision over all trade is exercised by Japanese military authorities," said the broadcast, with financial control in the hands of the Southern Development Bank, a Japanese Government-sponsored enterprise.

Some Groups Organized

Organizations for control of the mining and timber industries already have been established, it was said, and others are to be set up for fisheries, cotton growing and cattle breeding. Presumably, these will be similar to the monopolistic Government enterprises with which the Japanese army experimented in Manchuria.

Another Berlin broadcast, quoting Domei, said a group of 200 "American war prisoners"—really Filipinos—would be released Tuesday. These were officially formerly in United States service who gave up before American troops surrendered, the broadcast said, and who pledged to "cooperate in reconstruction of the Philippines."

Japan Press Plans Invasion

Its Papers to Operate Publications in Occupied Territories

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Oct. 19 (AP).—Leading Tokio newspapers will begin shortly the publication of newspapers in various territories occupied by Japan, dispatches from Tokio said today.

"Asahi" will take over the entire press of Java, "Yomiuri-Hochi" will publish the papers in Burma, "Nichi Nichi" will begin in November the publication of newspapers in the Philippines in the Japanese, Spanish, English and native Tagalog languages, and Domei, the Japanese news agency, will publish newspapers in Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo.

STARVATION NEAR FOR MANY CHINESE

OCT 20 1942

Six Millions in Honan Province Eat Grass, Tree Bark As Famine Strikes.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19. — (AP) Thousands are dying daily and 6,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation in Honan province as the result of one of the worst famines in modern times, missionaries and Chinese officials reported today.

Letters and reports painted a harrowing picture of the destitute reduced to eating grass and the bark of trees, stripping the fields bare, and selling their children to persons who could care for them or leaving them to starve by the roadside.

Two-Year Drought

Famine conditions started three months ago as the result of a two-year general drought, spring frosts which killed crops, locust plagues and a brief Japanese invasion of some districts last October which caused abandonment of harvests.

(Heightening the tragedy of famine, which usually is caused in China by lack of transportation, a Tokyo broadcast today said bumper crops 10 to 30 per cent above last year in rice, wheat and cotton were being harvested in the Yangtze delta and central China. War zones, adding to the usual difficulties of transport, have now cut off the fruitful region from much of the famine area.)

About half of the free China section of Honan, between Hankow and the Yellow river, and a good part of the Japanese-occupied area were said to be affected.

Winter to Be Severe

A letter from an American relief worker dated Sept. 19, said the "coming winter and spring will be much more severe," while other letters said roadways along which there were great migrations of the starving were dotted with the corpses of the old, infirm and the very young.

At some places mobs which included women and children were said to have forced their way into homes seeking food.

"I saw a baby trying to nurse at the breast of a mother who had died of starvation," wrote one relief worker, while two American women teachers said, "before we had to close our school we heard daily many of our pupils crying because of hunger."

Suicide by hanging or jumping in wells was said to be common.

Government and relief agencies said they were rushing a large scale program to alleviate the situation, and were asking for aid from abroad since the province is a vital defense area of importance to the United Nations.

Weather conditions for late fall planting were said to be favorable, and there is still time to grow vegetables if seeds can be procured.

OCT 20 1942

Chinese Famine Takes Big Toll

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 19—Stricken by one of the worst famines of modern times, Chinese are dying by the thousands in the battlefield province of Honan, where 6,000,000 persons are reported officially to be on the verge of starvation.

Reports brought to Chungking by officials of the Government and relief workers said that 18,000,000 had become famine refugees and that the clogged roads from Honan into Shensi and Hupeh provinces were strewn with the dead and dying.

War Is Complicating Factor

The situation was intensified by the necessity of supporting a large military force to hold the present front through the province against the Japanese. The famine extends into Japanese-held territory, but exact information on conditions there was not available.

The famine was attributed in part to two years of drought, crop-killing spring frosts and locust and rabbit plagues, but this was coupled with the Japanese invasion of some districts last October causing the abandonment of the rice crop and delay in wheat planting.

In a vast program of relief, the Government has remitted taxes in the area and increased those in richer sections to provide funds for aid. Loans amounting to $400,000 (in United States dollars) have been advanced to help farmers buy seed, and large sums are being allocated for other relief work.

AUCHINLECK VISIT TO INDIA INDICATES BURMA INVASION

By Noland Norgaard

Former Commander Meets Wavell, Stilwell at New Delhi.

OCT 20 1942

LONDON, Oct. 19—(AP) Increasing speculation over the possibility of a swift Allied thrust into burma was heard in London tonight because of the report that General Sir Claude Auchinleck, now at New Delhi with both General Sir Archibald P. Wavell and U. S. Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, will receive an important assignment.

Auchinleck was succeeded as Middle East commander last August by General Sir Harold Alexander, and there has been no announcement since that time of his new duties. Today military quarters in London disclaimed knowledge of an impending Eastern appointment for "the Auk," but it was agreed generally that he possesses qualifications useful in preparing an assault which would be aimed primarily at reopening the Burma road into China.

Population Hostile

(The Japanese have five or six divisions in Burma, and these have been described as a "holding force." Allied re-entry into the country from India would be in the face of extreme difficulties of terrain, and it is quite likely that the population would be as hostile as it was during the British delaying action early in the year.

(There is pressure from the Chinese for a reconquest of Burma, and there is no question but that this is a vital problem of United Nations supply. Whether the Allies are in position to attempt the campaign at this time, however, is in considerable question.

(The very threat of a "second front" in Burma might, however, deter Japan from an attack on Siberia, or it might serve to divert some of the enemy's forces from the present battle sector in the South Pacific.

Danger to India Fades

(Most Allied quarters appear to be convinced that the danger of Japanese invasion of India now is remote, because of the forces which the Allies can dispose on the land frontier. Some observers believe the Japanese missed their chance for sea-borne invasion at the time when Allied air force in eastern India was comparatively small.)

General Auchinleck and Stilwell reached New Delhi soon after General Wavell had concluded a tour of inspection which took him across the Burma frontier. It was assumed that their discussions concerned integration of British, Indian, U. S. and Chinese effectives for the eventual reconquest.

Popular Among Indians

During the months when he was general officer commanding in India before taking over the Middle East command from Wavell, Auchinleck won unprecedented popularity among Indians. This was enhanced by his abolishment of the old distinction between the so-called martial and non-martial classes.

Auchinleck shares with Wavell the broadest acquaintance of the whole Indian military scene. He spent a decade in Indian before the war, and became deputy chief of staff at Indian army headquarters.

A succession of dispatches from India have told of the impatience among Allied troops to attack the Japanese. Probably none is more eager for the new campaign, especially now that the monsoon is ending, than plain-spoken General Stilwell, who came out of Burma afoot with the last of the troops.

BURMA DRIVE IMPENDS

London, Oct 19 (A. P.).—The gathering of Allied military leaders in New Delhi heightened the belief in London today that plans are being speeded for an offensive against the Japanese in Burma.

The latest of the arrivals at Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's headquarters was Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, former commander of British forces in the Middle East, who was reported in line for appointment soon to an important post.

His appearance in New Delhi was preceded by the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Chief of Staff of Allied forces in China. The American's trip to India so soon after Gen. Wavell's recent tour of the India-Burma frontier led to the assumption that they had discussed integration of British, Indian, American and Chinese forces for reconquest of Burma and re-opening of the Burma Road to China.

After being driven from Burma last spring both Gen. Wavell and Gen. Stilwell announced that their efforts would be concentrated on blasting the Japanese invader out.

2-OCEAN WAR, 1-OCEAN NAVY

OCT 20 1942

That's The Situation As Far As The U. S. Is Concerned, Admiral King Says

Chief Of Naval Operations Asserts Conflict Will Be Long And Hard

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 19—The United States is fighting a two-ocean war with "just about a one-ocean navy," but its second ocean navy will be "well on its way" within a year, Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, said tonight.

The necessary small craft, such as destroyers and submarines, are "just now coming into service," he said, speaking before the Ohio Society of New York.

Long, Hard War

Asserting the war would be long and hard, King said the navy's present strength of about 750,000 men would be up to 1,500,000 or more in a year, and "the perfectly definite reason for the increase is primarily the manning of a two-ocean navy."

"There is no cheap way to win this war except by going in there and slugging. There will be no miracles. No inventor is going to come along with a machine to knock the Japs out of their planes," said the admiral.

Fear Of Death

King said the only way to win was to kill and to impose fear of death upon the enemy to force him to yield.

The admiral urged the nation to "do nothing to aid or abet interservice controversies," pointing out that some quarters "seem to be agitating" such divisions.

In describing the course of war, Admiral King said the United States was on the defensive at first.

"Not until early in August did we take the first real offensive step. That was in the Tulagi area," he said, adding that the Japanese were afraid of this.

"Our enemies have had the advantage over us. They've been making war for a long time. They intended to make war. But, wherever we have met them on equal terms, we have given them better than they sent," he said.

U.S. NAVY GREATEST IN '43 SAYS KNOX

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 19 (A. P.).—"This country in 1943 will turn out a greater Navy than any nation in the world ever possessed," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told Manchester's own naval aviation unit as it was sworn in.

That will be true "both in number and balance of type of ships," Mr. Knox asserted. Its only equal would be the combined forces of the United States and Great Britain at the start of the war."

The class of fifty-two pre-flight cadets, which the Navy Secretary addressed yesterday, was chosen from among 200 applicants, and will be trained and kept intact for the duration of the war.

"This is going to be a terribly tough war," Mr. Knox told the squadron. "It will cost immensely in treasured human life. But in the long run, we are going to win.

The war has descended to the lowest levels of barbarism. There is an entire absence of all rules of warfare.

"A few days ago a Marine at Guadalcanal sought to succor a wounded Japanese, only to be killed by the man he tried to help. Navy pilots bailing out, have been machine-gunned by the enemy on the way down. American Marines have learned that when they turn their backs on Japanese wounded, the Japs will try to kill them."

Air Raid Warning System In Philippines Sabotaged

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The air raid warning system in the Philippines was "disrupted by fifth column agents before it had once functioned," the Office of War Information reported today.

"Our fighter pilots," said the report, "were without the technical equipment—detectors, etc.—to prepare themselves for the approach of the enemy. The result was that in many raids the first notice came when the enemy's planes were sighted."

OWI said the air raid warning system employed in China by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Flying Tigers was one of the finest in the world. It contributed heavily to the destruction of 218 Japanese planes, the report said, while the Flying Tigers were losing eighty-four P-40s.

JAPS VOW DEATH TO ALLIED FLIERS

OCT 20 1942

'Heavy Punishment' Meted to 'Captured' Tokyo Raiders, Army Announces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—(AP) The Japanese army announced today that "American fliers captured in the April 18 raid on Tokyo" already had been dealt "heavy punishment" for acts of inhumanity and that in the future the death penalty would be given raiders who commit such acts.

Tokyo newspapers, which carried the announcement under large headlines, did not say what the "heavy punishment" consisted of. They also published on the front page photographs of captured American airmen, described as crews of bombers which took part in the Tokyo raid.

Differs From U. S. Reports

This, however, was in conflict with the facts as known here. Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the raiding flight, said no planes were lost in Japan. One United States bomber came down in Soviet Siberia and the crew has been held there.

Tokyo and Berlin radios broadcast and rebroadcast the threat announced first by the press headquarters of the Japanese Imperial command.

The press headquarters was quoted as saying that American airmen—their number not specified—had been captured in the April 18 raid, were found guilty of inhuman conduct, and would "be punished conformably with military law."

Amid the first excited welter of Japanese radio accounts of the American attack on her cities, Tokyo claimed some of the raiders were shot down, and built this up in subsequent broadcasts until it was reported that nine American planes were downed. After that, however, the claim was allowed to die out amid a confusion of conflicting reports.

Prince Announces Policy

General Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, Japanese home defense chief, broadened the threat to include the future. The prince is head of a collateral branch of the imperial family.

He announced that any Allied airmen captured in the course of raids on Japan, Manchukuo or Japanese-controlled territory would be subject to trial and punishments including death if found guilty of inhumanities.

The Japanese alleged that the Americans bombed hospitals and machine-gunned school children. It seemed likely from the tenor of Japan's complaint that she would regard any bombing of her homeland an act of inhumanity.

Newspaper's Complaint

Axis broadcasts quoted the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* as complaining that "Americans regard war as sport," and the newspaper *Asahi* as declaring "should the enemy wish to revenge himself Japan will adopt twice as severe counter-measures."

In Washington, when Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, was told of the Japanese threat to take severe action against American airmen, he commented: "I would say they started it on December 7." (The day of the Pearl Harbor attack.)

'Inhuman Acts' Of U. S. Flyers Cited By Japs

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 19—The Japanese, pursuing some devious propaganda purpose not immediately apparent, reported today that United States airmen had been captured during the raid on Japan April 18 by planes under Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle's command, and would be "severely punished" for "inhuman acts."

General Doolittle declared after his return from the raid in May that not a plane was lost in Japan. One American plane came down in Russia and the crew was interned there.

Broadcast By Germans

The Japanese maneuver became known when the German radio broadcast an announcement by the Japanese home defense headquarters.

This announcement said that members of the United States group which bombed Japan in April had been captured and convicted and "would be severely punished in accordance with international law."

The announcement was given wide attention throughout the day by the Tokyo and Berlin radios.

Hostage Purpose Hinted

The wording of some of these broadcasts suggested, however, that Japan's actual purpose might be to hold certain captured airmen as hostages under the threat of killing them if Japan again were bombed.

Casting doubt on Japan's claim that the prisoners were members of the flight which bombed Tokyo, one broadcast said they were "made prisoners of war after the air raid on Japan on April 18 and were sent back to Japan."

The Japanese military spokesman was quoted as charging that the American airmen deliberately bombed civilians and machine-gunned school children.

Further Threats Made

The Berlin radio further quoted the Japanese as threatening death or severe punishment for any Allied airmen convicted in the future of "inhuman acts in raids on Japan."

The Japanese claimed some time after the raid that nine American

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bombers were brought down but their subsequent announcements on the raid were conflicting and unclear.

"Started It On Dec. 7"

At one time they put pieces of a plane on display and claimed they were parts of one of General Doolittle's bombers.

Navy Fliers Feel Slighted By Secrecy on Operations

Vice-Admiral John H. Towers Seeks Way to Solve Problem.

OCT 20 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(Wide World) One of the problems confronting Vice Admiral John H. Towers as the Navy's first chief of fleet aviation in the Pacific is a matter of public relations.

It has been posed by the combat pilots as a result of the Navy's policy of secrecy on actions at sea, including, as a matter of course, all the actions in which naval aviation participates.

Feel Slighted

These pilots, veterans of the Coral sea and Midway battles and of various task force raids on enemy bases, feel that their work has been poorly understood in the United States while activities of the Army Air Forces have been brilliantly publicized.

This recognition, evidence that the country has become big-bomber conscious, could lead, the Navy fliers have argued, to an overemphasis on long-range bombing equipment and strategy and a lack of support for naval aviation equipment and strategy. And they contend that naval—which is to say carrier-based—aviation is the only weapon capable of delivering the punch in the Pacific.

The attitude of the fliers with the Pacific fleet has not been officially publicized by the Navy department here. Nonetheless, it is well-known and much-discussed in naval aviation circles. It has given concern to the highest naval authorities, and it may be reported that efforts are being made to remedy the situation in so far as it may be remedied without endangering security of our Pacific warships by releasing information which the enemy might want.

Well Qualified

The matter is one on which Towers may have to spend a considerable amount of time. But, having just gone from the Navy department to the staff of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, supreme commander in the Pacific area, Towers, a pioneer naval airman, should be well qualified to work out a compromise between the Navy's basic news release policy and what the airmen consider their just due.

The problem is new to this war and arises from the nature of amphibious fighting in the Pacific. A recent action, in the Southwest Pacific illustrates the point:

On October 5 planes of an aircraft carrier task force raided a concentration of Japanese ships in the northern Solomon islands. This attack was coordinated with raids on Japanese bases in nearby islands by planes from General Douglas MacArthur's Australian forces.

Ships Given Time to Escape

Since MacArthur's bombers were land-based, the part they played was announced without delay.

But the Navy's planes operated from ships. The security policy followed by the Navy dictated that no announcement of their part should be made until the ships were safely away from the area in which they might be counter-attacked. In this case the Navy briefly announced its participation and the damage inflicted on the enemy on October 8.

PRESENT FIGHTERS NOW IN ACTION FAIL TO MATCH ENEMY

OCT 20 1942

American Bombers Show Superiority in Air, Says Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — (AP) The Office of War Information coupling criticism with praise, reported today that performance of American combat planes on the average had been good and that new models were promising.

The truth about United States planes, OWI said, lies between two extreme viewpoints: One, that they are the best in the world; the other, that British, German and Japanese planes are superior.

Developing New Planes

The United States aircraft industry and the armed services were said to be "in an orderly ferment of developing specialized aircraft of high, in some cases sensational, promise of battle performance." Some of these actually are flying and production of the others has begun.

Two high-altitude fighters, the two-engine, liquid-cooled Lockheed P-38 (Lightning) and the Republic P-47 (Thunderbolt), were mentioned as having great promise.

The performance of the P-38 in limited tests in action, notably in the Aleutians, "has been brilliant," OWI said. It added that the P-38's long range and great firepower "give it great promise as an escort to our high altitude bombers."

OWI reported that the P-47, powered by one of the largest United States air-cooled engines, has been thoroughly tested with its "trial by battle" not far away.

Explaining that it sought to dispel confusion over the planes, OWI gave the following summary:

Navy Equipment Rated Low

1. The Navy entered the war with considerable quantities of aircraft not of the latest type, and unquestionably suffered losses that could have been avoided had the latest equipment been available. But secret battle reports show that the latest floating-base aircraft, when compared plane for plane with those of other navies, are superior in all types.

2. In Pacific battle areas Army flying equipment hardly can be said to have had a fair trial in the early days of the war. The disruption caused by the surprise Japanese attack and the necessity of retiring to inadequate bases imposed conditions that no aircraft could meet fully. Yet in the Pacific area, as in China, the overall battle score of Army aircraft has been better than the enemy's. This is not to say it could not have been better still. If the services had been more on the alert for Japanese treachery or had more acurately forecast the performance and tactics of Japanese aircraft, if they had fully prepared for early hostilities with Japan, the showing would have been immeasurably better. If the necessarily slow processing of better types could have been speeded, United States aircraft in the Pacific, especially fighters, would have been better fitted for their jobs. Even our bombers, performing superbly in retreat, could have done better if the past had given them a chance.

Older Types Failed In Europe

3. In the European theater, our newest fighters have not been fully tried up to now. Yet appraisal of our older fighter types—the Bell P-39 and the Curtiss P-40—compels the conclusion that they are not right for operation under today's high-altitude tactics in England. Both are outclassed in the high-altitude field by the British Spitfire and the German Messerschmitt 109 and Focke-Wulf 190. But it is one of the apparent paradoxes of aircraft performance that the P-39 has proved a splendid weapon on the Russian and Aleutian fronts, and the P-40 is a first line fighter in Egypt, and able to slug it out with the Messerschmitt 109 there on substantially even terms. This is due to the peculiarities of the tactical situations in these theaters.

4. Two newer fighter types, the Lockheed P-38 and the Republic P-47, are in production and show great promise as high-altitude pursuit planes. Yet the public should be warned (A) that neither plane is the complete answer to the fighter problem (probably no plane ever will be) and (B) that neither has been tested adequately in battle. Until they are, a complete judgment on their qualities must be withheld.

Bombers Superior

5. The Army's four-motored bombers have proven superior in their categories in all theaters. The Consolidated B-24 (Liberator) recently has been fully tested in the European theater and its splendid performance there and in other areas (notably the Middle East) and its general characteristics indicate that it will make a record equal to that of the B-17 (Flying Fortress).

6. United States medium and light bombers, part of the bombardment specialization peculiar to this country as a result of earlier preoccupation with defense of our shores only, are the best in the world. They have been tested in all theaters. United States scout bombers, products of the Navy's long-time development of this destructive art, also are without peers among single-engine dive bombers.

7. The fire power and protection of United States fighting aircraft (guns, armor and leakproof fuel tanks) are equal in all cases to the best our Allies and the enemy have and in some cases are decidedly superior. In these necessities, brought forth by the war, United States aircraft were deficient when the war began in September, 1939, and continued deficient for months thereafter. Many lessons learned by the British and the elaboration of some of their practices, particularly for airplanes built to their order by the United States, served largely to remedy the deficiencies by Dec. 7, 1941.

Allison Not Developed

OWI said the Allison, America's liquid-cooled engine now in mass production, after three years of wide service in the Army air forces "still is a substantial jump behind its opposite numbers in the British and German air arms for altitude performance."

OWI called the Allison "a vastly better engine than many of its critics have made it out; few if any other liquid-cooled power plants are as rugged or as responsive to field maintenance." Due to the research, its horsepower has been stepped up nearly 40 per cent since Pearl Harbor.

OWI also disclosed the development of a two-stage, two-speed supercharger expected to improve the high-altitude performance of United States fighter planes. Allison engines with this new supercharger are now being manufactured and shortly will be in quantity production.

5 U.S. Planes Hit 2 Destroyers Off Kiska

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 19—United States B-26 bombers, flying so low they had to pull up to clear the masts of the ships, have reported the probable destruction of two Japanese destroyers a few miles west of Japanese-held Kiska in the Aleutian Island group.

The attack was made October 16 by these swift medium bombers as their quarry tried to get out of range.

The report said the first destroyer was struck with at least five bombs loosed from almost deck level. The second destroyer took at least four hits.

Faced Heavy Ack-Ack Fire

The American flyers faced heavy anti-aircraft fire as they pressed their attack for forty-five minutes and when they left they said the decks of both ships were littered with large craters.

They saw the crew of the first destroyer go overboard after a series of explosions, one of which, just behind the stack, was especially heavy.

The floundering Japanese sailors were seen strung out in the water in the wake of the wreckage. Some of the crew of the second ship also were observed in the water as the attacking planes turned homeward.

Smoke From Both Ships

Smoke belched from both ships and more explosions were heard, this time from the second destroyer, which was lying dead in the water.

It appeared to have been fired in the stern.

Five bombers took part in the raid. The pilots included Capt. Warren A. Beth, of Fremont, Mich., the flight leader, and Capt. Richard Saltes, of Elmhouse, Texas, whose hits on the first destroyer immediately preceded the heavy explosion.

Reinforcing Garrison

Reconnaissance by United States Army planes has disclosed that the Japanese are reinforcing their Kiska garrison, building new installations on the south side of the island at Gertrude Grove.

Some of the reinforcements, it is believed, came from other Aleutian islands which frequent American bombings have made untenable.

Japs Tighten Red Border Bans

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 19—A Toyko broadcast said that strict restrictions had been put into effect today along the Manchurian frontier bordering Soviet Siberia.

The broadcast, quoting a dispatch from Hsinking, said the border control measures were taken in the interests of national defense, and restricted residence and travel within the frontier area.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS ON STALINGRAD

OCT 20 1942

Great Battle Rages Around Factory Stronghold in North Part of City.

REDS YIELD ONE BLOCK

18 Nazi Tanks Destroyed, 400 Men Killed in One Sector.

OCT 20 1942

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Oct. 20 — (AP) The great battle of Stalingrad raged on around a factory stronghold in the northern part of the battered city Monday, but the Russians said today that all German attacks were repelled after the Red army had yielded one block of wrecked buildings during the preceding night.

The Soviet midnight communique said the Germans continued to launch "fierce" tank and infantry attacks in a desperate effort to take the Volga city, and that "fighting was particularly stubborn in the area of one factory," but indicated that there had been no change in the general situation.

Eight Tanks Destroyed

"Our troops in the course of the day," the communique said of the action in the factory area, "beat off all enemy attacks here, and destroyed eight tanks and wiped out about two battalions of enemy infantry.

"In one sector 18 German tanks were destroyed and 400 men were killed."

Northwest of Stalingrad Russian troops consolidated their positions and repelled a number of enemy attacks.

Rumanians Thrown Back

Rumanian troops tried desperately to capture a strategic hill, the communique said, but were thrown back after losing 150 men. On another sector the enemy lost about a company of troops, it added.

Heavy fighting also continued farther south in the Caucasus, both along the Black sea southeast of Novorossisk and in the Mozdok area where the Germans were trying to reach the Grozny oil fields.

In the Black sea area, the communique said, Russian troops evacuated two villages after a fierce battle, but in another sector of this region the Red army repelled several attacks, killing 1,200 men.

Moscow radio said in a later report that Russian marines, supported by ships and planes of the Black sea fleet, had captured a height in this area and wiped out about a battalion of German troops.

In the Mozdok area German tanks and infantry succeeded in wedging into Soviet positions, the communi-

que said, but by the end of the day the enemy had been repelled and the Russians had regained their former lines.

Nazis Weakened By Losses

There were some indications that heavy losses among the 75,000 Germans in Stalingrad had weakened their all-out drive to smash Soviet resistance.

The resolute Russians declared they had converted the latest German offensive, now five days old, into a long grinding battle like its forerunners by wholesale killing of the attackers, and wearing down the survivors to exhaustion by day and night counter-attacks.

Stalingrad remained in grave peril, however, since the Germans appeared intent on occupying the Volga city and thereby provide a victory needed not only for military reasons but for home front morale as well.

The Russian offensive northwest of the city which was aimed at the German left flank simmered down to "fighting of local importance." The Russians said they demolished five pillboxes and dugouts, three batteries and dispersed a Nazi infantry concentration preparing to attack.

Many Croats Killed

Indicative of the attrition levied by the defenders of Stalingrad was a *Pravda* dispatch saying that of more than 4,000 Croat troops used in the siege, only 200 survived. Prisoners and captured documents were said to have substantiated the story.

A submarine in the Baltic was credited with sinking five transports of 36,000 tons, complicating the supply problem for the Germans besieging Leningrad.

German Troops Inch Ahead In Stalingrad

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 19—German troops, advancing over the bodies of hundreds of their dead, added a new block of Stalingrad's crumbling buildings to their holdings within the city today as the Russian defenders moved in fresh troops in a desperate effort to blunt and defeat the latest Nazi assault, now in its sixth day.

Nevertheless, the force of the onslaught seemed lessened from the fury of attacks earlier in the siege, and some observers here questioned whether this was due to an exhaustion of forces or to a German shift of strength to the west to face a possible second front.

Danger Still Acute

The danger to Stalingrad still remained acute, with the German attack concentrated into narrow salients in a desperate effort to achieve a final break-through.

Earlier reports had placed the fiercest fighting in the besieged city in the northern factory area, and it was assumed that the new German gain was registered here.

"Hundreds of enemy dead were left in the street, and eighteen tanks were knocked out," the midday communique said.

Croatians Annihilated

Fourteen German planes supporting the German assault were brought down by Red air force pilots and anti-aircraft fire, the communique said, indicating the intensity of the German drive toward their objective.

Among Axis troops thrown into the storming battle for Stalingrad, the Russians said, was the Croatian legion of 4,000 troops, forming part of the One Hundredth German Light Infantry Division.

Pravda, Communist party newspaper, reported that of the original 4,000 members of this legion, only a single company of approximately 200 men remained as the German commanders relentlessly pushed their troops toward the Volga river.

But the city, now in the fifty-sixth day of siege, still was in grave danger.

Northwest Of City

The fighting northwest of Stalingrad was of only local importance, the communique said, but it added that a German concentration of infantry preparing for attack in that area was dispersed by Red army artillery fire. German attacks in other sectors of this area were repulsed, it was reported.

Red army troops resisting the German drive toward the Grozny oil fields in the Mozdok region wiped out three companies of German infantry, and destroyed eleven tanks in repulsing an attack there, the midday communique said.

Southeast of Novorossisk, the Germans broke through Russian defenses in one sector, but the communique said Russian troops were resisting stubbornly and "dealing counter blows to the Germans."

The fighting in the Caucasus, at Mozdok and Novorossisk, the German-occupied naval base on the Black Sea, was pushed into the background by the dramatic defense of Stalingrad.

Yesterday alone, the midnight Soviet communique said, 2,500 Nazi soldiers gave up their lives for Hitler's unfulfilled dream of taking this sturdy citadel on the Volga.

Furious Battle for Factory.

The Russians reported they destroyed 45 German tanks in the course of bitter fighting, 17 of them in a furious battle for possession of a factory, probably the Red Barricade gun works.

It was in this factory area that the Germans earlier had driven a wedge into the Russian positions. Yesterday, the Russians said, 1,000 Nazi officers and men were killed in a costly and unsuccessful attempt to widen this advantage.

In another sector, the Germans sent tanks and infantry supported by aircraft thundering at the Russian positions, but the Red Army troops held firm and destroyed "28 tanks, eight guns, 10 mortar batteries, 10 trucks and about three battalions of enemy infantry," the midnight communique said.

(The Berlin radio reported last night that "an outstanding effort to get winter equipment to German troops in Eastern Europe to all practical purposes was already completed." Apparently with bitter recollections of last winter's suffering by German troops, the radio announcer said, "the German armies this time have been made absolutely safe against all surprises of even the abnormally cold Russian winter.")

At Mozdok, the Russians said their forces frustrated several German attacks and killed some 500 soldiers. Southeast of Novorossisk, the Germans broke through Russian defenses in one sector, but the communique said Russian troops were resisting stubbornly and "dealing counter blows to the Germans."

The capture of some German positions there also was reported and one Soviet unit was reported to have wiped out about two companies of German infantry.

Nazis Say Sector Is Mopped Up.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that an industrial area of Stalingrad "conquered in recent fighting, has been mopped up." The communique reported that the German attack in the Western Caucasus was progressing.

The German forces have been driving southeastward from the Black Sea port of Novorossisk and attempting to break through Russian positions farther south to reach another Russian naval base at Tuapse.

"The attack is progressing in the western Caucasus," said the broadcast communique. "Infantry stormed new heights and, in a steep ascent, took a mountain strongly fortified with six pillboxes and important for further warfare."

Attack Communications

The high command said German planes "attacked targets in and around Stalingrad as well as transport movements and railway installations of the Soviets east of the Volga."

Eleven transport and oil trains were reported destroyed.

Russian rail lines behind the central front also were bombed heavily, the war bulletin said.

RENEWS CALL TO TRY HESS

Russian Editorial Asks If He Is Being Treated As Envoy From Hitler

Pravda Follows Up Government's Demand For Prompt Action

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 19 — The Soviet Union called today for clarification of the status of Rudolf Hess, British-held former Nazi leader, in a *Pravda* editorial which declared that he should be tried immediately or be considered an "ambassador of Hitler" in Great Britain.

The editorial in the official Communist party newspaper followed up a statement by the Government October 15 calling for immediate trial and punishment of any German ringleader "who, in the course of the war, has fallen into the hands of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

Linked To Roosevelt Speech

It declared that President Roosevelt's Columbus Day speech indorsed the idea of such trial and punishment under criminal code.

"To recognize that Hess is not to be tried before the termination of the war . . . means to shut one's eyes to the crimes of one of the most sanguinary Hitlerite villains and to regard Hess not as a criminal but as a representative of another state—as Hitler's messenger," the *Pravda* editorial declared. It added:

"Certainly it is not accidental that the wife of Hess has published a message to some English representatives requesting them to bring her to her husband. Evidently Frau Hess by no means regards her husband as a 'war prisoner.'

Should Be Established

"It should be established who Hess is at present . . . a criminal who is to be tried and punished or the plenipotentiary representative of the Hitler Government in England, enjoying immunity."

Pravda took issue with what it described as an attitude expressed by "some important Englishmen" that there is something to be said on both sides of the immediate trial issue.

"The idea of an immediate trial is clear," *Pravda* asserted, "and against it nothing can be said which is not apart from living reality, from the demands of the people victimized by the Hitlerites, the masses of people in countries occupied by German troops, and from the demands of our duty to the victims of the Hitlerite hangmen, and to ourselves. . . .

In Flyer's Uniform

"It seems that because Rudolf Hess came to England in the uniform of a German flyer that he already is not one of the most internationally notorious leaders of the criminal Hitlerite gang but just a plain prisoner of war.

"The well-known criminal Hess had only to put on the uniform of a Hitlerite flyer and to fly to England and it seems he can count on the possibility of hiding from an international court."

Hess' Status as Envoy Or Criminal Must Be Decided, Pravda Says

OCT 20 1942

Communist Party Organ Demands Prompt Trial For Ex-Nazi Leader

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—A Pravda editorial demanding the immediate trial of Rudolf Hess, former Nazi leader now a captive in Britain, said today that "It must be finally established who Hess is now—a criminal subject to trial and punishment or a plenipotentiary representative in England of the Hitler government who enjoys inviolability."

The editorial in the Communist party organ revied the October 15 statement of the Soviet Government calling for immediate trial and punishment of any German ringleaders "who, in the course of the war, has fallen into the hands of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

Calls For Revenge.

Pravda said:

"The victims of Fascist atrocities must be revenged and this is an immediate necessity which should not be delayed."

"It is perfectly clear," it went on, "that there cannot be any wavering about the righteousness and basis for such a demand.

"One cannot agree with the opinions of some important Englishmen who, when speaking about the idea of an immediate trial for any leader of the Hitlerite gang who has fallen into the hands of any Allied government, say there is as much to be said for this idea as there is against it.

"The idea of an immediate trial is clear and against it nothing can be said which is not apart from living reality, from the demands of the people victimized by the Hitlerites and the masses of people in countries occupied by German troops, and from the demands of our duty to the victims of the Hitlerite hangmen and to ourselves."

Lack of Foundation Claimed.

"The lack of foundation for any argument against the idea of an immediate trial is discovered as soon as the question takes concrete form," Pravda said. "If we judge by statements in the English press we see they have in mind the Hess case.

"It seems that because Rudolf Hess came to England in the uniform of a German flyer that he already is not one of the most internationally notorious leaders of the criminal Hitlerite gang, but just a plain prisoner of war.

"The well-known criminal Hess had only to put on the uniform of a Hitlerite flyer and to fly to England and it seems he can count on the possibility of hiding from an international court."

Hull Says Hess Trial Is Concern Of Britain

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary Hull declined comment today on Russian demands for prompt trial and punishment of Rudolf Hess except to say that the matter primarily concerned Great Britain rather than this Government.

The Secretary was asked at his press conference for comment on the renewed Soviet demands, and after turning the matter aside was asked a more general question about the feasibility of trying Axis culprits during the war.

He replied that that matter was only one phase of a complex of related problems which it was hardly practicable to discuss piecemeal at this time.

Soviet Reports Sinking Five Nazi Transports

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio reported today that a Soviet submarine operating in the Baltic had sunk five German transports totaling 36,000 tons.

NAZI TROOP FERRY TORPEDOED; 4 DIE

OCT 20 1942

29 Other German Soldiers Wounded As Sub Attacks Vessel Off Sweden

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 19—The German ferry Deutschland, carrying 1,000 Nazi troops on furlough, was torpedoed late today ten miles off the Swedish coast and an unknown number were drowned.

The vessel, a train ferry, was able to reach Trelleborg tonight by steering with its propellers. The submarine was of "unknown nationality," but Russian craft have been operating in the Baltic Sea for months.

The Germans were returning to Norway from furlough and the Deutschland was en route from Sassnitz, Prussia, to Trelleborg.

Four soldiers were killed outright by the explosion and twenty-nine others were wounded. A Swedish ferry which was following the Deutschland closely was not attacked.

Nazis Blown Overboard

The American-Swedish news exchange in New York said the Swedish ferry escaped sinking by zigzagging during the attack. The exchange said it had received a cable stating that the unknown number drowned were blown overboard by the force of the explosion.

It also said ferry service on this

30.24 - 19405

30.24 - 19405

route was suspended indefinitely following the attack.

There was no indication whether the Swedish vessel also carried German troops or whether the ferries were escorted by warships.

The troops on the Deutschland were intended to pass through Sweden to Norway under a German-Swedish agreement which grants transit rights to unarmed troops under certain conditions.

Agreement's Provisions

General provisions of the agreement are:

That German troops returning to Germany may pass through Sweden.

That numbers equal to those returning to Germany may pass through Sweden en route to Norway

That all must be unarmed and must travel on sealed trains, with all blinds drawn, under supervision of the Swedish army.

The troops on the Deutschland, under the agreement, would have boarded their train on the ferry and remained on it from the time it landed at Trelleborg until it crossed the Norwegian frontier.

Today's attack was the first indication of submarine activity in the western end of the Baltic in recent weeks.

The Moscow radio, however, announced today that a Soviet submarine in an unspecified part of the Baltic had sunk five German transports totaling 36,000 tons.

SWEDISH-GERMAN TRADE INCREASED

But, Stockholm's Envoy To U. S. Says, Reich Gets No Arms Or Ammunition

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 19 — Sweden has been compelled by circumstances to increase her trade with Germany, but is not sending that country any arms or ammunition, W. Bostrom, Swedish Minister, said here tonight.

Commenting at a press conference on trade figures released by his Government in Stockholm, Bostrom said that while his country now sold to Germany certain materials formerly exported to England or other countries, "no implements of war or ammunition have been exported to Germany since the outbreak of the war."

Main Exports Listed

The main increase in exports to Germany, he said, has been under the heading of lumber, paper and pulp. Iron exports to that country actually have decreased, indicating that Germany now "is able to cover its requirements of iron ore more conveniently from Axis-controlled sources."

Sweden's policy at the beginning of the war, the Minister explained, was to limit exports to any belligerent country to the average pre-war quantities. This worked for a while, but in 1940 "Great Britain lost control of the sea approaches to Scandinavia and an effective German blockade of the Swedish outlets to the Atlantic followed as a matter of course."

Had To Readjust Trade

Sweden accordingly had to readjust her trade to conform with the new situation. She was dependent entirely on imports for coal and oil, and in pre-war days obtained nine tenths of her coal supply from Great Britain and Poland.

With Poland in German hands and Britain cut off by blockade, the Swedes had to look elsewhere for coal and various other essential imports, such as artificial fertilizers and textiles, Bostrom said.

Barely enough coal to keep Swedish industry alive has been obtained from Germany, he said. Other imports from there, besides fertilizers, have included certain chemicals, machinery, iron and steel products and textiles.

REVOLT IMPERILS LAVAL'S REGIME

OCT 20 1942

Fighting French Say Workers Refuse to Go to Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 19—(AP) A vast underground army numbering upward of 2,000,000 Frenchmen is poised for mass revolt against Pierre Laval's program of forced labor for the Germans, a Fighting French spokesman said tonight as reports of mutinies, desertions and suicides among Hitler's own troops in Norway were added to accounts of spreading unrest in conquered Europe.

Laval either must back down on his plan to conscript 150,000 skilled workers for the Nazis or be thrown out of office on a wave of revolt, the French spokesman predicted. If he does back down, this source added, the Germans themselves might oust the Vichy government chief.

With the critical French situation boiling toward a showdown, this war the picture elsewhere in Nazi-conquered lands, as drawn by dispatches from the continent and statements from governments-in-exile here.

Norway: Mounting defections among the 200,000 Nazi occupation troops, resulting from the severe climate, virtually no home leaves, fears of being sent to the Russian front and the hostility of 98 per cent of the Norwegian people.

An authoritative Norwegian informant said that 1,000 Germans stationed north of Kirkenes rebelled at an order transferring them to Russia and that one out of every ten was ordered shot, but that Nazi firing squads refused to shoot their comrades and the garrison was sent to concentration camps instead.

The Norwegian government-in-exile received reports saying that two big concentration camps had been established along the barren Finnish border for mutineers and that at least 1,400 Nazis were in one of them. Another dispatch said German soldiers were committing suicide at "an alarming rate."

Germans on Guard

Belgium: Spurred by fears of an Allied invasion and by increasing sabotage, the Germans were reported to have erected barbed wire barriers around all gasoline dumps and living quarters of the Nazi army of occupation. The Belgian news agency said the Germans also requisitioned an additional 1,000 locomotives, 16,000 cars and 625 miles of track.

The news agency said that 600 Jews had been rounded up in Belgium and sent to the French coast to work on anti-invasion fortifications. Brussels advices reported two more Belgians had been executed for supplying clothing and transportation to crashed British airmen and a third for cutting army telephone cables.

The Netherlands: The Dutch government-in-exile broadcast anew its warnings to Netherlanders of impending heavy Allied raids upon transport facilities in their homeland.

Warns of New Raids

Explaining these raids would be a phase of widespread aerial assaults upon enemy communications in Germany as well as in occupied countries, Adrian J. Pelt, chief of the Netherlands government press service, asked his fellow countrymen to accept these raids with understanding, although "all of you will be inconvenienced and the lives of many of you will be endangered."

Czecho-Slovakia: Jan Masaryk, Czecho-Slovak foreign minister, broadcast a vow to his people that "we shall not rest until the last German is flung out of Slavonic Prague."

Replying to a German announcement Sunday that relatives of members of the Czecho-Slovak state council in London had been thrown into concentration camps as hostages, Masaryk said the enemy "is making a great mistake when he imagines he can intimidate you and us."

Greece: Dispatches reaching London said German and Italian troops fired on a crowd of striking transport workers in Athens, inflicting an undisclosed number of casualties.

Sabotage in Austria

Austria: Archduke Robert reported receipt of word from his German-annexed country showing increased sabotage of railways, which, he said, "proved the hatred which our people feel for their German masters." He asked the British government to permit Austrian refugee to enlist in Allied armed forces instead of being limited to labor battalions as at present.

Poland: The Polish government-in-exile decreed the death penalty for Nazis responsible for death or "special suffering" imposed upon Polish citizens. It applies to "those persons belonging to the German Reich or to states allied or connected with it as well as persons in service of the German Reich or those states during the war for crimes committed after Aug. 31, 1939."

The Polish regime reported it already had collected detailed evidence against more than 3,000 Germans guilty of such crimes.

The German determination to "shanghai" workers in both occupied and unoccupied France was emphasized by reports that hundreds of Gestapo agents had been sent into the country to roundup skilled French workmen. Five hundred Gestapo men were reported in the unoccupied zone alone.

The Paris radio announced that registration of all male Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50 for work in Germany began at 9 a. m. today.

Commenting on the registration scheme, the Nazi-controlled station said "failure of the voluntary recruiting plan means for France replacement of the voluntary system by compulsion, the further splitting of France with unoccupied France. . . ."

Mutiny and Desertion Spread Among Nazis Occupying Norway

500 Gestapo Agents Assigned to Round Up Workers in France

OCT 20 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Mutinies, desertions, suicides and general lowering of morale are on the increase among the 200,000 German troops of occupation in Norway, the Norwegian government-in-exile was informed today in fresh reports brought out of the homeland.

Two large concentration camps were reported opened for mutineers along the Finnish frontier and at least 1,400 Nazis were said to be confined in one of them.

One authoritative account said 1,000 German soldiers stationed north of Kirkenes rebelled against an order for them to go to Russia and that one out of every ten was ordered executed. The order had to be countermanded, this report went on, because Nazi firing squads refused to shoot the men and the rebels were sent to concentration camps instead.

Gestapo Rounds Up Workers.

Suicides were declared mounting at an "alarming" rate, and deserters were reported leaving in increasing numbers, making their way across the Finnish frontier along routes outlined in leaflets dropped from Russian planes.

Accounts of Hitler's troubles within his own army were coupled with growing unrest among the conquered peoples of Europe rebelling at the Nazi campaign to recruit labor for war industries.

In both Occupied and Unoccupied France the Nazis were increasing their pressure, with 500 Gestapo agents reported assigned the task of rounding up workers in the Vichy-ruled zone alone.

Norwegian circles here attributed the slackening Nazi morale in Norway to the severe climate, particularly in the far north; to virtually no home leaves, fears of being sent to the Russian front and the cold-shoulder attitude of 98 per cent of the Norwegian people.

Workers Fired on at Athens.

In Belgium, 600 Jews have been sent to the French coast to labor on anti-invasion fortifications, the Belgian news agency reported.

German and Italian troops were said to have fired on a crowd of Greek transport workers in Athens. The number of casualties was undisclosed.

The Fighting French news agency said the Vichy government, unsuccessful in its efforts to recruit enough workers to satisfy German demands, had agreed to naturalize the secret police agents to facilitate their work.

Pierre Laval's legionnaires and members of the pro-Nazi French Popular Front of Jacques Doriot will co-operate with the Gestapo men, the agency declared.

Women Also Subject to Call.

This reported move coincided with an announcement by the Paris radio that registration of all men between 18 and 50 for forced labor would begin today in the unoccupied zone under a decree issued by the Vichy government on September 19. Women between 21 and 35 also are subject to call "to effect all labors which the government may judge useful in the higher interests of the nation."

The Vichy radio, meanwhile, broadcast a warning to Frenchmen declaring it was their duty to answer German calls for manpower in order to avoid "fresh painful military action and avert new catastrophies."

Laval himself was reported back in Vichy after an urgent week-end conference with German officials in Paris concerning disorders which broke out last week at Lyon, Chambery, Annecy and Amberieu as a result of his efforts to sell his countrymen into bondage.

Fighting French sources intimated Laval was in a tough spot, for they said his efforts to comply with German demands would only provoke fresh violence.

Frenchman Executed at Lyon.

A Vichy announcement said one Frenchman had been executed by a firing squad at Lyon Saturday for "an attack against the external security of the state," but did not make clear whether there was any connection between the execution and last week's disorders.

Reports from various sources told of strong measures being taken by German authorities in other lands to put down unrest and meet the threat of a possible Allied invasion.

In Norway, dispatches from Sweden said, the Germans have ordered all Americans placed under arrest, presumably to prevent their working with Norwegian patriots engaged in sabotage.

Arrest of the Americans began Thursday, it was said by a Reuters dispatch quoting the newspaper Handles Tidningen of Goteborg, Sweden. There was no confirmation of the report in Stockholm, and no announcement has been made by the Germans.

Such action by German authorities, it was pointed out, would be similar to that taken against Americans recently in Occupied France.

Shipping Under Strict Control.

The same sources said all shipping entering the Norwegian port of Stavanger had been placed under strict control "as a precaution against a generally-expected allied invasion or landing."

In Holland the Germans were reported to have executed 15 more Dutchmen for recent acts of sabotage and were said to be speeding a mass evacuation of the population from coastal areas where invasion defenses are being strengthened.

From the Vichy radio came a report that Karl Hermann Frank, German secretary of state for Bohemia and Moravia, had ordered that the relatives of "all Czech agitators who have taken refuge in London" be sent to concentration camps. Frank warned the Czechs that wholesale executions have not wiped out the "blood debt" they owe as a result of the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chieftain.

This ominous statement was followed by a Reuters dispatch from Zurich reporting that seven more Czechs had been executed at Prague for possession of hunting rifles, trading on the black market, high treason and Communist activities.

LAVAL TO SPEAK ON LABOR POLICY

OCT 20 1942

Demonstrations Against Draft of Workers Slacken in Occupied Zone.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 19—(AP) Pierre Laval will broadcast to the French nation tomorrow night on Vichy's explosive program of sending laborers to Germany, it was reported tonight as the series of hostile demonstrations begun last week in the unoccupied zone slackened in intensity.

There was one report that Laval

had been called to Berlin because of his faltering pro-German recruitment, but this could not be confirmed in Vichy, and private advices said this was unlikely at this time.

Strikers in the Lyon area were said to have returned to work today "simply to await developments." The intimation of this was that if Laval tries to fully conscript them another strike on an even wider scale would be the result.

Several thousand persons staged an anti-conscription parade in Lyon yesterday without any serious incidents.

Meanwhile dispatches from German controlled Paris continued the theme that "a vast offensive" was to be expected on the part of the United Nations in Africa, and said that U. S. and Canadian troops had landed at British Gambia 100 miles below the French West African port of Dakar.

The dispatches linked these reports with another which said that Vice Premier Jean Darlan had gone to Algiers, presumably on an inspection trip.

The Tribune de Geneve reported from Paris, without confirmation, that the French had 500 tanks among other military equipment at Dakar.

PRISONERS' WIVES INVITED

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Oct. 19—(AP) French prisoners of war in Germany may now bring their wives to Germany to live with them in camps which are being established for prisoner couples, it was stated by informed quarters tonight.

Attempt to Kill Pavelic, Croat Leader, Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today quoted reliable sources as saying an attempt had been made on the life of Dr. Ante Pavelic, head of the Axis-sponsored regime in Croatia, on September 29 near Zagreb.

The assassin, the dispatch said, planted a time bomb near the entrance to Dr. Pavelic's office at about the time he planned to depart. Dr. Pavelic, however, apparently was warned in advance and escaped, but six of his guards were seriously injured.

Mass arrests by the Gestapo followed immediately. The Germans claimed they had located the man who planted the bomb, according to these advices.

Only last week reports filtering out of Croatia said followers of Dr. Vladimir Macek, leader of the powerful Peasant party, were in revolt against Dr. Pavelic's regime. A well-organized force of 4,000 men was reported battling the latter's Brown-shirted Ustachi (Storm Troopers).

FALL INJURES DANISH RULER

King Christian Not Seriously Hurt, Doctors Say, But Must Stay Abed

OCT 20 1942

Horse Bolts While Monarch, 72, Is Taking Customary Morning Ride

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 19—King Christian X of Denmark was reported injured today in a fall from his horse and was taken to a hospital where physicians said that although his injuries did not appear serious he must remain in bed for sometime.

Dispatches from German-controlled Copenhagen said that concern spread quickly through all Denmark in view of the King's age, 72. He recovered only recently from a gall bladder infection.

On Customary Morning Ride

The dispatches gave this version of how the King was injured:

Shortly after he left Amalienborg Castle, the royal palace, for his customary morning ride, his horse shied, then bolted. The King succeeding in reining in his mount, but it stopped so suddenly that he was thrown and his head struck a stone.

Passers-by ran to his aid, and an ambulance took him to a hospital.

Calls Fall "Rather Heavy"

"It was fine that you came so quickly," the King was quoted as telling the driver. "I am not 18 any longer, and the fall was rather heavy."

His face was smeared with blood from cuts behind his left ear and on his lips, but it was said he smoked a cigarette while his head was bandaged.

causing great anxiety throughout Denmark," the Transocean Agency reported from Copenhagen.

"The King, who recently recovered from a gall bladder infection, went on his habitual morning ride and shortly after he left the Amalienborg Castle (the royal palace) his horse shied, for some unknown reason, then bolted," the dispatch said.

"The King succeeded in reining in his mount, but it stopped so suddenly that the King was thrown and his head hit a stone. Passersby hurried to the scene and helped the King, whose face was bleeding profusely, to his feet.

"The King was taken to Castle Amalienborg in an ambulance. It is learned that he did not suffer brain concussion."

A Stockholm dispatch quoted the King's physicians as saying his injuries were not serious, but that he must spend some time in bed. His injuries were described as a cut behind the left ear and cuts on his lips. There was no fracture, they said.

King Christian of Denmark Hurt in Fall From Horse

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 19.—King Christian X of Denmark was injured today by a fall from his horse and the accident, in view of his age, 72, "is

OCT 20 1942

Coming Year Is Last And Best Chance to Win, Goebbels Says

Propaganda Chief Denies Germany Has Been Forced Into Defensive Position

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 19.—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels declared in a speech at Munich yesterday that the coming year was Germany's "last but at the same time biggest chance" for victory.

"This year," he said, "we must take the last but at the same time biggest chance in our national history. We are fighting for our very existence. We will never have a more favorable opportunity than we have today."

He said that time was working for the Axis powers, that Germany had not been forced into a defensive position, and that exploitation of victories against Russia would require only time and patience.

(A BBC version of the Berlin broadcast by CBS quoted Dr. Goebbels as saying that to subdue Stalingrad completely would take heavy fighting, and as declaring that the reason German planes had not been carrying out heavy reprisal raids on Britian was that they were needed more urgently at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.)

Dutch Public Warned Allies Intend to Smash Nazi Transportation

OCT 20 1942

Air Power Demonstrated As 94 RAF Bombers Blast Arms Works in France

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Allied bombers intend to disorganize the Nazi transportation system in Holland by smashing at railroad yards and canal shipping the Netherlands government-in-exile warned the home population last night as the lightning-like RAF raid on the Schneider armament works in occupied France emphasized anew the tremendous power and possibilities of the Allied air arm.

Dutch railway workers were warned to stop work immediately when air alarms sounded and civilians were advised not to use railway trains during the evening hours.

"The German transportation system is overworked, with the result that weak spots have developed in the enemy's war organization," the broadcast statement of the government-in-exile said. "The Allies know these weak spots. They must strike as hard as they can to hasten the end of the war."

May Bomb in Daylight.

The warning said that "trains standing on railway sidings during evenings and nights are likely to be bombed" and that freight trains also would be bombed by daylight whenever reconnaissance was possible. Barges and other vessels on canals and rivers will be attacked by fighter planes.

The statement acknowledged that the attacks would increase the difficulties of the home population, but said it was counting on approval of the measures and added: "The Allies will, of course, spare the civilian population as much as possible."

Saturday night's flight of 94 heavily loaded RAF Lancaster bombers to the Schneider Works at Le Creusot, Occupied France, and the precise and devastating seven-minute attack on that important target were discussed enthusiastically here today as a new advance in Allied bombing technique.

Coming after the daring daylight raid of October 9 by 115 United States Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers on Lille, the attack was regarded as a heartening indication of the Allied abilitiy to defeat the Nazi continental defenses.

The four-motored Lancasters, with no fighter escort, depended on surprise for the success of their mission. They approached the target from a treetop height and dodged all but the smallest towns on the way. The bombs were dropped just at dusk so the return home could be made under the cover of darkness.

The Lancasters lost only one plane as compared to four United States bombers lost on the Lille raid.

While the main weight of bombs probably will be delivered by night bombers, the Saturday raid indicated that specialized jobs will be carried out in daylight with the technique and equipment best suited for each target and mission.

The British said extensive damage was done to the French equivalent on the German Krupp works at Essen and the production of heavy artillery, locomotives and other war material earmarked for the Germans.

The Vichy radio broadcast official announcements that 40 persons were killed and 80 seriously injured and said two German soldiers were among the less seriously injured. But unofficial Vichy reports placed casualties much higher—80 killed and 200 wounded.

Both Vichy and Berlin agreed with the British account that only one British bomber was shot down.

20 BRITONS KILLED IN NAZI AIR RAIDS

Germans Scatter Planes In Attacks On 16 Towns—London Has 3 Alerts

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Flying singly and widely separated out of low cloud cover and in greater strength than for some time, German daylight raiders bombed and machine-gunned sixteen towns and villages in East Anglia and on the Thames estuary today and killed about twenty persons.

One town was attacked three times, and rescue workers were still digging in the ruins tonight for bodies.

Two Planes Shot Down

Not more than thirty enemy planes were estimated to be in the scattered raids. Two were shot down, others were damaged.

For the first time since January, 1941, London heard three air-raid alerts, all within two hours in the morning. Each was brief and was caused by the approach of single planes which dropped no bombs on the city. London's last daylight alert was October 10.

Once London's anti-aircraft guns and machine guns spoke in the afternoon when there was no alert.

Air observers said operations of this kind might be expected any day when low clouds give the Germans an advantage. One of the purposes was believed to be reconnaissance to spot any second front preparations.

Meanwhile the Paris radio was heard saying that 57 persons were killed in the big R.A.F. attack Saturday on the German-controlled French Le Creuset armament works. The broadcast said that eight other persons were believed to be buried in the ruins, that 250 were injured, 200 of them seriously, and 1,500 were homeless.

GERMAN DAYLIGHT RAIDERS HARASS BRITISH TOWNS

OCT 20 1942

London Warns Dutchmen Allies Plan to Cripple Transport Lines

NEW TECHNIQUE HAILED

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 19.—German daylight raiders, taking advantage of low clouds, attacked several points on the east coast of Britain today, causing considerable damage and some casualties and giving London three brief alerts.

Several bursts of heavy anti-aircraft fire were heard in two London districts in the afternoon and there was even machine-gun fire and the sound of planes, but no alert was sounded that time and there were no reports of bombs falling in London.

Flying singly and far apart in an apparent attempt to confuse the ground defense, the Germans machine gunned and bombed scattered areas.

The shopping district of one town was bombed by a low-flying plane, which circled back to spray the main street with machine-gun fire. Some persons were believed to have been trapped in wreckage.

Hardest hit was an area in East Anglia near the Thames Estuary. In one coastal town a raider machine-gunned a train from a low altitude as the engine was pulling into a station. Several coaches were damaged but no casualties were reported.

"Reprisal" Raids

Another train was machine-gunned near an inland village. Two serious casualties were reported there.

Qualified observers said the German air force, making the most of the weather, apparently was carrying out "reprisals" for recent heavy British and American raids on Nazi war industries in northern France.

No bombs were dropped in London itself. The alerts were the first daylight alarms sounded in the capital since October 10.

Two East Anglian towns were bombed a few minutes apart. In one town a raider machine-gunned a woman cyclist. She took to a ditch and escaped injury.

25 Die As RAF Plane Hits Crowd

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—At least twenty-five persons were believed to have died as a result of an air crash yesterday near a railway station when an RAF plane undershot an airdrome, nosed over and burst into flames.

Men, women and children leaving trains scattered wildly as the plane struck. Women and children were among the casualties but the complete toll was not known.

War Hazard To Hair

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—A German tracer bullet fired from an attacking plane set fire to the hair of a girl typist sitting at her desk today in the borough treasurer's office of a Thames estuary town.

"It passed through the hair on the back of my head," she said later, "and set it on fire. Someone rushed over with a cloth and smothered the flames."

30.24 - 19407

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written for The Jersey Journal

OCT 20 1942

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Foreign Correspondent and Editor

(Editor's Note: The following account of a visit by DeWitt Mackenzie takes the place of his regular column.)

U. S. BOMBER WING OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Somewhere in Britain—You can talk about your new weapons with staggering efficiency, but this fresh world conflict produced no greater marvel than the adaptability of our young airmen—most of them mere boys in years—to the complicated science of waging war from the skies.

We have seen this in the battle with the barbarians of the Pacific. And we are seeing it now as Uncle Sam's bombers begin to scourge Hitler's defenses in western Europe.

Mind you, the vast majority of our air forces aren't even veteran fliers, to say nothing of their innocence in actual combat. Yet we now see them taking to the air in great four-engined bombers which they wouldn't have been allowed to touch before we came into the war. Only tried master pilots were permitted to enter these sacred fortresses of the clouds.

SUBMARINES ON WINGS

Did you ever see one of these leviathans? In matter of mechanical equipment they are like submarines on wings.

Life and death run side by side through the multiplicity of delicate instruments which solve higher mathematical problems with a facility which must make even an Einstein raise his eyebrows.

Yet our fledgling birdmen are taking to these grim giants as though the B17s and B24s were the incubators which hatched them. They fly 'em and they make 'em fight.

Now this transition of an airman from a novice to a proved warrior is more or less an instantaneous thing. It is a mental reaction which comes when he first goes under fire.

Upon that reaction depends whether his mind automatically becomes a cool, sure, fast-thinking machine or whether it collapses. And no man can tell in advance how his mind will act.

It is a fascinating study and I've been talking with a lot of our airmen on the subject. So what I have to report here has to do with their first reactions in bombing operations rather than with the damage done to enemy targets. Accounts already published make it clear that our raids are terribly efficient and will grow more so as our men get the feel of the work.

PERIOD OF PREPARATION

Naturally the period of preparation for the first raid causes fierce nerve tension. That probably is true of every airman and many of them always experience considerable strain, no matter how many times they "go over the top."

That's easy to understand. Think of an actor and his first night, or a runner waiting for the gun, or a patient waiting for the surgeon's knife or even for the dentist. Multiply these comparatively trifling nerve strains a thousand times and you begin to see how the airman feels—provided you don't overlook he is about to undertake juggling with his own life and the lives of his comrades.

You find the first pre-raid tension involves three things: Fear of being afraid; fear of doing something which will endanger one's comrades or the safety of a great warplane, and fear of failing to execute the expected coup against the enemy. The thought of personal safety is so deeply submerged beneath these other things that it is difficult to find.

Intermingled with these, of course, are many other thoughts. I encountered one which impressed me immensely and gave me such a feeling of pride that I must hand it on to you. I was chatting with young Lt. Col. Paul Tibbets of Miami, Fla., one of the European war heroes. He was awarded the Purple Heart for his part in the Aug. 24 raid over Letrait, France.

Tibbets told me that while he was waiting for his first raid he was sick with the thoughts o' the civilians who might suffer from the bombs dropped by his machine.

"That feeling probably dates back to my training days," he remarked. "We had it hammered into us constantly that in practice we must watch out for the folks beneath us.

"This reacetion persisted during my first three raids. Finally I got used to the idea, but I am cautious. When I look at a 2,000-pound bomb in the way of my ship I know a lot of people may get hurt. My anxiety is for the women and kids."

The Colonel paused for a moment and his eyes sought the far-off horizon. Then he added, hesitatingly:

"You see, I have a three-year-old boy of my own at home. I hate to think of him playing near a bombed factory. That makes me careful."

FEELING FOR CIVILIANS

We found this feeling about civilians cropping up strongly in Tibbets the other day in the American attack on the great industrial city of Lille despite the fact that this was his eighth trip through no-man's air. He was leading his squadron.

I had a sentimental interest in Lille because back in the first World War I was with the British forces when they occupied this sprawling city where little Willie, the Kaiser's Crown Prince, used to play marbles with the children in the streets when he wasn't playing at war, to the vast embarrassment of the German high command.

I asked Tibbets if he had any special impression during this raid.

"Yes, he replied, "this is the most heavily populated area we have attacked and our target was in the thick of it. I remember as we came above a great circle with a church beside it which was the guide for our target, it came over me that if we missed the target we should hurt a lot of people.

"I gave the bombardier a heap of mental support to get his target. We don't want to kill French people. We don't want to hit anything but our target."

He stopped and I had a picture of him with his eyes flashing constantly to the indicator through which the tense bombardier down below was signallying the course to the objective.

"My big concern," added the Colonel, "is to bring the ship over the target for the bombardier."

After novices have passed through their baptism of fire without their nerves breaking, they develop confidence which makes subsequent situations vastly easier. It is then a matter of acquiring skill which comes with experience.

Here I should say that my observations in the last war brought me to the definite conclusion that the man with "nerves" who does have doubts and qualms before he goes into his first combat is the one who makes best soldier. He is the one with intelligence. Generalities never are true, but broadly speaking if you will show me a man who has no "nerves," and appears to be absolutely fearless, I will show you one who is of low intelligence. Actually he is the one who goes to pieces in the great emergency, and I have seen this demonstrated time and again.

FRONT-ROW SEAT AT AIR BATTLES

Three U. S. Fighter Pilots Describe Experiences in the Middle East

OCT 20 1942

By The Associated Press

Cairo, Oct. 19.—Three American fighter pilots who shot down German Messerschmitt fighters in the Middle East on October 9 and 13 were asked to write their own stories of their experiences — and here they are:

By First Lieutenant George D. Mobbs, Little Rock, Ark.

We took off for offensive patrol with South African fighter bombers. We were flying top cover and I was in the top section.

Stukas were sighted on our left and the South Africans went after them. Almost simultaneously we were jumped from above by Messerschmitt 109s. We took evasive action, then attacked. I saw this Jerry fighter pull out of a dive followed by one of ours and he was climbing away.

I was above and had sufficient speed so I cut across and got in a good burst from the stern with slight deflection from the left. I saw my tracers going into him and he started smoking badly and fell off into a spiral to the right. I turned sharply to clear my tail and lost sight of him, but my captain saw him hit the deck in flames.

By Second Lieutenant William J. Mount, Ossawatomie, Kansas

I was in a top flight—on a different mission from that of Mobbs—which contacted M-109s at around 10,000 feet, and we went into a dogfight. I followed my flight leader down after two MEs. When I broke below the cloud level I saw the two Nazis right in front of me going at a 90-degree angle to my direction of travel. I picked up the lead ship, turned onto his tail and opened up my guns at him from about 75 yards.

He exploded, the explosion cutting his tail off just behind the trailing edge of his wing. I was over the water at about 1,500 feet at the time I fired. My captain saw the Jerry explode and go into the water.

By Second Lieutenant Arnold D. Jaqua, South Bend, Ind.

Twelve Stukas were sighted at 13,000 feet with an escort of 20-plus Messerschmitts 5,000 feet above them. At the same time we in the top cover were attacked from above and behind by Nazi fighters.

Our formation disintegrated and went into battle. I fired at three ME-109s that were after one of our boys and saw pieces fly from the fuselage of one of them. I was immediately fired on by the other two and returned the fire as they climbed away.

Tracers went by my wings again so I ducked, and when climbing back up saw a lone 109 dive on another of our planes. I dived toward him and he pulled up, but having plenty of speed I was able to stay with him. Two bursts were sufficient and he crashed into the ground, leaving a trail of smoke.

ALLIED PLANES HIT AIRPORTS IN DESERT

Bombers Break Egypt Lull Caused by Dust, Rain Storms

OCT 20 1942

CAIRO, Oct. 19. — (AP) Allied planes made sharp raids on Axis airports and land positions late today, breaking the lull in Egyptian desert operations stilled by major dust and rain storms.

American and British bombers, escorted by fighter bombers, carried out the biggest raid of the day against the landing field in the Daba region, behind the Alamein front.

Considerable but ineffective groundfire was encountered. The gunner of a U. S. bomber had a narrow escape when a shell splinter pierced his aircraft and struck his parachute pack. The shell was going straight for his heart but thanks to the parachute, the gunner wasn't even bruised.

R.A.F. night fighters scored a success against a train of supply trucks near Daba last night. Five went up in flames. The airdrome at Fuka also was machine-gunned.

Medium bombers of the R.A.F. concentrated on Tobruk last night, but also made attacks on Sollum and Fuka.

The land front was quiet.

GERMANS ALTER MALTA TACTICS

OCT 20 1942

Using More Fighters and Fast Fighter Bombers.

Cairo, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Germans and Italians opened their second week of mass assaults on Malta yesterday with five separate raids, including one in which ninety Axis fighters participated, and the island defenders downed one of the raiders to boost their total to 116 in eight days.

The R. A. F. lost one Spitfire fighter, but the pilot was saved, making a total of twenty-eight British craft lost in the current large-scale clashes.

Stung by its losses, the Axis has switched tactics and now is using more fighters and fighter-bombers and fewer of the big, slower Junkers bombers, the British reported.

Spitfire pilots, tangling with the raiders out to sea were credited with breaking up many of the enemy formations before they could reach the island fortress. As a result, a joint headquarters-R. A. F. communique said today "very little damage" was inflicted by the enemy over the week end.

One of Every 13 Planes Downed.

The Axis lost one out of every thirteen planes hurled against Malta last week and scores more were so severely damaged they had little or no hope of getting home, the British announced, in an official recapitulation of the R. A. F.,s record bag in defense of the island.

In seven days 114 enemy craft were shot down against the loss of twenty-seven British spitfires, the R. A. F. Middle-East news service said. Fourteen of the Spitfire pilots were saved. Only one Axis craft fell victim to anti-aircraft guns.

The British estimated that the enemy made 1,400 sorties—operation flights by single planes—against Malta in the week ending Saturday.

MALTA DOWNS RAIDER

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 19. — (AP) Axis planes continued ineffective stabs at this island fortress during last night and today with fighter-bombers, one of which was shot down. A communique said others were damaged.

Rome's Report.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 19 (A. P.). The Italian High Command reported today that British planes again had raided the Axis base at Bengasi, Libya, causing some damage and civilian casualties. Axis planes continued their attacks in Malta, losing one aircraft, the bulletin said.

PRESS IN LONDON HINTS TRIP SOON BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

OCT 20 1942

President's Wife to Visit King, Queen, Newspapers Declare.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(AP) London newspapers reported in dispatches from New York and in their local gossip columns today that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is coming to Britain soon at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth.

Authoritative sources did not deny the report, but declined to comment.

(Mrs. Roosevelt, when asked about reports of a London trip at her White House press conference last Wednesday, said "I would like to go if I could be useful. I would have to be very sure of that." She indicated such a trip was just another thing that might occur in the future.)

Would Visit Monarchs

The newspaper articles said Mrs. Roosevelt would visit the King and Queen—with whom she established a warm friendship during the royal visit to America in 1939 — would meet with the Churchills, make trips to American army posts and to war factories and would inspect the organizations of the WAAFS, WRENS and ATS, the women auxiliaries of the R.A.F., navy and territorial service, respectively.

It was recalled that Mrs. Roosevelt said recently that the United States would not get enough women into its war factories until community services, such as restaurants and nurseries, were reorganized along English war-time lines.

Come as Private Guest

Since she has no official position, she would come as a private guest of the King and Queen, not as a state visitor.

The Daily Express reported the forthcoming visit in a dispatch from its New York correspondent. The Evening News said in its "Talk of the Town" column that the President's wife might have arrived some weeks ago except for the Queen's attack of bronchitis. An official announcement today said the Queen had now recovered.

Gives Assurance Of Welcome

The *News* added that "London will be delighted to welcome Mrs. Roosevelt," and noted that she "writes, broadcasts, continuously travels everywhere and sees things for herself."

Informing English readers that the President's wife was reputed to earn $100,000 a year and traveled 40,000 miles her first year in the White House, the newspaper said "although Mrs. Roosevelt is not good-looking, being tall and gaunt, she has a graceful figure and attractive personality."

As a girl she went to Allenswood Finishing School at Wimbledon, near London, and since the war has "adopted" three children here who needed care. They are Janina Brodzic - Dybowska, 17 - year - old daughter of a Polish army officer; Kerman Iriondo, 13-year-old Basque refugee boy from Spain, and Tommy Maloney, 4-year-old son of a London stoker.

were in packing cases in French Morocco when France signed her armistice with Germany.

Warcraft Listed

The officer said Dakar was the most powerfully defended town controlled by the Vichy Government, and had been strengthened with "all that Petain's France had in the way of modern equipment."

He listed the warships there as the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, never completed, but whose big guns make it a port fortification; the 1937 7,600-ton cruisers Gloire, Montcalm and Georges Laygues, and the 2,569-ton destroyers Le Fantasque, Le Malin and Le Terrible; a dozen or more submarines and various light naval craft.

The presence of these ships at Dakar was disclosed originally September 3 by the Berlin radio, citing a semi-official French source.

British Envoy Bomb Target

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Paris radio broadcast a report today that a bomb had been thrown in Baghdad, Iraq, at the British Ambassador, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis. No details of the results of the reported attack were given.

Queen Elizabeth Recovers From Bronchitis

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.)—Queen Elizabeth is now fully recovered from a recent attack of bronchitis, it was announced officially today.

U. S.-Made Planes Guard Dakar, Reports Say

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 19—Vichy is guarding her West African base at Dakar with old American-made planes, much modern French war material, strengthened coastal batteries and the last of France's motorized troops, Fighting French military sources disclosed here.

A summary of the Dakar defenses written for the Sunday *Express* by a Fighting French officer showed, however, that there had been no change in the Vichy naval dispositions at the port for at least the last month and a half.

Powerfully Defended

The old American planes, the officer wrote, had been intended for the defense of France. They still

Bomb Shop Contributed

Johannesburg, Oct. 19 (AP)—Contribution of South Africa's gold mines to South Africa's war effort, a fully equipped bomb-producing machine shop, has been presented to the Government.

ADMIRAL STANDLEY ARRIVES IN MIAMI

U. S. Ambassador to Russia Speeds to Washington to Report to Roosevelt.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 19—(AP) Admiral William H. Standley, United States ambassador to Russia, arrived in Miami today on the way to Washington to report to President Roosevelt.

The ambassador asked to be excused from any comment on international affairs or the progress of the war.

The admiral announced that he would continue to Washington tonight in a Navy plane. He had been in Russia since last March 19. He left Kuibishey Oct. 10 on his return trip.

On the plane that brought the ambassador here was Rear Admiral D. W. Boyd of the British royal navy, who formerly was commander of a squadron with the aircraft carrier Illustrious as his flagship.

Admiral Boyd said he was on a mission for the British government to Washington but could not discuss it now.

LANDON FINDS WAR TREATED AS WPA TASK

OCT 20 1942

Comparing Conflict With A "Glorified Project" He Notes Confusion

1936 GOP Nominee Holds "Contradictions" Destructive Of Morale

[By the Associated Press]

Rich Hill, Mo., Oct. 19—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, declared tonight the New Deal had treated the war "as a glorified WPA project."

Criticizing what he termed the confusion policy and contradictory statements on such matters as rubber, farm labor, oil, the draft and food shortages, Landon said in an address for delivery at a Republican rally:

"The peaceful ways of a republic may result in errors at the beginning of a war. But this is the end of the tenth month.

"Nothing is so destroying to the morale of the country as these conflicting and contradictory statements.

"When the Government doesn't plan, nobody can plan."

Landon said Administration spokesmen were crediting President Roosevelt with foreseeing the war long in advance of anyone else although "he very definitely gave the contrary impression to the American people in his campaign in 1940.

BALLOT FOR YOUTH SOUGHT IN SENATE

OCT 20 1942

Vandenberg Offers Constitutional Amendment to Let 18, 19-Year-Olds Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — (AP) The Senate received today a proposed Constitutional amendment to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 as it decided to begin debate Thursday on House-approved legislation to subject 18 and 19-year-old men to the military draft.

Introducing the proposed amendment, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) declared that his purpose was to give the privilege of the ballot to men who would be inducted into the fighting forces under the pending bill. The amendment would require ratification by three-fourths of the states, after approval by Congress, before it could become affective.

"If young men of 18 are to be drafted to fight for their country," Vandenberg declared, "they should be able to vote for the kind of government the country is to have."

Includes Girls Also

The wording of the Vandenberg amendment would make it apply to "citizens" of the lower age group, thereby making it applicable to girls as well as youths.

Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky said he had agreed with Republican Leader McNary of Oregon that debate on the draft bill would not start until Thursday. McNary said a number of senators had been out of town on the understanding that no legislation of importance would be taken up immediately.

Sees Little Opposition

Barkley told reporters he expected little opposition to the bill, adding that the administration's attitude toward some proposed amendments had not yet been determined. These included a proposal by Senator Lee (D., Okla.) to ban the sale of liquor in military camp areas and authorize the Secretary of War to act to combat vice conditions in the vicinity of Army and Navy posts.

In formally reporting the draft measure to the Senate, the military committee said it was profoundly impressed by the testimony of military leaders that "not only the success of our armed forces depends upon the employment of our 18 and 19-year-old men as soldiers, but that our very national existence is dependent upon their use."

"Members of these age groups are particularly fitted for military training and combat," the report continued. "Their response to leadership, their quick recovery from fatigue, their aggressiveness, their enthusiasm, and their 'flair for soldiering' far exceed such qualities in other age groups.

Youths Better Soldiers

"The simple fact is that they make better soldiers than persons of other age groups and that America can not win unless full use is made of their military capabilities. Our armed forces must have the qualities that belong to youth."

In Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, the committee said, "the young soldier provides the principal element of elite forces, which are chosen troops employed when a key position must be captured."

The report estimated that German ground units include 8,000,000 men, that Japan had between 70 and 90 divisions of about 16,000 men each, and that Italy, Rumania, Hungary and other Axis countries muster 160 divisions. The 7,500,000 goal fixed for the American army would include 2,200,000 in the air forces.

7 MEN MISSING IN TORPEDOING OF TWO SHIPS

OCT 20 1942

Radio Operator's Heroism Revealed By Navy In Announcement

Commodore Of Convoy Lost In Sinking Of Other Vessel

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 19—The navy announced today that a medium sized United States merchant vessel, torpedoed and shelled by an enemy submarine, was sunk early in July in the North Atlantic.

The heroism of a radio operator, who remained aboard the merchantman flashing distress signals until long after the stricken vessel was abandoned, was revealed with the announcement.

First Assignment At Sea

Ensign Charles Schultz, USNR, of Junction City, Kan., was on his first assignment at sea as a radioman. When the torpedo rammed into the ship, Schultz stuck to his post, flashing calls for help.

The ship's skipper, Capt. M. C. Stone, of Fallbrook, Cal., who earlier had ordered his men to abandon the vessel, returned to the radio room and directed Schultz to leave the fast-sinking craft or be carried under with it. Schultz finally was persuaded to leave.

Twenty-five crewmen survived the attack and recently arrived at an East Coast port. Six others were listed as missing.

Convoy Commodore Lost

Earlier in the day the navy had announced the sinking of a medium-sized American merchant ship by enemy submarine attack in the Caribbean in mid-August. There was only one casualty, the navy officer who was commodore of the convoy.

Lieut. Com. Van Rensselaer Moore, USN (retired), was on the bridge deck when last seen a few moments before the ship was destroyed under him by the explosion of a torpedo.

All of the remaining forty-four officers and men were saved, the navy said, and have arrived at an East Coast port.

World War Veteran

The navy account of the loss said that Moore, whose home was in San Diego, Cal., was a naval veteran of the first World War who had been on the retired list since June, 1940, although he remained on active duty.

The first torpedo to strike Moore's ship did not damage it seriously, the navy said, but a second hit two hours later broke the ship apart.

All on board except Moore managed to get into lifeboats and rafts. In the uncertain light of early morning, they did not see the submarine which attacked the convoy. The survivors rode for two days in the open sea to reach a port in the Caribbean and only recently were returned to the United States.

Moore was a native of Hudson, N. Y., and was a 1918 graduate of Annapolis.

12 On Gripsholm Still Held

OCT 20 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 19 — A dozen persons who arrived August 25 aboard the repatriation ship Gripsholm still are held at Ellis Island, it was learned today, for investigation of possible Axis ties of sympathy.

Officials declined to discuss details of the suspicions against them, beyond saying that detention was pending one of the most thorough investigations ever carried out by the Government.

Questionnaire Made Up

The inquiry into the background of the 1,453 passengers on the Gripsholm began while they still were en route to Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa. The army and navy the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, the customs service and the immigration and naturalization service cooperated.

Well in advance of the Gripsholm's arrival at Lourenco Marques the cooperating agencies completed a questionnaire which was cabled to the American consul there. He distributed it among the passengers for filling out while en route.

Flown To Capital

At Rio de Janeiro, the questionnaires were picked up and flown to Washington.

The FBI immediately began interviewing the references given by the passengers, the inquiry taking agents into every State in the Union. More than 3,400 reports were written.

The information was ready when the Gripsholm docked at Jersey City, N. J., and more than 400 Government agents went aboard the ship. Altogether 162 passengers were sent to Ellis Island for further examination and investigation. All except a dozen were released.

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30. 24 - 19409

24 BUNDISTS GUILTY IN DRAFT LAW CASE

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(AP) A Federal court jury of six men and six women tonight convicted 24 of 25 former leaders of the German-American Bund of conspiracy to counsel evasion of the Selective Service act.

The verdict was returned five hours and 40 minutes after the jury received the case. The former Bundist acquitted was Ferdinand Calisen, one-time leader of the South Bend, Ind., unit.

Conviction carries a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Judge Alfred D. Barksdale will sentence the convicted men Wednesday morning.

ONE NAZI SABOTEUR TO GIVE TESTIMONY

Will Be Moved to Chicago to Appear at Court Hearing.

OCT 20 1942

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—(AP) One of two Nazi saboteurs who were spared death in the electric chair when six of their accomplices were executed will testify against six persons indicted here for treason, U. S. District Attorney J. Albert Woll announced today.

The prosecutor returned today from Washington where, he said, he interviewed one of the pair but declined to say whether it was George John Dasch or Ernest Peter Burger. He said one of them would be brought to Chicago for the trial scheduled to start Monday before Judge William J. Campbell.

Those to be tried are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, parents of Herbert Hans Haupt, who was one of the six men electrocuted in Washington after trial by a military commission; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Otto Froehling, Herbert's uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the Haupt family.

They are charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy by aiding the saboteurs.

Dasch and Burger were sentenced to long prison terms after conviction by the military tribunal and have been kept under close guard in the District of Columbia jail.

Chile Arrests Five

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 19 (AP)—The newspaper *La Hora* reported that police arrested five Axis subjects early today and that police activity was continuing. The names and charges were not published.

Chili's Cabinet May Resign In Anti-Axis Move

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 19 (AP)—The newspaper *Las Ultimas Noticias* reported today that the cabinet might resign tomorrow to give President Juan Antonio Rios freedom of action to replace Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Parpa, whose resignation is being demanded by parties favoring a diplomatic break with Germany, Italy and Japan.

This report came as mass meetings were being held in various parts of the country in a growing campaign for a rupture of relations with Axis powers.

Meanwhile, the Government's drive against espionage continued with the arrest of four Germans this morning. They were Guido Mann, Elsie Mann, Friederich Doebbel and Roger Prieur.

It was understood that two crew members of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Ppee, who were arrested Saturday, will be returned to Argentina for internment.

Critica Drops Two Editions

Buenos Aires, Oct. 19 (AP)—Due to a newsprint shortage, the largest evening newspaper in South America, *Critica*, today suspended two of its four editions. Other evening papers in Buenos Aires cut down to two editions several months ago.

Spee To Be Salvaged

Montevideo, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Uruguayan Government authorized a private firm today to raise the hull of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee from the bottom of the River Plate in order to reclaim the ship's steel.

The Graf Spee has been gradually sinking into the muddy river bed since salvagers removed the superstructure a year ago. The 10,000-ton Nazi man-o'-war was driven to suicide in Montevideo harbor on December 17, 1939, after losing a running battle to the British in the Atlantic.

Fighting Quebec Family

Quebec, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Desjardins family of Quebec province has a record for the number of sons and daughters in the war. Twelve brothers and their three sisters are all on active service with the Canadian forces.

3 U. S. Army Flyers Are Killed In Canada

St. Valier, Que., Oct. 19 (AP)—Three United States Army flyers were killed near St. Charles yesterday when their plane exploded after crashing in flames, it was disclosed today.

Names of the victims, believed to have been two officers and a non-commissioned officer, were being withheld by authorities pending notification of next of kin.

Elmer Davis Praises Canada for Releasing Dieppe's Bad News

Announcement of Losses Called Model of Candor And Common Sense

OCT 20 1942

By the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Praise for the "candor and common sense" with which the severe losses in the Dieppe raid were announced to the Canadian people was expressed today by Elmer Davis, director of the United States Office of War Information, at a Victory loan luncheon here.

"A free people wants to know, and has a right to know, how the battle is going, and will fight all the harder if it realizes how hard it must fight for victory," Mr. Davis said, referring to Defense Minister J. L. Ralston's announcement on September 18 that two-thirds of the Canadian attacking force was lost in the August 19 raid.

Model of Common Sense.

"Here in Canada you have lately given us a convincing demonstration of that faith in your handling of the news of the Dieppe raid. The report of your defense minister, Mr. Ralston, was a model of candor and common sense. In that operation the casualties were proportionately very heavy. But prompt announcement of those casualties was a proof that your government had faith in the strength of the Canadian spirit. And that incident set an example which every free people in this war should remember and profitably follow."

"In two far-off corners of the world your men and ours have attacked the enemy together, within the past few weeks," Mr. Davis said.

Cites Americans' Role.

"We are glad that at least a few United States rangers—though they were only a handful—were there when the gallant Canadian battalions stormed the beaches of Dieppe * * *.

"And at Kiska, Canadian and American planes took turns diving through the clouds to blast the Japs out of their hiding places. These are the attacks that appeared in the headlines and they made history, but there are other joint attacks we do not read about * * * the attacks made by our destroyers and corvettes and armed merchantmen on enemy submarines * * * the attacks made by our patrol planes which scour miles of empty ocean in search of submarines."

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING WELL INFORMED TEXTILE QUARTERS SUGGEST THE GOVERNMENT IS INVESTIGATING DIRECT-TO-RETAIL SUPPLY POSSIBILITIES WITH THE IDEA OF WITHDRAWING LABOR FROM MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM AND NORTH ENGLAND GENERALLY, LEAVING LONDON AND GLASGOW AS THE MAJOR CENTERS. THE SCHEME ALSO WOULD BRING A REORGANIEAI

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REORGANIZATION OF THE ENTIRE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

--DASH--

COTTON: THE MAJORITY OF BUSINESS THIS PAST WEEK CAME FROM OFFICIAL CONTROL CENTERS WHICH PLACED NUMEROUS ORDERS, MOSTLY REPEATS, FOR UTILITIES AND GOVERNMENT MATERIALS. FRESH BUSINESS FROM ORDINARY CHANNELS WAS CONFINED TO DRILLS, SHEETINGS AND OTHER STANDARD LINES. THERE WAS KEEN INTEREST IN REPORTS THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO CONTRACT FOR LARGE QUANTITIES OF FINE COMBED HOSIERY FROM LANCASHIRE. IN THE YARN MARKET, BUSINESS CONSISTED MAINLY OF COARSE AND LOW MEDIUM WEAVING QUALITIES.

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--DASH--

RAYON: THE TRADE WAS EXTREMELY BUSY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF AVAILABLE LABOR. MORE THAN HALF OF PRODUCTION IS GOING INTO UTILITY CLOTHS. THE GOVERNMENT DEMAND FOR CLOTHS FROM SYNTHETIC YARNS IS QUIETLY INCREASING.

--DASH--

WOOL: BRADFORD REPORTED ORDERS IN HAND AND PROSPECTIVE SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS SUFFICIENT TO KEEP ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS FULLY EMPLOYED TO THE END OF 1942. THE LABOR MINISTRY HAS ORDERED A CENSUS OF WOOL

WORKERS WHICH IS TAKEN TO MEAN THE WITHDRAWAL OF FURTHER LABOR FOR THE FIGHTING FORCES. THE INDUSTRY WAS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF SUCH A MOVE ON FUTURE OUTPUT.

--DASH--

ULSTER: THE WHOLE QUESTION OF MILL PRODUCTION IS DIFFICULT. THREAD MILLS ARE BUSY BUT OTHER MILLS ARE WORKING AT ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF CAPACITY DUE TO ERRATIC RAW MATERIALS SUPPLIES. THE HANDKERCHIEF SECTION WAS DELIGHTED WITH THE NEWS THAT POSSIBLY 1,000,000 HANDKERCHIEFS WOULD BE RELEASED SO THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS COULD SEND THEM HOME FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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--DASH--

ITEM: GLOSSY STIFF STARCHED COLLARS AND TABLE CLOTHS ARE DISAPPEARING FOR THE DURATION BECAUSE FINE RICE STARCH HAS BEEN DISPLACED BY "NATIONAL BLENDED STARCH" WHICH DOES NOT GIVE THE GLOOSSY FINISH.

GLOSSY FINISH.

AADASH--

THE MILLINERY DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION IS APPEALING TO THE GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE THE HAT QUOTA FROM 31.5 PER CENT TO 50 PER CENT. IT WAS CONTENDED THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS CRIPPLED THE TRADE.

--DASH--

THE SHADES OF WOMEN'S STOCKINGS ARE GOING TO BE RESTRICTED TO A MERE 12 AND MEN'S SOCKS HENCEFORTH WILL BE DYED IN FEWER THAN SIX SHADES. IT FITS IN WITH THE NATIONAL PLAN TO ECONOMIZE IN FUEL, POWER AND LABOR.

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London--add NL Unrest

One dispatch from the continent said German civilians in Rheims had been equpped for action"in event of emergency."

A new note was injected into the labor roundup by an anonymous article published in morning newspapers in Vichy appealing to Frenchmen in the name of enmity toward the United States and Great Britain.

"It is of the greatest interest for France to avoid new and painful military actions on her soil and spare herself new catastrophes--she who has already sacrificed her children's wealth and blood during the first World War exclusively for profit of English and American capitalists," this article went on.

But the French public was standing firm despite all this bombast and weedling, Fighting French sources said.

"Powerful underground organizations are actively opposing Laval now for the first time on the slave labor plan," said a French spokesman here.

"And with their estimated one to two million members they will provoke every kind of disorder unless Laval orders a stop."

French newspapers quoted by the Paris and Vichy radios passed over mention of the labor registration instituted today, devoting their lead articles to predictions of an imminent Allied attack on Dakar.

The Lyon newspaper L'Effort referred to a possible break with the United States over "the threat to French African possessions."

"Should the United States insist on joining forces with the British in attacking our empire," L'Effort was quoted as saying, "responsibility for the break would lie with Roosevelt. Should Washington go over to the attack, who could reproach France for considering the enemies of her enemies her friends?"

"Anglo-Americans are forewarned France will resist from now on."

SAN JUAN, PUERTO CIRO, OCT 19-(AP)--THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SECOND LIEUT. RAYMOND D. LAWS, 24, A PILOT FROM TALLAHASSEE, FLA., (1334 ADDAMN STREET), WAS KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN HIS PLANE CRASHED INTO A MOUNTAIN NEAR CASABLANCA, PUERTO RICO, DURING A ROUTINE FLIGHT.

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NEW YORK, OCT 19, -(AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE VICHY FRENCH REGIME, HAD COME TO ALGIERS AND [illegible] THI[illegible] VIS[illegible] BE CONNECTED WITH REPORTS OF THE LANDING OF UNITED STATE[illegible] TR[illegible] IBERIA, NEAR FRANCES WEST AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

BERLIN BROADCAST A[illegible]NSOCEAN [illegible]TCH DATELINED VICHY WHICH QUOTED FRENCH POLITICAL CI[illegible]LED AS SAYING DARLAN'S JOURNEY "IS ENTIRELY PRIVATE" BUT ADDING:

"THEY (THE FRENCH CIRCLES) ADMIT DARLAN'S VISIT MAY MA[illegible]OSSI-BLE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AFRIC[illegible] HIGH COMMAND AND THE [illegible] IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMED FORCES.

"THESE CONFERENCES WOULD TAKE PLACE AT A TIME WHEN THE [illegible]NDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN LIBERIA HAS MADE A SERIES OF DEFENSIVE MEASURES ON THE PART OF THE FRENCH MILITARY COMMAND NECESSARY, IT IS SAID."

THE PRIVATE REASON FOR DARLAN'S JOURNEY WAS SAID TO BE THE ILLNESS OF HIS SON, A NAVAL OFFICER STATIONED AT ALGIERS.

ANOTHER INSTANCE TODAY OF THE BERLIN RADIO'S CAMPAIGN TO REPORT IN DETAIL ALLEGED MOVEMENTS OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH REMAINS OBSCURE, WAS A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH DATELINED ANKARA REPORTING AMERICAN TROOPS IN DAMASCUS, SYRIA.

"THE FIRST UNITED STATES TROOPS OTHER THAN AIR FORCE UNITS HAVE ARRIVED AT DAMASCUS," THE DISPATCH SAID. "OTHER CONTINGENTS ARE EXPECTED. MORE GROUND CREWS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES ARE CONTINUALLY ARRIVING AND TAKING OVER MORE AIRDROMES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON."

XXXXCHARLESXXX

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ST. CHARLES, QUEBEC, OCT. 19-(AP)--MAYOR OLIVA PREVOST SAID TODAY A TWO-MOTORED PLANE, WHICH HE SAID APPARENTLY WAS A UNITED STATES MAIL CRAFT, CRASHED IN FLAMES AFTER A MID-AIR EXPLISION LAST NIGHT NEAR THIS QUEBEC PROVINCE TOWN SOME 50 MILES INSIDE THE CANADIAN BORDER FROM MAINE.

THE MAYOR SAID BODIES OF THE OCCUPANTS WERE SO BADLY MANGLED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL HOW MANY THERE WERE.

ST. CHARLES IS ABOUT 15 MILES EAST OF QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, OCT. 19-(AP)-SGT.SAMUEL HAMPTON MCBRYDE OF KINGSVILLE, TEX. HAS BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND SGT.DANIEL LAWRENCE PABLO OF ELMO, MONT., IS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS. THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE REPORTED TONIGHT IN

30.24 - 1941

ITS 399TH CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR. OCT 20 1942

MCBRYDE'S FATHER, R.E.MCBRYDE, LIVES AT 215 EAST LOTT ST., KINGSVILLE. PABLO'S FATHER LIVES AT R.R. NO. 1, ELMO.

TORONTO, ONT., OCT 19-(AP)-REV.MICHAEL MCMAHON OF TORONTO, A MISSIONARY IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, IS SAFE NEW ZEALAND ACCORDING TO WORD REACHING HERE. FATHER MCMAHON WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE AND TWO OF HIS COMPANIONS WERE SLA BUT HE MANAGED TO GET AWAY TO SAFETY.

MONSIGNOR M.CLINE OF HOLY NAME CHURCH HERE SAID TODAY FATHER MCMAHON WAS ORDAINED JUST OVER THREE YEARS AGO AND WENT DIRECTLY TO THE SOLOMONS, LATER BECOMING SECRETARY TO THE BISHOP.

HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER WHEN THE WAR REACHED THE SOLOMONS AND TWO OF HIS COMPANIONS WERE PUT TO DEATH. THE JAPANESE CHARGED ONE OF HIS COMPANIONS WITH HAVING ORDERED A BOAT ON THE BEACH BURNED TO PREVENT THE ENEMY MAKING USE OF IT, IT WAS LEARNED.

FATHER MCMAHON WAS TAKEN TO NEW ZEALAND BY UNITED STATES FORCES BATTLING THE JAPANESE. OCT 20 1942

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ADD--SILVER STARS X X X HAVERHILL, MASS.

THE OTHER SIVLER STAR WINNERS WERE:

STAFF SERGT. JOHN H. LINDGREW, 1416 PORTLAND AVE., MINNEAPOLIS; STAFF SERGT. ROBERT R. NOLLER, 6212 BANNER AVE., HOLLYWOOD CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD S. SMITH, 4924 HAZEL AVE., PHILADELPHIA; SECOND LIEUT. JOHN C.MINAHAN, 449 MAIN STREET., HAVERHILL, MASS.; STAFF SERGEANT WALLACE L. OLDFORD, BURLINGTON, MASS.; SECOND LIEUT. WALTER C. SHORE, 424 EAST 45TH AVENUE, NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.; AND STAFF SERGT. WILEY C. WALTERS, 554 EAST FAIRVIEW AVE., INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

THE DEBOYNE ISLANDS RAID FOR WHICH MAYLL, CONLEY, NEYMARD, COOK, PRYOR, DOIRON AND FOWLER WERE CITED FOR GALLANTRY TOOK PLACE ON MAY 5. DURING THE ACTION, THE CITATION SAID, THE FLIERS SHOT DOWN ONE JAPANESE SEAPLANE, DESTROYED SEVERAL OTHERS IN THE WATER AND DAMAGED THREE MORE.

"IN THE ACTION, HOWEVER," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "THE ENEMY SHOT THE LIFERAFT OUT OF THE HATCH, ENTANGLING IT IN THE TAIL AND CAUSING SEVERE DAMAGE, NECESSITATING A CRASH LANDING IN NEW GUINEA. PRIOR TO THE LANDING ONE OF THE SERGEANTS CLIMBED OUT OF THE REAR WINDOW WHILE THE OTHERS HELD HIM BY HIS LEGS IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FREE THE RAFT.

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"ALTHOUGH THE PLANE WAS UNCONTROLLABLE IT WAS LANDED WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE CREW. THE CREW SPENT A MONTH ON THE ISLAND AWAITING RESCUE, DURING WHICH TIME THE GUNS WERE SALVAGED AND THE PLANE DESTROYED."

"NOLLER WAS DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OFF BALI ON FEB. 20, WHEN THE LIBERATOR BOMBER ON WHICH HE WAS SERVING AS A GUNNER BOMBED A JAPANESE INVASION FLEET IN A DARING LOW ALTITUDE ATTACK. OCT 20 1942

"HE REMAINED CALM," SAID THE CITATION, "AIDED IN BEATING OFF REPEATED ATTACKS BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS A ND PERSONALLY SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY FIGHTER IN FLAMES."

"SMITH, A VETERAN OF FOURTEEN COMBAT MISSIONS, WAS CITED FOR CARRYING OUT A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON THE JAPANESE BASE AT GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN.

"WHEN SMITH'S PLANE BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE FORMATION BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER," THE CITATION SAID, "HE DECIDED TO GO ON ALONE AND MADE A SUCCESSFUL RAID ON GASMATA AIR BASE, DROPPING FOUR 500-POUND BOMBS ON INSTALLATIONS WHICH CAUSED SEVEN EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES."

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, OCT 20-(AP)-AFTER A WEEK OF HEAVY BLOWS AT JAPANESE BASES IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW BRITAIN, ALLIED BOMBERS UNDER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND CONFINED THEIR ACTIVITY YESTERDAY TO RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS NORTH OF AUSTRALIA, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. 20 1942

THIS LULL FOLLOWED SUNDAY NIGHT'S FOUR BIG ATTACKS ON A STRONG JAPANESE NAVAL FORMATION AT BUIN, ENEMY NAVAL AND AIR BASE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, IN WHICH THREE CRUISERS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER VESSELS WERE BELIEVED HIT.

THE COMMUNIQUE, ONE OF THE SHORTEST YET ISSUED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, SAID GROUND FIGHTING IN NEW GUINEA CONTINUED IN THE TEMPLETON'S CROSSING AREA WHERE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS REPULSED THREE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS. TEMPLETON'S CROSSING IS ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTH OF KOKODA, JAPANESE BASE ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS.

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FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS STRENGTHENED JAPANESE OPPOSITION HAS SLOWED DOWN THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN THAT AREA.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, OCT. 17)

IT'S THE WAITING

FLIERS TENSE AS THEY

LISTEN FOR "SCRAMBLE"

MISSIONS SECRET

UNTIL TAKEOFF (300)

BY WES GALLAGHER

(ADVANCE)-WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIRFORCE FIGHTER COMMAND SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, OCT. 16-(WIDE WORLD)-IT'S WAITING AROUND IN READINESS FOR THE "SCRAMBLE" THAT IS THE WORST PART OF A FIGHTER

SEATED IN THE SUN NEAR THEIR EVER READY SPITFIRES, SIX YOUNG "VETERAN" AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS AGREED ON THIS POINT AS THEY WAITED IN THEIR BULKY MAE WEST LIFEBELTS FOR THE "SCRAMBLE" ORDER WHICH WOULD SEND THEM ROARING ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

NONE OF THEM HAD BEEN IN ENGLAND, NO BUT THEY BECOME "VETERANS"

QUICK ON THE FIGHTER PILOT FRONT ALONG THE INVASION COAST.

APART FROM THE OPERATIONAL SWEEPS, EACH AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT WAITS ON READINESS PART OF EACH DAY FOR EMERGENCY MISSIONS. SOMETIMES TWO PLANES TAKE OFF TO INTERCEPT A LONE ENEMY RAIDER, SOMETIMES A WHOLE SQUADRON IS SENT INTO THE AIR TO FIGHT OFF A GERMAN CONVOY ATTACK.

THEY SELDOM KNOW UNTIL THEY ARE IN THE AIR WHAT THEIR MISSION WILL BE.

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"WE JUST SIT HERE AND TALK UNTIL WORD COMES TO GO," CAPTAIN LOUIS ZINLICH, 24, OAK PARK, ILL., SAID. "WE GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER PRETTY WELL AFTER A FEW OF THESE BULL SESSIONS."

WHAT DO THEY TALK ABOUT?

IT MIGHT BE OF THE BABY ZINLICH'S WIFE IS EXPECTING OR THE LUFTWAFFE'S FW190S OR BASEBALL--IN FACT ANYTHING.

SECOND LIEUTENANT VINCENT

IT MIGHT BE OF THE BABY ZINLICH'S WIFE IS EXPECTING OR THE LUFTWAFFE'S FW190S OR BASEBALL--IN FACT ANYTHING.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT VINCENT J. DUGAN, 25, UTICA, N.Y., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT VINCENT BAKER, 26, MEDIA, PA., ARE LOOKED UPON AS SOMETHING OF AUTHORITIES ON THE FRANCE THEY FLY OVER ALMOST EVERY DAY.

DUGAN VISITED FRANCE AS A RADIO OPERATOR WITH THE HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE WHILE BAKER PLAYED A GUITAR IN A TRAVELING ORCHESTRA WHICH STOPPED AT SEVERAL FRENCH CITIES.

THE TALK GOES STEADILY ON BUT UNDERNEATH THERE IS A CURRENT OF NERVOUSNESS AND EACH OF THE SIX KEEPS ONE EAR TURNED TOWARD THE HEADQUARTERS LOUDSPEAKER.

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"THIS WAITING AROUND IS WHAT KNOCKS YOU OUT," OPINED SECOND LIEUTENANT BERYL HAWKINS, 25, APPALACHI, VA., WHO WORKED ON A RAILROAD BEFORE JOINING THE AIRFORCE.

"THAT'S RIGHT," PIPED UP FIRST LIEUT. MERLIN MITCHELL 23, ORLANDO, FLA., FORMER COLLEGE STUDENT. "ONCE YOU'RE IN THE AIR THERE'S NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT."

MITCHELL SHOULD KNOW. HE CAME BACK FROM DIEPPE WITH TWO CANNON HOLES IN THE WINGS OF HIS SPITFIRE.

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JUST THEN THE LOUDSPEAKER BARKED "SCRAMBLE."

THE SIX MEN LEAPED FROM THEIR CHAIRS AND DASHED TO THE PLANES WHICH THE MECHANICS WERE ALREADY WARMING UP. WITH A MINUTE AND A HALF, THE TRIM SPITFIRES BUMPED ALONG THE SUNLIT FIELD FOR THE TAKEOFFS.

THEY DIDN'T CIRCLE THE FIELD BUT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE CHANNEL, DISAPPEARING FROM SIGHT IN A MATTER OF SECONDS.

OVER THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM HEADQUARTERS COULD BE HEARD INSTRUCTING THE FLIERS:

"YOUR CODE NAME IS WHISKEY. HEAD FOR DUNGENESS. PATROL. KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!"

PLANES ASSAULT SUPPLY DEPOTS, TROOP POSITIONS

Great Japanese Thrust, Expected for Days, Not Yet Underway.

FLEET LURKERS NEARBY

Enemy Warships, Auxiliaries Watched Closely, No New Landings Reported..

ISLAND BASES BLASTED

Flying Fortresses Set Fires at Rekata Bay—Kiska Pounded Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—(AP) In a strenuous effort to disorganize Japan's big Solomons island offensive before it can get really started, American fliers are showering enemy troops and supply dumps with bombs in a non-stop series of raids, it was revealed tonight.

Throughout Oct. 18 and 19, a Navy communique said, Army, Navy and Marine corps aircraft hammered at the enemy on Guadalcanal, and the great Japanese thrust which has been expected for days has yet to get started.

However, there was no means of telling on the basis of the communique whether the air raids had altered Japanese plans, or whether the enemy was following a pre-arranged schedule of getting set and fully prepared before launching a land offensive designed to wrest the vita lGuadalcanal airfield from the American Marines and Army men.

Enemy Fleet Nearby

Hovering in nearby waters was a large enemy fleet of warships and auxiliaries, although the Navy communique said there had been no further landings on Guadalcanal.

Besides the raids on the Japanese on Guadalcanal, Army Flying Fortresses returned to the attack on Oct. 19 on Rekata bay, Santa Isabel island, 75 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Fires were started by bombs from the big planes.

(Far to the north, in the Aleutians, the communique added, Army Liberator bombers struck again at shore installations and a beached ship in the harbor at Kiska, starting fires in the Japanese camp area.)

Japs Hold Back

Concerning the struggle in the Solomons, Secretary of the Navy Knox told reporters that "in my judgment, the Japanese have by no means as yet exercised their main force."

Knox did not elaborate, but he said "it is still a good stiff fight" and news from the battle area is being made public as quickly as received in Washington.

All branches of American armed forces now have joined in the struggle for control of the archipelago which can command shipping lanes to Australia. Warships of the United States fleet were the latest to move into the fight. They have hurled heavy shells on to Japanese shore installations and munition dumps in a thundering sea bombardment.

Airplanes from the start have played a major part in the engagement. They fought with the Marines who swept Japanese from the big Guadalcanal island and its airport. They battled Japanese fleet units surging back in an attempt to recapture the islands. Now the planes are strafing and bombing the enemy ashore.

Land-Based Planes Used

An indication that land based planes which have participated so frequently in many engagements may see even more action came from Secretary Knox. H said he was unable to disclose the number of such planes now operated by the Navy, but that the figure was "steadily increasing."

The text of today's communique (number 162) follows:

"South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude)

"1. Large numbers of enemy warships and auxiliaries are still reported in the Solomons area, but there have been no further enemy landings on Guadalcanal island.

"2. Army, Navy, and Marine corps aircraft bombed enemy troop and supply concentrations on Guadalcanal throughout October 18th and 19th. No report has been received of any offensive thrust against our positions by these enemy troops since their landing on October 15.

"3. On October 19th, Army Flying Fortresses bombed Rekata bay and fires were started.

"North Pacific:

"4. On October 18th (Washington date), Army Liberator bombers dropped 12 tons of bombs on enemy shore installations at Kiska and on a beached ship in the harbor. Fires were observed in the camp area."

U. S. Bombers Slow Jap Offensive With Heavy Guadalcanal Raids; 2 Attacks on Stalingrad Repulsed

KNOX DECLARES FIGHT HAS YET TO REACH PEAK

Enemy's Airplane Losses to Date Are Placed at Total of 340.

NO NEW LANDINGS ARE NOTED

American Fleet Blows Up Foe's Ammunition Stores in Guadalcanal Shelling.

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox declared today that he believed that the Japanese have not yet made use of their maximum force in the battle of the Solomons.

"It is still a good stiff, hard fight," he told a press conference when asked about the Solomons campaign. He added, however: "In my judgment, the Japanese have by no means as yet exercised their maximum force.

He had no information to add to the most recent Navy communique, which last night told of American warships suddenly reappearing in the Solomons.

News Published When Received.

Mr. Knox said that the communiques were being issued as rapidly as information was received by the Navy Department.

An indication that land-based airplanes may begin to play a much greater part in naval actvity was also given by the Secretary. Asked whether he would comment upon the number of such planes, he said that information could not be disclosed but that "the number of land-based planes of the Navy is steadily increasing."

He described an Office of War Information report upon the effectiveness and efficiency of American warplanes as "extremely well done."

The first evidence that the American soldiers, sailors and marines awaiting a full scale assault on their embattled island air base were supported by heavy naval units came in last night's announcement of an effective sea bombardment of enemy positions and the blowing up of ammunition dumps on northwestern Guadalcanal. Throughout the same day, October 17, American planes blasted at the enemy's island foothold, and for three days, beginning on October 16, Allied bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command repeatedly pounded the strong Japanese force of warships, transports and cargo vessels in the Shortland Island area.

Foe's Losses Soar.

In two days of aerial combat the total Japanese losses in the Solomons were raised to 340 destroyed planes. Eight enemy bombers and eleven Zero fighters of a forty-plane force were shot down in an attempt to bomb the American-held airfield on Guadalcanal.

In a raid on the enemy base at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, 115 miles north of Guadalcanal, Army Flying Fortress bombers and Navy-Marine Grumman Wildcat fighters strafed and burned twelve Japanese seaplanes caught on the water and shot down a large Japanese flying boat and a twin-engined enemy bomber.

Retaliating for the American warship bombardment which started fires on the enemy's Guadalcanal positions and set off ammunition stores, Japanese ships shelled American installations on the northern coast of the island.

Meanwhile, the Navy added, no recent Japanese attempt to reinforce their troops had been observed since October 15.

Jap Batteries Bombed.

The Allied aerial offensive from the Australian base experienced a comparative lull yesterday after three cruisers and a number of other vessels were believed hit in a Sunday night attack on the Japanese naval formation at Buin on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons. The Allied bombers, the Southwest Pacific Command announced last night, engaged in reconnaissance flights north of Australia and attacked at least one Japanese concentration in an undisclosed area.

The Rekata Bay raid by American planes included the bombing of several Japanese anti-aircraft batteries. Fuel storages were set ablaze. Two of three enemy transports previously damaged and beached on northwest Guadalcanal were completely destroyed, the Navy said, by four direct bomb hits.

At the northern end of the Pacific war front, the sole Japanese foothold of Kiska in the Aleutians was rocked again with fifteen tons of bombs, dropped by American flyers. Army Liberator bombers smashed at beached ships in Kiska harbor on October 17, but the results were in doubt because of an overcast sky. If any enemy aircraft were on the island, they remained on the ground and the anti-aircraft opposition was light, the Navy said.

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Tokyo Reports Landings on Island

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Wednesday, Oct. 21.—(AP) A Tokyo dispatch claimed today that the Japanese had recaptured three important landing places on Guadalcanal island in the Solomons.

(The Berlin dispatch did not say when the action took place, but stated it was announced in Tokyo Wednesday mornnig. The claim may refer to landings previously announced by the U. S. Navy.)

The action was carried out by dive bombers and tanks, the dispatch said, and the positions were being held despite furious American counterattacks.

The dispatch also said eight U. S. bombers, including three Flying Fortresses, had been shot down over Guadalcanal and neighboring waters.

(There is no confirmation of this claim from any source.)

U. S. Bombers Pound Japs, Use South Pacific Bases

Fliers Course Over Area as Large as Europe in Bloody All-Out War

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By OLEN CLEMENTS

AN ADVANCED U. S. ARMY BOMBER BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 3—(Delayed)—(AP) From muddy, tangled jungles big Army bombers roared out to strike at the Japs wherever they found them, and that was about everywhere in the exotic Melanesian islands of the south Pacific.

For two months the bombers have been hammering the enemy night and day.

Col. L. G. Saunders, commanding officer of this base, summed up the bombers' accomplishments in these words:

Have Killed Many Japs

"We have killed a hell of a lot of Japs."

The colonel, whose nickname "Blondy" belies his thining black hair was all-inclusive with that "we," taking in all the American forces—Army, Navy, and Marines—operating in the south Pacific.

His men, just out of boyhood a short time ago but aged and sobered by the bomber work of war, are putting muscle into the American attack. Their theater of war is almost as large as that of Europe and over it they fly, blasting ships and men and towns with bombs and strafing with machinegun fire when their bomb load has been dropped. It is bloody, all-out war with no quarter asked or given.

These lads came into this war months ago filled with high hopes and the glamour that surrounds the World war careers of such aces as the German Baron Richthofen and the American Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and others. They know now that glory is an elusive thing—that this war is a dirty, foul job requiring precision and not reckless daring. They know, too, that Uncle Sam has given them the biggest and best long range bomber in the world—a ship that can take them there and get them back if the navigator sets the true course.

Navigators Important

Navigators over this interminable ocean are important. The distance from the base to the target and back takes about all the gas the ships hold. If the navigator is wrong it usually means death for the whole bomber crew. These tiny pin-point islands are almost impossible to find in a haze or in darkness. And any bomber man will tell you that the most time you can expect when a plane settles out of gas on the water is about 20 seconds before she sinks.

This specter is ever present in the minds of the men, as indicated by Capt. Larry Sheehan, St. Louis, who climbed out of his ship on returning from his mission and exclaimed:

"Boy! Coming in and hunting for this island I saw old Father Neptune rise up from the Pacific and beckon to me and heard him whisper, 'Sheehan, how much gas you got?' "

Major Philo Rasmusen, Salt Lake City, and his crew hit the sea in the darkness before dawn Sept. 13 when they overshot the base. The bomber ran out of gas and the major was knocked out and radio operator Nicholas Kahlefent, Irvington, N. J., was shaken up and rendered helpless. Co-pilot Clyde Shields, Aberdeen, S. D., risked his life to save the major and navigator Stanford Otto, New Orleans, pulled the radioman to safety. Also in the crew was Sgt. Joseph Angelini, Philadelphia.

Launch Life Raft

The crew launched the life raft. The major was revived and steered the raft to the shore. The officers and men were hospitalized, but all now are back on the job.

In addition to carrying out bomber missions, this crew has left its mark on the Jap Air Force. Five neatly painted Jap flags adorn the ship's nose, one flag for each Jap plane shot down by the bomber crew.

Colonel Saunders' bomber command has shot down 60 Jap planes, sunk one Jap warship, damaged 12 more and probably scored hits on four others.

Japs Respect U. S. Bombers

Japanese fliers have learned to have a healthy respect for the U. S. Army bombers. The Nipponese Zeros hang back out of range most of the time and seldom attack a bomber except in force. The bomber gunners give better than they take, ten-fold. So far only four American heavy bombers have been lost in combat in the south Pacific area.

Storms and cumulus clouds make this front one of the world's worst so far as weather is concerned.

When one of these young pilots fails to come back the boys are down at the mouth for awhile, but older heads steer them through the depressive hours. There is no gloom like that of the youngsters brooding over a pal who ran out of gas or was shot down over the biggest ocean on earth.

This command is just getting over one of these morose spells. One pilot and his crew was shot down off Shortland island Sept. 29 Anti-aircraft fire from a Jap cruiser that the boys failed to sink got them. The pilot was a pal of most of the other pilots. They miss him and the others.

Island Life Not Easy

Life of the fliers is not as rosy as the picture movies painted in the south sea islands. They live in jungles infested with bugs and big snakes, drenched by rain frequently, and dusty and hot at other times. Their homes are Army tents, Niesen huts and cleared spaces under trees. Life for them is pretty routine—flying on bombing, strafing and search missions most of the time. They have wives, girls and families back home. They miss them and long for letters. At night they play poker, take a few nips if available, and "beat their gums" in bull sessions about flying and fighting.

Their particular hate of the moment is a Japanese character known to them as "Louie the Louse." Louie flies over bloody Guadalcanal as a nuisance nightly. All at some time or other have to spend the night on Guadalcanal.

In this rough, rugged life some crack fliers are emerging. Among them are Major Rasmusen; Capt. Walter Chambers, Birmingham, Ala., who attacked a Jap cruiser the third day he was here; Captain Lucas of Starkesville, Miss.; Major James Edmundsen, Santa Monica, Calif., who probably sank a Jap submarine and cruiser; anl Major Ernest Manierre, Hartford, Conn.

MacArthur Flyers Blast Foe in North Solomons

Pound Buin Base; Japanese Fall Back in New Guinea

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 21 (Wednesday) (AP).—Allied bombers were believed to have inflicted extensive damage in another blow at the Japanese base of Buin, in the northern Solomons, it was announced today, while Australian troops forced the Japanese back three miles in the New Guinea land fight between Templeton's Crossing and Kokoda.

"Continuing to support operations in the Solomons," the communique said of the Buin raid, "Allied medium units made another night attack on the airdrome and enemy shipping at this base. Extensive damage is believed to have been inflicted. There was no attempt at interception. All our planes returned safely."

Buin is at the southern tip of Bougainville Island, 315 miles northwest of the American base at Guadalcanal.

In New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains, the communique said, Allied flanking and encircling attacks forced the enemy to retire to new positions three miles north of Templeton's Crossing. "Our troops are encountering fire from light artillery and mortars," it said.

This meant the Japanese now are entrenched only nine miles south of Kokoda, the midway point between Buna, the Japanese coastal base, and Port Moresby.

Japs Attack 3 Times in New Guinea

By The Associated Press

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTRS, AUSTRALIA. — Japanese forces, driven back through the gap in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, counter-attacked three times yesterday near Templeton's Crossing, an Allied communique reported today, indicating they had reached a point where they hoped to make a determined stand against the Allies.

All three of the Japanese counter blows were unsuccessful, the communique said. For several days the Allied forces have encountered increased resistance in the Templeton crossing area. Although details of the fighting were not disclosed, there were indications that Japanese casualties had been relatively large.

It was believed a bombing mission against Japanese concentrations in this area was carried out last night, but no reports on the action have been received.

WRITER KILLED IN NEW GUINEA

OCT 21 1942

Byron Darnton, New York Times Correspondent, Loses Life In Accident

'Barney,' Veteran Of Last War, Once Worked Here On The Evening Sun

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Oct. 21—Byron Darnton, New York *Times* correspondent, was killed accidentally October 18 in New Guinea, it was announced today.

Darnton, 44, was born in Adrian, Mich., and lived in Westport, Conn., before his assignment to the southwest Pacific.

He was a former cable editor for the Associated Press.

"Barney," as he was known to all his friends, joined the New York *Times* in 1934 after serving as day cable editor and city editor of the New York bureau of the Associated Press.

Darnton also had worked on the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* and the New York *Evening Post* after serving in France in the World War.

Entered U. S. Army

30.24 — 19415

30.24-19415

Born November 8, 1897, the son of Robert Darnton and Lucy Creighton Darnton, he had just finished high school when the United States entered the World War. Enlisting in the Thirty-third Infantry, Michigan National Guard, he went to France in January, 1918, as a member of the Red Arrow Division.

His division was the first American outfit to set foot on German territory, in Alsace. He participated in the battles of the Oise, the Aisne, the Meuse-Argonne, and in the attack on the Kriemhilde-Stellung line.

Attended U. Of Michigan

After the armistice he attended the University of Michigan and then got his first newspaper job as a reporter for the Sandusky (Ohio) *Herald*.

While working on *The Evening Sun* he contributed several stories to the old *Smart Set* magazine, of which H. L. Mencken was an editor. Mencken sought to persuade him to take up fiction as a career, but Darnton preferred to remain a reporter.

Ran "Review Of The Week"

Because of this familiarity with foreign news, Darnton was selected after his transfer to the New York *Times* to inaugurate that newspaper's "review of the week" section in the Sunday edition.

Later he served as an assistant Sunday editor for several years, but, because of his desire for first-hand reporting, he returned to the local news staff in November, 1939.

He was assigned to Australia last February.

GUNNERS GET SILVER STARS

Shot Down Seven Jap Zeros in Rabaul Raid

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Gunners on United States Flying Fortresses who shot down seven of twenty Zeros in air battles over New Britain on August 7 in support of the American attack on the Solomons were awarded Silver Stars today by Major-Gen. George C. Kenney.

They included Sergts. Eugene F. Beistel, West Newton, Pa.; Dale E. Crabtree, Arcadia, Kan.; William I. Hamilton, Mercer, Pa.; Donald L. Kerns, Bethany, Md.; Leonard G. Brazelton, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Virgil E. De Voss, Danville, Ill.; Henry A. Buller, Billings, Mont.; Glenn D. Norton, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edward B. Malinay, Chestnut Ridge, Pa.; Regis D. Weinfurther, Etna, Pa.; Kirk K. Wyatt, Los Angeles; Corporal Harold E. Gus, Dayton, Ohio, and Private George Forasci, King City, Cal.

Other officers and men of the Army Air Forces awarded Silver Stars today for gallantry in action over various battle fronts included:

Second Lieut. Paul R. Tarbutton, Laurel, Miss.; Technical Sergt. P. M. Vasalie, St. Paul, Minn.; Staff Sergt. Leroy H. Penworden, New Haven, Conn.; Staff Sergt. Lorenzo H. Snow, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sergt. Edward K. Bentz, Schnecksville, Pa.; Capt. John Brownewell, Columbus, Ohio; Second Lieut. Edward J. Cignac, North Vassalboro, Me.; First Lieut. Robert M. Debord, El Paso, Tex., and Sergt. Richard H. Olson, North Minneapolis, Minn.

Routed 25 Jap Zeros.

The gunners were all cited for gallantry in action during Flying Fortress action against the Japanese-held airdrome of Vunakanau at Rabaul, New Britain. The base is important in Japanese operations against the Allies in the chain of islands north and northeast of Australia.

They destroyed seven Zeros which sought to block their attack at Rabaul, and the rest of the Japanese fighters were scattered in a twenty-five-minute battle. The Fortresses then went ahead to drop their bombs with such devastating effect that the airfield was put out of commission temporarily as a base.

The citation of each gunner said that he "exhibited cool determination and courage in the face of heavy enemy cannon and machine-gun fire."

The raid against Rabaul came on the same day the Marines landed in the Solomon Islands and the blow pinned to the ground some of the Japanese planes which otherwise would have been used against the Marines.

Sergt. Malinay also has been awarded the Purple Heart for "a singularly meritorious act of essential service" over Rabaul on April 22. While on a high altitude bombing mission he observed a crew member slumped over his guns because of insufficient oxygen. He carried the unconscious man to the radio compartment where oxygen was administered and rendered artificial respiration until he revived him.

Some of the others honored today also received their decorations for participation in the Rabaul action.

Pacific Fight Assuming Phase Of Long-Term War, Jap Says

Hori, Former Consul, Warns of General U. S. Counterattack

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), Oct. 20.—Tomokazu Hori, Foreign Office spokesman, said in a nation-wide radio address last night that the Pacific conflict was gradually assuming the phase of a long-term war which would require all the strength of the Japanese people. He warned of the possibility of a general counterattack by the United States against Japan.

(Hori was Japanese consul general at Los Angeles from 1934 to 1937.)

Both the Pacific area and Africa as well as Europe are under consideration of United Nations' strategists for the formation of a second front, Hori declared.

Domei's version of the address contained the statements:

"Hori warned the nation the United States authorities have come to recognize the real power of Japan and are exerting every effort in turning out an ever increasing amount of arms and ammunition in preparation for protracted warfare. The spokesman further declared the war had now entered a new stage, gradually assuming the phase of a long-term war.

"The first 10-month period of the war of Greater East Asia is just the beginning of what is to come, Hori stated emphatically."

Australians Revealed As Fighting in China

By the Associated Press.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 20.—Australian soldiers are fighting the Japanese in China, it was disclosed today by H. V. Evatt, minister of external affairs.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Country Press Association, he said: "We even have diggers fighting in China, although this is not generally known."

Airplane Hospital: Ancient Monuments, Mud Huts Used For Base; Depot Can Handle 'Big Time Show'

By PRESTON GROVER

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL INDIA (Wide World)—Three months ago this was just another piece of India sleeping in the Sun, complete with cobras, big pythons and ancient ruins.

Now it's a base hospital for wounded airplanes.

Here on a flat plain screened by rows of trees on all sides, a band of American army engineers and technicians of the Air Service Command have laid out a repair and supply depot that is putting new life into bombers and fighters, as well as the equally vital ferry planes taking munitions to China.

This is an example of how 1,500 khaki-clad Americans made a combination airfield and supply depot out of 13 native mud villages, rock from centuries-old wall and little else:

On June 30, the British evacuated a barracks building to give American mechanics a temporary workshop.

On July 1—while beds still stood in rows in one end of the building—a big Wright Whirlwind motor was being torn down in the other end for basic overhauling.

The American mechanics didn't await the installation of fancy machinery which still was in packing cases. Overhauling and setting up machinery went along together.

The airfield and depot is the size of a small city—two and a half miles long, a mile and a half wide.

Diagonally across a section of it a stone-based runway is being built—capable of handling the biggest planes with the fullest loads.

The total ultimate capacity of the depot in terms of planes rebuilt and air forces supplied cannot be disclosed—but it will be adequate, with its subordinate fields, to sustain a "big time show."

It isn't exclusively for Americans. It will service all types of American planes brought in either by Americans or British.

The only condition is that planes must be badly damaged or otherwise down at the heel. Only the worst cases will be handled here. Minor damages and secondary overhauls will be handled at more advanced bases.

Lived In Many Places

"We'll take them only when they come in with their wings flapping," says the depot commander, Lieut.-Col. John L. M. Des Islets.

The colonel hails from Quebec, but he has lived in so many places in the United States it is hard to say which is his home. His wife and four children are at Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio, but he has lived at Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Berkeley, Calif.

A graduate of West Point in 1924, he has trained cadets at Valley Forge Military Academy in Pennsylvania and helped to build the Bonneville Dam in Oregon.

Unlike the colonel, however, most of the air service command here comes from Texas. The place smacks of San Antonio and Dallas. Take Captain Howard H. Lock, depot supply officer, he's from Lockhart, Texas, and his assistants, Lieutenants Norman W. Craig and James L. Kerr, are from San Antonio.

Their job is to feed supplies to repair departments in the local depot as well as to advance depots as far away as China.

They supply anything from a briefcase to a bomb-door for a flying fortress, and requests come in on every sort of paper from scraps to regular forms.

In the United States in peacetime such irregularity wouldn't go, but over here, the aim is to keep supplies moving, and formality is secondary.

But they haven't yet found out what an airline-trained mechanic wanted when he requested "Mickey Mouse with floating tube." The mechanic is in China, so they can't telephone him for details, meantime they are asking every former airline employe coming through.

Use Different Lingo

The point is that the civil airline men use a completely different lingo from the army-trained mechanics to designate various parts of engines and planes. Actually an interpreter is needed to help them understand each other.

So the supply depot is compiling a dictionary with cross references.

It hasn't been all beer and skittles—this shaping of the airfield and depot. It was necessary, for instance, to move the mud villages. One village mound accumulated through scooped out mud a basketful at a time to build huts.

The same stone that builders of India's major masterpieces used for 20 centuries is being used for the runway foundation. Rock from ancient walls no longer being preserved as museum pieces is being laid down in the runway. Masons who hacked them out from quarries to build Moghul forts never dreamed they would become a pathway for flying birds of battle bigger than the biggest elephant.

Some prefabricated hangars from America are now erected, but the engineers have improvised plenty.

Officers' mess is in an old cowshed. It's whitewashed, but its roof of canestocks is unchanged. The officers insist it's the "best mess in India"—meaning the food, not the building.

I didn't argue. At lunch I had a piece of American-style apple pie—the first since I left New York in March, 1940.

It sure tasted good.

Next Step Put Up to India

Duke of Devonshire, in Lords, Offers No Move in Deadlock

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Duke of Devonshire, Under Secretary for India, told the House of Lords today that "the next move must come from India" if the deadlock over Indian independence is to be broken.

Lord Addison, Laborite, expressed agreement that the all-India Congress party attitude had been "impossible," but criticized the Duke's "aggressive tone" and urged the government to "develop to the utmost possible degree every avenue of friendly approach" toward the problem.

Prisoners Say 70 Per Cent of Their Divisions Killed in Few Days.

TANK DRIVES SMASHED

Two Assaults by Groups of Panzers Thrown Back by Reds.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—(AP) The Russians announced today that their Stalingrad garrison had repulsed two furious German attacks supported by 70 tanks inside the city yesterday, and quoted Nazi captives as saying their divisions had lost 70 per cent of their effectives in the last few days.

A midnight communique told of the continuing successful Russian defense, now in its ninth week, after front dispatches disclosed that the Red army was strengthened by reinforcements ferried across the Volga river and intermittently relieved by cold autumnal storms sweeping the area.

40 Tanks Hurled Back

The Germans first hurled a regiment of motorized troops supported by 40 tanks against Russian lines in the workers' settlement, the communique said, but "the enemy was flung back to its initial position."

"Later in the day the Germans sent 30 more tanks into the attack," the bulletin continued. "This attack also was repelled with heavy losses to the enemy in men and tanks. At the end of the day our troops firmly held their positions.

"Our troops likewise repulsed all enemy attacks in the area of one of the factories. German war prisoners stated the German divisions which participated in the attack during the past days have lost 70 per cent of their effectives."

[The German high command reported that an additional block of houses was occupied in the northern suburbs of Stalingrad and added: "Mopping-up activities on the grounds of the gun factory, Red Barricade, continue." Trans-Ocean, German news agency, quoted mili-

CAPTURED NAZIS BARE BIG LOSSES IN GERMAN RANKS

tary quarters as saying the Russians now hold "only a few square kilometers" of Stalingrad, including three key centers of resistance. The agency added: "The tenacity of Soviet resistance is evidenced rather by the number of barricade and other positions obstinately defended by the enemy than by the area of the city not yet in the hands of the Germans."]

Nazi Caucasus Attacks Fail

In the Caucasus the Russians said their counter-attacking troops had captured a populated place and "continued to press back the Hitlerites" in the Mozdok area, which bars the Nazis from the Grozny oil fields, some fifty miles to the east.

"As a result of the fighting this sector about 900 German ficers and men were killed," communique said. "We captured enemy store of food and unifor as well as various arms."

Like the midnight communique, yesterday's noon communique also indicated the Germans had been unable to extend their salient in the ruined factory sections of the city.

Germans Unable to Gain

The noon communique indicated the end of a 24-hour period in which the Germans had been unable to extend their salient in the ruined factory sections.

This communique related the repulse of tank and infantry attacks near a fortified factory, with destruction of seven enemy tanks and the killing of 400 Germans. It told also of a night engagement in which thirteen enemy pillboxes were smashed, ten planes destroyed and more than a company of enemy infantry wiped out.

The tremendous dive bombing of the last few days, at one time involving 1,500 aircraft in one day over a single narrow sector, died down for a time in the face of blustery winds and cold rains, but it was resumed in full-scale with improvement in the weather.

However, the number of tanks and men which the enemy was throwing into the fighting again was lessening, after a week of the newest assault. Previously, the Germans were capable of sustaining a major push for two to three weeks.

The Red army's position admittedly remained serious. The Russian troops cramped on the west bank of the Volga within Stalingrad were counting on river communications, now under shellfire and Stuka attack, as their principal if not their only source of supplies.

Dispatches, however, indicated some improvement in the situation since the Germans took a northern workers' settlement early in this last offensive.

Supplies Brought In

Supplies and reinforcements got through, a front line report said, although the Germans were constantly shelling the river with heavy guns and sowing mines in the channel in an effort to interrupt the crossings.

Among the fresh elements were sailors to reinforce the Volga river fleet and to bolster the Red army in the streets.

Stripped for a time of their aerial support, the German ground troops found it harder going in the city.

On Monday they preceded their assaults near one factory with a three-hour bombardment by artillery and mortar batteries, presumably counting on this long period of fire to make up for the customary dive-bombing preparation.

The enemy then threw considerable forces of troops and tanks into the assault but, dispatches said, the Russians met them with fierce fire and flung them back to their original positions with great losses.

When the Luftwaffe did venture back into the cold sky it was engaged by Red air force fighters.

Southeast of Novorossisk, along the Black Sea coast, the war bulletin said Soviet marines had repulsed enemy attacks, killing 100 Axis troops in one sector and dispersing a Rumanian infantry company in another.

Like the midnight communique, yesterday's noon communique also indicated the Germans had been unable to extend their salient in the ruined factory sections of Stalingrad.

Aerial activity was great on the Baltic front, and "Pravda," Communist party newspaper, said: "We are on the eve of serious new battles—the enemy has not renounced the idea of occupying Leningrad."

When the Germans shifted the bulk of their aircraft south for the battles of Stalingrad and the Caucasus, flyers of the Red Baltic Fleet opened an aerial offensive. The Germans are reported to have concentrated a large fighter-plane force in the northern region in an effort to tie up Russian operations and regain the initiative.

REDS HOLD LINE AT STALINGRAD IN DUEL OF BIG GUNS

Germans Resort to World War Barrage Tactics When Storm Grounds Luftwaffe; City Supply Lines Kept Open

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP).—Autumnal storms which howled down the bare steppes between the Don and Volga forced the great battle of Stalingrad back to the World War tactics of artillery barrage and infantry assault temporarily, and when the cold wind and rain died down today the Russians still were holding firm along their battered lines.

Battlefront dispatches said the air war of dive bombers and swarms of fighters was resumed full scale after the short foretaste of winter which forced the planes of both sides from the air and gave the defenders a respite from at least one phase of the Nazi onslaught.

The Germans turned to ground war tactics of a generation ago, pouring down a three-hour artillery barrage and following it up with slashing infantry attacks in an effort to keep their offensive rolling.

Met With Point-Blank Fire.

The defenders met them with point-blank gunfire and held firm in positions which the Nazis have failed to dent since Sunday night. The fiercest fighting centered in a northern factory district of the city.

Izvestia reported in a dispatch from the front lines that supplies and reinforcements continued to reach the defenders of Stalingrad.

The Government newspaper said German long-range guns were shelling the Volga in an effort to interrupt these crossings.

German planes also were said to have dropped mines into the river in an effort to prevent the defenders from using the 2-mile-wide stream.

Sailors Reinforce Flotilla.

Sailors of the Red Fleet have arrived to reinforce the Volga flotilla, Izvestia reported. It said they were in action on the river and ashore, firing from ships and gunboats and even taking a part in the fighting in the streets.

"The Germans were repulsed, seven tanks were destroyed and 400 of the enemy were killed," the noon communique said.

Patrols cut into German strength by night.

"A part of 'X' unit in a night engagement destroyed 10 German planes and 4 mortars, smashed 13 pillboxes and dugouts and wiped out more than a company of German infantry," it was announced.

Enemy Outpost Raided.

"Northwest of Stalingrad our scouts raided an advanced enemy outpost, killing 40 Germans and capturing two machine guns. Our artillery smashed four enemy guns and a mortar battery and killed a large part of two German companies."

(The German high command announced the occupation of an aditional block of houses in the northern suburbs of Stalingrad. In the northwestern section of the city the Germans said "mopping up activities in the grounds of the gun factory 'Red Barricade' continue."

(Transocean News Agency quoted military circles as saying that only "a few square kilometers" of Stalingrad remained in Russian hands.

(The defenders are making their stand around three key centers of resistance, Transocean reported. These, it said, were the Red October metallurgical factory, a strongly held rail line loop south of the factory and a large artillery concentration on the east bank of the Volga.)

Flyers Hampered by Weather.

A cold rain, driven by a high wind, swept down from the north across the steppes of the Don-Volga corridor and the ruins of Stalingrad, a foretaste of approaching winter.

The army newspaper Red Star said the adverse weather compelled flyers of both sides to restrict operations, the outnumbered Russian pilots as well as the invaders.

Previously the German flyers had made as many as 1,500 flights in a day over a single Russian sector. Stripped of aerial support, the Nazi ground troops found harder going.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

The midnight communique said the fighting was particularly heavy in the area of a factory. This presumably was the Red Barricade gun works or the converted industrial plant, Red October, in the northern suburbs. The communique did not specify.

"Our troops in the course of the day beat off all enemy attacks here, destroyed eight tanks and wiped out two battalions of enemy infantry," it was announced.

Eighteen Nazi tanks were declared destroyed and 400 men killed elsewhere in defense of the explosive-scarred city. Local fighting persisted to the northwest.

While losses in men and machines told on assault divisions in the renewed drive on Stalingrad, a see-saw shifting of the fortunes of war was reported from the Western Caucasus.

Red Army detachments were forced from two villages southeast of Novorossisk, the communique said, while "on another sector our troops repelled enemy attacks and accounted for about 1,200 enemy officers and men."

Height Recaptured.

Russian marines, supported by warships and planes of the Black Sea fleet, were reported by the Soviet radio to have recaptured a height in the same area and wiped out about a battalion of German troops.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's relief army northwest of Stalingrad consolidated positions and repelled Axis thrusts, the midnight communique said.

"In the district of a height Rumanians launched an attack against a soviet unit," the communique related. "The enemy was thrown back. A total of 150 men were killed. On other sectors of the front the enemy lost one company."

German tanks and infantry wedged into Soviet positions in one sector of the Mozdok area, in the Central Caucasus, but counterattacks were declared to have driven them back to their original lines.

19 Tanks Wrecked.

The noon war bulletin said the Russians had wiped out more than a battalion of Nazi infantry and wrecked 19 tanks during the last three days in the Mozdok area, hard-held gateway to oil and communication lines of the Caucasus.

"In another sector," it said, "one populated place changed hands twice. The Germans finally were dislodged with heavy losses."

Sporadic engagements continued on the Leningrad front. Red Army artillerymen, scouts and snipers were credited with slaying more than 200 Germans and destroying eight dugouts and nine supply trucks.

Nazis Claim Another Block.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today the occupation of an additional block of houses in the northern suburbs of Stalingrad. The Nazi communique reported mopping up activities in the grounds of the gun factory "Red barricade" continued in the northwest section of the city.

The Nazi air force, it said, delivered new blows to Soviet points of resistance in the Red October factory and smashed several Russian transport trains on the lower Volga.

In the Caucasus, the High Command reported: "Despite unfavorable weather conditions and stiff enemy resistance, our troops operating in dense woods of the west Caucasus range of mountains pierced strongly fortified enemy positions."

Two Forces Joined.

Two forces advancing north and south of a pass road leading to the Black Sea port of Tuapse were said now to have joined.

Several Russian counter-attacks on the Terek River sect... central Caucasus were ... repulsed. Other Russian ... saults on the Don front likewise were halted by Rumanian troops, the communique asserted.

Transocean quoted military circles as saying that only "a few square kilometers" of Stalingrad remained in Russian hands.

Guderian Believed Killed On Russian Front

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).— Reuters reported today that Tass dispatch from Istanbul to Moscow said Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, Nazi tank warfare expert, was believed to have been killed in the fighting in Russia. The Tass dispatch said his name and picture had not appeared in German publications for the past four months.

HITLER HAS PLACED HIS EASTERN ARMIES UNDER 4 LEADERS

New Shakeup of Commanders in Russia Makes Them Responsible to Him

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Germany now has four army groups operating in Russia, each commanded by a general who is directly responsible to Adolf Hitler, as a result of his military reorganization, a British source said today.

The four army groups and their commanders were listed as:

North (Leningrad)—Field Marshal Georg von Kuechler.

Center (Moscow)—Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge.

South (Stalingrad)—Col. Gen. Hermann von Hoth.

Caucasus—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm von List.

These commanders have emerged from the various changes made by Hitler since he took over the supreme command from Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch nearly a year ago.

Last Winter Field Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb was removed from the north command and from the center Field Marshal Fedor von Bock was moved to the south where he replaced Field Marshal Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt.

This Summer von Bock was replaced by von Hoth in the south and the command was split, with the Caucasus section going to von List, a specialist in mountain warfare.

Laval to Levy On Factories For Nazi Labor

By Mel Most
Associated Press Staff Writer

Vichy, Oct. 20.—Pierre Laval renewed his appeal for Frenchmen to go to work for Hitler in a radio speech tonight in which he announced an agreement for a levy upon each factory "which will be obliged to furnish a certain number of workmen."

The chief of government said this new levy was agreed upon by his government "out of apprehension lest measures of constraint be applied to France."

(An hour after Laval completed his speech, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, told the French people in a London broadcast they were proving by their resistance that they were "engaged in a revolt against the treasonable leaders in Vichy." De Gaulle urged still greater resistance to Laval and his collaboration clique.

Labor Draft Foreseen

(Although Laval left open the technical question of whether he would order forced labor conscription, seasoned French observers in Bern, Switzerland, considered his speech as preparation for conscription since his appeal was not expected to yield the 150,000 volunteer workers demanded by Hitler.)

(Private advices reaching Bern said Laval had until November 1 to furnish the full 150,000 in order to avoid the "measures of constraint" to which he referred.)

Laval told his listeners that his government was "resolved not to tolerate resistance" to his appeal that workers go to Germany despite their "love of liberty and of independence."

"The government must be obeyed," he said.

"The highest interests of France demand that we undertake a policy of entente with Germany," he said. "I am directing the policy of France in such a way that France shall not be the victim of a German victory." He added that such a victory was inevitable.

Germany had the right to take workers from France, Laval went on, "because these are the laws of

war" and that Hitler's cause had to be supported "because I am certain—and do not doubt for one moment that I am telling the truth—that if Germany were beaten the Soviets would tomorrow make the laws of Europe."

"The government has taken its responsibilities," he asserted, "and it is resolved not to tolerate individual or concerted resistance from employers or workmen, who, ignoring the national interest, remain deaf to the appeal I am addressing to them."

Says Decree Must Be Obeyed.

Vichy, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval warned French labor and management tonight that his Government is "resolved not to tolerate resistance" to his appeal for workers to go to the war factories of Germany.

"The Government must be obeyed," he declared. "The highest interests of France demand that we undertake a policy of entente with Germany.

"I am directing the policy of France in such way that France shall not be the victim of a German victory." Such a victory, he added, was inevitable.

Germany, he said, had the right to take workers from France because "these are the laws of war," and Hitler's cause must be supported, because "I am certain—and do not doubt for one moment that I am telling the truth—that if Germany were beaten the Soviets would tomorrow make the laws of Europe."

forced to do it."

Emphasizing that France was in a desperate situation, Laval asked all Frenchmen to share the burden of the German demands.

He asserted that Germany had released 600,000 prisoners.

[This figure, approximately one-third of the original total of French prisoners captured by the Germans, is larger than any previously made public.]

Addressing the nation which has recently been seething with unrest over his policy of supplying French labor for Germany's war factories, Laval declared that the same element which had been "responsible for our misfortunes" was now the most obstinate in opposing his policy. He declared that his plan was the only one that "can assure the salvation of our country and allow me to obtain the best peace possible."

Tells of Nazi Sacrifices.

When he appealed to Frenchmen months ago to work in Germany, he said, "I did not worry whether my words would hurt the feelings of some of you. . . . I only thought of the higher interest of our country." France cannot "remain passive and indifferent before the immensity of the sacrifices" Germany is making, Laval declared.

"I am resolved not to tolerate any resistance on the part of the workers or employers," he said.

Laval then disclosed that he had made an agreement with Germany by which French women may join their husbands who are prisoners in Germany and work with them.

Laval Hints Statement On African Colonies

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 20.—(AP) Pierre Laval hinted in his labor conscription speech tonight that he would soon make a declaration about France's African colonies which the Germans insist are being threatened by the Allies.

In a brief reference to this subject, the French chief of government said:

"I am thinking—thinking a lot—of the French empire. We shall speak again of that another day."

Dispatches from both France and Germany in recent days have indicated this problem is worrying Laval almost as much as his difficulties in getting French workers to go to Germany to work in Hitler's war industries.

A German spokesman quoted by the Swiss press said the French "naturally" are greatly concerned over the extension of "political and military zones of influence of the United States," which he said obviously was aimed at France.

Diplomatic observers here regarded this as a part of the German campaign to justify sending German troops to French colonies, such as Dakar, to help the French "protect" them.

here as individual group manifestations, significant, nevertheless, of general feeling.

Laval was expected to discuss the need for sending more French workers to Germany to further collaboration, and the course to be followed if Dakar or other French African possessions are involved in the creation of a second front.

Nazis Say Laval Wants Monarchy.

The Berlin radio broadcast today a dispatch purporting to show that Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy government, is interested in the restoration of the monarchy in France. The dispatch, datelined Vichy and credited to the Transocean Agency, follows:

"The presence of the French Pretender, the Count of Paris, at Vichy two months ago was confirmed today by reliable French quarters. The Count has been living near Tangier since the (French - German) armistice.

"According to the informants, the Count of Paris had a conference with the French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, on the restoration of the monarchy in France. Laval is said to have told the Count:

"'You have waited twelve years. You must wait a little longer and have patience.'"

Gen. deGaulle Praises Resistance to Laval

LONDON, Oct. 20. — (AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French national committee in London, in an address broadcast tonight said the French nation was proving to the world that "our people are engaged in a revolt against the treasonable leaders of Vichy."

De Gaulle spoke from Britain little more than an hour after Pierre Laval, chief of the Vichy government, had broadcast an appeal for support of his pro-German policies.

The French people's resistance to Laval's demand that skilled workers be sent to Germany "restores France to its rightful place among nations at war with infamous Germany, insolent Italy and barbaric Japan," the general asserted.

In a spirited exhortation, he called for still greater resistance.

His broadcast apparently was planned as a reply to the Vichy chief.

14 Dutch Hostages Reported Slain by Nazis

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 20.—German authorities in the Netherlands have executed 14 Dutch hostages in reprisal for sabotage, a dispatch from the Hague to the Basler Nachrichten reported today.

Copies of Der Neue Tag of Prague received here reported the executions of four Czechs October 15 on charges of high treason against Germany and the German regime in Bohemia-Moravia.

King Christian's Condition Good

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) (AP)—The condition of King Christian of Denmark, who fell from his horse Monday, is satisfactory, a bulletin from his pyshicians said today. Injuries to the back of his head, lower lip, left ear and left knee cap are expected to heal rapidly.

Albanians Battling Italians on Three Mountain Fronts

Independent Country Reported Proclaimed; Revolt Continuing

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The News Chronicle reported in a dispatch from Ankara today that Albanian mountaineers have proclaimed an independent Albania and are now fighting the Italians on three mountain fronts.

"A continuing revolt at Skappari menaces Italian control of Albania and the Duce has had to send additional planes, heavy artillery and infantry forces," the dispatch said. "In Central Albania, the patriots are reported to have engaged the Italians in particularly heavy fighting. There, too, the Italians sent reinforcements."

Villages Reported Seized.

Reuters reported from Ankara that Serb patriots had captured the mountain villages of Kljuc and Mrkonitchgrad from Axis puppet forces, and that a number of localities west of Sarajevo had been cleared of Italian troops.

The Yugoslav government in London said Archduke Albrecht von Hapsburg was leader of a band of Hungarian terrorists attacking Yugoslavs in Vojvodina, Hungarian-occupied area north of Belgrade.

Archduke Albrecht was mentioned recently as Nazi candidate for the vice-regency of Hungary, succeeding the late Istvan Horthy, who was killed last August while serving as a pilot on the Russian front. Istvan was son of the present regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Estates Restored.

After Hungary got her slice of former Yugoslavia the Horthy government restored to the Archduke huge estates which had been confiscated.

Members of his band were said to be former officers of the Hungarian Army who still wear uniforms. A Yugoslav official said the Hungarian Army had offered a reward for their capture.

It was declared these terrorist activities by the Hungarians were rampant although the province has been peaceful and there has been no Yugoslav attacks there on the occupying army.

Italian Alpini Troops Reported in Mutiny

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Reuters reported today under an "Italian frontier" dateline that an Italian Alpini regiment had mutinied at Gorizia, in Northern Italy, when it was ordered to the Russian front.

The British news agency's report said the ringleaders of the reported uprising were shot by the Fascist military and that the troops were embarked forcibly without arms.

Dalmatia Being Fortified.

Moscow, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Italy is engaged in a gigantic fortification work designed to turn the whole Dalmatian coast into a fortress, but the German Command at Belgrade is objecting, the official Tass news agency reported from Turkey today.

The dispatch said that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy recently visited Dalmatia and inspected the fortifications under construction between Ragusa and split along the former Yugoslav coast. It declared that 400,000 men, exclusive of Italian soldiers, were engaged in the work which may extend north to the Dinara Alps to protect Italy's port of Fiume. "According to the official version, the purpose of the work in Dalmatia is the improvement of plow land," the dispatch added.

Another Tass report from Istanbul said that Germany, in accordance with Hitler's program of consolidation of his conquests, is broaching the subject of a Balkan Federation, similar to the proposed North European Federation he is reported to have proposed for Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. Hungary was said to have registered unwillingness to join, and, as a result, relations between Germany and Hungary have cooled.

Nazis Reported Interned

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP).—A German reconnaissance Heinkel 111 was reportel by informed quarters today to have made a forced landing in Turkey and its crew of four interned.

Torpedo Attack Kills Four, Injures 29 Nazi Soldiers on Ferry

Others Drowned When Submarine Blasts Craft Crossing Baltic

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 20.—Four German soldiers were killed, an unknown number drowned and 29 others injured yesterday when an unidentified submarine torpedoed the German ferry Deutschland as it was transporting 1,000 Nazi troops across the Baltic Sea from Sassnitz, Germany, to Trelleborg, Sweden.

The ferry did not sink and was taken into Trelleborg, where the German troops were to be put aboard trains for the return by sealed train to Norway. They were returning from furloughs in Germany.

Four soldiers were killed by the explosion and 29 others were wounded. Those drowned were blown overboard by the blast.. A Swedish ferry some 500 yards behind the German vessel was not attacked.

The American-Swedish news exchange in New York said ferry service on the Sassnitz-Trelleborg line was suspended immediately after the attack.

The troops on the Deutschland were being returned to Norway through Sweden under the terms of a Swedish-German agreement which grants transit rights for sealed trains carrying unarmed German troops under certain conditions.

530 Axis Subs Sunk, Damaged, Britain Reports

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Britain has "an actual record of attacks which

Laval Reveals Nazis' Losses Are Heavy; Calls Plight of French People Desperate

Ready to Force Workers to Go to Germany, Whose 'Sacrifices' He Describes as Immense

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval, broadcasting over the Vichy radio tonight, urgently renewed the appeal he had made on June 23, last, for French workers to go to work in German factories. The Chief of Government told his countrymen that Germany had issued decrees which "enable her to mobilize labor in all countries she has occupied." And, he added, ominously, "the Germans have sustained heavy losses."

It would be better, he told the workers, to leave France "of their free will instead of being

French Tension Increases; Laval to Speak Tonight

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Oct. 20.—Extraordinary police precautions were invoked today in the Marseille area as private advices reaching here from Vichy reported an increasing undercurrent of unrest throughout France, awaiting a declaration of future policy from Chief of Government Laval in a radio speech tonight.

Tension appeared particularly high at Marseille, perhaps because a large number of the French workers thus far sent to Germany have gone from that port.

Despite the existence of secret anti-Axis organizations in France, the strikes and demonstrations which occurred last week were regarded in informed French circles

have resulted in the sinking or damaging of over 530 Axis submarines" since the war began, A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty, asserted today.

Mr. Alexander, giving a war commentary at Caxton Hall, said this total included some attacks by United States forces, but did not include those either by the Russians or by France before June, 1940.

"We have had much discussion in recent months about a second front," he said, "but we must always remember that our ability to secure this depends directly upon the degree of control we exercise at sea as well as in the air."

He said the war against the U-boat still was "our greatest problem."

He said, however, the United States and British shipbuilding programs "afford me more grounds for confidence in our final victory at sea over Germany and Japan than any other factor," although "we must fight on as we have fought" until the programs are completed.

Saying the Allies needed control of the sea to "carry the war to the enemy as we mean to do," Mr. Alexander declared also that "we must expect the enemy's effort at sea . . . to increase, but, I assure you, so will our countermeasures increase."

Navy Plane In Iceland Credited With U-Boat

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—The United States Navy's air force operating from Iceland has made its first definite claim of a U-boat kill, reporting the accurate bombing of a submarine by a Catalina flying boat, the British Air Ministry said today.

A few hours after the bombing, the report said, the U-boat's crew of fifty-two abandoned their sinking submarine and went aboard an Icelandic fishing boat. It said an Allied destroyer later captured them.

The report by the Air Ministry's news service said the Catalina caught the U-boat on the surface and its flyers saw the Germans in the conning tower gesticulating wildly.

Almost Lifted From Water

Accurately placed bombs threw up columns of water on both sides of the submarine, which was lifted almost entirely out of the water, it said.

"We made two runs," said the Catalina's captain, "firing our guns as we went. The sub replied with cannon and machine guns, but didn't do us any damage."

The Air Ministry News Service said that the Catalina was captained by Lieut. R. B. Hopgood and that his crew included Ensign B. M. Dyer, second pilot; Ensign R. A. McCracken, navigator, and enlisted men D. M. Martin, R. A. Clark, C. Simmons, L. L. Preswell, G. Patton and K. L. Terwilliger. Hometown addresses were not given.

Iceland Raider Driven Off

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 20 (AP)—For the second time in nine days, Reykjavik nti-aircraft guns blazed away at a hostile plane. The Army said the raider was driven off. No bombs fell, but this Icelandic capital was under air alarm for forty-five minutes.

RAF Bombers Raid Bremen And Hannover

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 20.—Britain's fast mosquito bombers attacked three of Germany's most strongly defended areas today in another of their precision daylight raids.

Flying singly, the mosquitos slashed from low level at targets near the important railway junction of Hannover and at the ports of Wilhelmshaven nad Eremen.

Bombs burst in the heart of Bremen, an air ministry communique said, but no detals of the damage were given.

This was the first time in more than a year that Bremen was attacked in daylight. The second time this month that Hannover had a daylight attack, and the first on Wilhelmshaven since August 1. Only one plane was missing in the day's operations.

The mosquitos first were used on a daylight attack on Oslo, where they startled the Germans by dropping bombs on the Gestapa headquarters.

While the R. A. F. was continuing its bombing of the continent, the Luftwafe remained grounded. No German raids on Britain were reported after yesterday's scattered attack on East Anglia.

Air Ministry sources said 19 railway engines 7 tugs and numerous barges were destroyed by the R. A. F.'s American-built Mustang (North American) fighters last week in operations against German communications in Holland.

GERMANY BOMBED IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Hanover, Wilhelmshaven and Bremen by daylight today, it was announced tonight.

"This afternoon mosquitos of the bomber command, flying singly, attacked objectives near Hanover and Wilhelmshaven and also at Bremen where bombs dropped from a low level were senn to burst in the center of the city," the communique said. "One of our aircraft is missing."

Mosquito bombers are the R. A. F.'s new swift attack planes which have already been used effectively in daylight sweeps against Occupied France and Norway.

NAZI ENGINES BOMBED

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Nineteen railway engines, seven tugs and numerous barges were destroyed by the R. A. F.'s American-built Mustang fighter planes last week in harassing operations against Nazi communications almost to the German border in Holland, air ministry sources said today.

Americans Have Major Role In Bombing Axis In Egypt

Form More Than Half Of Force In Heavy Raid On German Fighter Station Near El Daba

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Air Base in North Africa, Oct. 20—American crews operated more than half the twenty-four medium bombers with which American, British and South African air forces made a heavy raid yesterday afternoon on the German forward station south of El Daba.

Flying Billy Mitchell (North Americans B-25s) and Baltimore bombers, the three air forces dropped twenty tons of explosives on the airport runways, facilities and planes inside protective blast walls. They started three fires, one of which was especially large, and damaged the landing ground and parked planes.

Second Raid Behind Lines

It was the second raid behind the German lines for this particular American squadron since it joined an RAF wing in the forward area three days ago.

Thirty-six fighters flown by Americans, British and South Africans escorted the mission.

Only four German Messerschmitts came close to the Allied formation and they made only a quick stab at the outside fighters before turning away. One of the enemy fighters was reported damaged.

All the Allied planes returned and only three of the bombers were damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

Led By Former College Boxer

The American squadron was led by Capt. C. L. Killian, of Spokane, Wash., and it was his eighth attack on German positions since his arrival in the Middle East.

Killian, once a heavyweight fighter at the University of Idaho, said "fighting in college was much harder than what I am doing now, but this is much more exciting. Several boys with me today on their first operational flight did a fine job. Fighter squadron headquarters just phoned and said our formation flying was perfect. That it important to them because it makes their job much easier."

Just then Lieut. Thomas E. Witt, of Louisville, walked in from his B-25 and asked how Georgia came out last Saturday. He played center for Georgia University three years before joining the army two years ago.

BOMBERS ATTACK AXIS CARGO SHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN

2 Vessels Sunk, 2 Others Damaged at Tobruk by U. S., R.A.F. Planes.

CAIRO, Oct. 20—(AP) United States and British planes, in day and night aerial partnership against the Axis, have struck heavy blows ashore, asea and afloat, in a new, stepped-up offensive, communiques from the U. S. A. A. F. and the R. A. F. disclosed today.

Two Axis ships were sunk and at least two others hit Sunday night and yesterday in these combined attacks in which the Allied forces brought into action the whole range of their flying fleets, including fighter-bombers and torpedo planes.

Two Ships Damaged

At least two enemy merchantmen were hit by heavy United States bombers in an attack on Tobruk. British torpedo planes left another sinking, with hits in her stern, off the Italian island of Pantellaria. Long-range British fighter-bombers left a fourth vessel, a two-masted schooner, aflame, and sinking off the enemy-held Greek isle of Crete.

Homeward-bound from this attack, the same planes encountered a large formation of fighter-escorted JU-52 transport planes, some of them towing gliders, over the eastern Mediterranean about 25 miles southwest of Gavdos, a small island off the south coast of Crete.

One Junkers Shot Down

One of the Junkers was downed, the R. A. F. communique said.

(The Germans are known to have been using Crete as a way station for supplying the Axis army in North Africa, both by sea and air. The point where the sky-trains were met indicated that the Nazis were flying men to Egypt by plane and glider, a device they have used before to avoid the perils of sea transport.)

Both air forces made sorties over the Axis' rear in North Africa. Medium U. S. bombers shot up an enemy landing field, destroying grounded planes with three direct hits and dotting the area with fires, one termed "very large."

R. A. F. long-range fighters touched off a violent explosion among more than 200 vehicles in the central sector, pounded land convoys along the Sidi Barrani-Matruh road, exploded the locomotive of an Axis-operated train and burned six of the cars.

During the whole of the Monday air fighting, the United States air force lost no planes and the British two, with one pilot safe.

U. S. BOMBERS JOIN R. A. F. TO SINK FOUR SHIPS, FIRE PLANES

Tobruk, Axis Supply Lines And Bases Strafed, Blasted On Widespread Missions

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Heavy and medium U. S. bombers and R. A. F. planes of every combat type combined Monday on widespread missions over the Mediterranean and North Africa which cost the Axis at least four ships and heavy damage to planes, camps and transport facilities ashore. Communiques listed these achievements:

At least two large merchant vessels hit by American heavy bombers at Tobruk.

Three direct hits scored by American medium bombers among grounded enemy planes at an undisclosed enemy landing ground where "one very large and several smaller fires" also were observed.

Long-range British fighters set a two-master schooner ablaze and left it sinking southwest of Crete and shot down a Nazi JU-52 troop transport out of "large escorted formations." Another was left sinking near the Italian Island of Pantellaria.

In Sunday night operations, the RAF communique said, British fighter planes attacked an enemy train near El Daba and the landing field at Fuka while torpedo-carrying planes left an enemy merchantman sinking with hits in her stern northeast of the Italian island of Pantellaria.

All Allied air operations, including another day of the defense of Malta, cost the RAF two planes and the Americans none, the communiques said. The land situation remained dormant.

[The Italian High Command said Axis planes machine-gunned a group of Allied armored cars while British bombers again raided Tobruk. Five British planes were destroyed over the desert front. Two Allied fighters were destroyed in the air and four more aground in further attacks against Malta.]

In nine assaults on Malta Monday, the Axis relied principally on fighters and fighter-bombers "and in nearly every instance avoided combat." One big bomber formation approached the island at dusk, they said, but most of the bombs were jettisoned and the damage from all the attacks "was slight." Two enemy raiders were destroyed "and many damaged," the R. A. F. said.

Rome Reports Desert Action

According to a Rome broadcast that was recorded by The Associated Press, the Italian High Command reported yesterday that there had been limited land activity on the Egyptian front and that Axis planes had machine-gunned a group of Allied armored cars while British bombers had again raided Tobruk.

The Italians declared that five British planes were destroyed by Italian and German fighters over the desert front, that two Allied fighters were destroyed in the air and four more aground in further attacks against Malta, that two Italian planes were missing from Monday's operations and that an Italian patrol bomber "seriously damaged" a merchant ship in a low-altitude attack in the eastern Mediterranean.

U. S. Troops Reported In Iran, Russia

London, Oct. 20 — (AP) —Reuters reported today in a Stockhom dispatch that "Ankara reports received by the German-controlled Swedish news agency said United States troops which arrived in Syria were being sent to Persia (Iran) and Russia."

The dispatch added that the Americans mainly were troops trained for mountain warfare in special Arizona training camps.

(There has been no confirmation from any Allied source of reports of arrival of American troops in Syria which have been circulated the last few days by Axis sources, also without confirmation, of American troops arrivals in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.)

British Capture 800 In Madagascar Fight

LONDON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—British forces moving southward to complete the occupation of the French island of Madagascar have overwhelmed the Vichy opposition and have captured more than 800 prisoners and considerable equipment well south of Ambositra, a British East African communique announced today.

The French were outflanked at the Ivato crossroads on the way to Fianarantsoa and defeated in a three-hour engagement, the communique said.

TWO BATTLESHIPS JOIN ROYAL FLEET

Anson, Howe at Sea, One

30.24 - 1919

30.24 - 1919

Already in Action on Arctic Convoy Route.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21—(AP) Two new 35,000-ton battleships, the Anson and the Howe, are now at sea with the British fleet, the Admiralty disclosed today, and the Anson already has been in action with her high-angle guns against German aircraft in the Arctic convoy route to Russia.

It is this route that the great German battleship Tirpitz occasionlly threatens by venturing from her Norwegian herth, and it was understood that the commanders of both the Anson and Howe are engaged in friendly rivalry to see which first can engage this pride of the German navy.

Pre-War Strength Restored

The disclosure that Britain has thus finally restored her fleet to its original pre-war strength of 15 battleships and battle cruisers with completion of the five great battleships of the King George V class, came at a time when it is vital for the Allies to maintain their convoys and control the sea if they are to open a second front.

A few hours earlier A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty, mentioned both these phases when he announced that at least 530 Axis submarines—German, Italian and Japanese—have been destroyed or damaged by British and American forces since the war began.

The commanders of the new battleships are Capt. H. R. Kinahan of the Anson and Capt. C. H. L. Woodhouse of the Howe.

Woodhouse already has a feather in his cap from one contact with a crack ship of the German navy. He commanded the cruiser Ajax in the battle of the River Plate with the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee. He and Kinahan teamed together as cruiser captains in the West Indies before the war.

Escorted Important Convoy

Details of the action in which the Anson already has engaged were few. But it was announced that she had tested her armament by firing a dozen rounds and chased a German scout plane away from an important convoy.

The Anson's officers and men, Kinahan added, "hold the Diploma of the Blue Nose, a certificate granted by Father Neptune to those of his subjects who enter his demesnes in the Arctic circle in support of our fine merchant seaman who fight their way through to the far north with supplies to Russia."

Alexander touched upon the importance of that convoy route in declaring that supplies sent to Russia ran "into a tonnoge of millions," and that Britain had received "too little credit" for her efforts to help the Soviet Union.

The figure of 530 successful attacks on submarines, he said, included some attacks by United States forces, but none by the Russians or the French before June, 1940.

U-Boat Still A Problem

Alexander said the U-boat was "our greatest problem" but United States and British shipbuilding programs "afford me more grounds for confidence in our final victory at sea over Germany and Japan than any other factor."

Although he praised American ship production, he declared that "having relation to our resources, we still produce more tons of shipping per man than they do with all the modern methods in America."

The claim to 539 submarines sunk or damaged compared with official figures of 216 German U-boats sunk in the Worlk war but experts agree Germany has more submarines operating in this conflict.

(The British information service in New York said Germany's pre-war submarine strength was placed by the British at 70 and Italy's at 130, but the Reich attained an output of two submarines a week in the winter of 1940 and was estimated to have had 400 available for operations at a later time. She is known to have devoted an important part of her industry to submarine building.)

One of the sister ships of the Anson and Howe the Prince of Wales was sunk with the battle-cruiser Repulse in a Japanese air attack off Malaya last December.

The other two of the class, the King George V and the Duke of York, have been with the fleet for some time.

American Civilian Writer Assigned to British Fleet

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The British Admiralty, at the suggestion of the United States Navy, has agreed for the first time in history to accredit a civilian American correspondent to the home fleet.

Under the arrangement, one correspondent representing the entire United States press will be assigned to the fleet and his dispatches will be distributed by the three American press services—the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service.

Clinton B. Conger of the United Press London Bureau was chosen by lot to serve an initial four months with the fleet. He will be succeeded by an Associated Press correspondent, who will serve four months, and an International News Service correspondent will get the assignment for the next four months.

First Lady Expected to Visit England

London, Oct. 20 — (AP) Queen Elizabeth, recovered from a bronchitis attack, left Balmoral castle in Scotland last night with King George VI and their two daughters for southern England, where newspapers reported, they will make preparations to welcome Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

While there was no official announcement on the reported forthcoming visit of the President's wife, authoritative sources were quoted as saying she was expected shortly. The first announcement of the trip will be made when Mrs. Roosevelt lands in England, it was said.

The King and Queen extended an invitation to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to visit England during the royal visit in the United States in 1939, the Daily Mail reported, adding that "plans had been made to receive the President's wife some days ago, but the trip was postponed when the Queen suffered an attack of bronchitis."

(Mrs. Roosevelt has indicated that she plans to visit London, but has left the probable time of the trip and other details very vague.

(White House Secretary Stephen T. Early, asked yesterday and today about reports that the visit is imminent, recalled to reporters that Mrs. Roosevelt at her press conference last week that she hoped to visit London some time if she could serve some useful purpose. He added that she had received a number of invitations from Queen Elizabeth to make such a visit.

Assured of Welcome.

British newspapers assured Mrs Roosevelt that she would be a welcome guest.

The newspaper articles said Mrs. Roosevelt also would meet with the Churchills, make trips to American Army posts and to war factories and would inspect the organizations of the WAAFS, WRENS and ATS, the women's auxiliaries of the RAF, Navy and Territorial Service, respectively.

COMMONS VISITED BY MORGENTHAU

Sir Kingsley Suggests Financial Collaboration Be Strengthened

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 20 — Further strengthening of British-American financial collaboration and continuation of this close relationship when peace comes was suggested today by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in a formal address of welcome to Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, in the House of Commons.

Wartime relations between the two governments, he said, "have been of the happiest and are a good augury for the way in which we shall together deal with many problems which face us now and with others with which we will be confronted when the war is over."

Attends Conferences

Morgenthau's visit to Commons today followed a series of conferences which have been held with Sir Kingsley and other British financial leaders since his arrival in Britain five days ago.

Under lend-lease and "reciprocal aid" the United States and Britain have been furnishing each other with millions of dollars worth of supplies on which the books are scheduled to be balanced after the war.

New Appropriation

Sir Kingsley asked and received from Commons approval of another £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) war appropriation which brought total credits voted so far in the war to £12,050,000,000 ($48,000,000,000).

The cost of this war for 1939-42 represents expenditures more than two and a half times those of 1914-17, Sir Kingsley said, placing the present cost at £12,750,000 ($51,000,000) a day—more than $1 each every twenty-four hours for every man, woman and child in the country.

WELCOME IS GIVEN TO MORGENTHAU

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a formal welcome today to Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury: "We shall deal with many problems which face us now and with others with which we shall be confronted when the war is over."

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Kingsley asserted that British-American relations have been the happiest and are a good augury for future collaboration.

Mr. Morgenthau arrived here on October 15 for conferences with British Treasury officials.

Sir Kingsley asked the House to vote another £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) war appropriation. This would bring total votes of credit to £12,050,000,000 ($48,200,000,000).

"It is possible that we may have passed the period of striking increases in the rate of our war expenditures," he said. "But this does not mean for a moment that the problem of financing the war on sound lines will now take an easier turn or that we can relax our war efforts."

Britain now is spending £12,750,000 ($51,000,000) a day on the war. Of this amount £10,500,000 goes to fighting and supply services and the remainder for other services.

The Chancellor reported that war expenditures for 1939-42 were two and a half times those of 1914-17.

A. E. F. KILLER JAILED

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Technical Corporal Lawrence H. McKenzie, 35 years old, of Sacramento, Cal., was today sentenced to life imprisonment by a United States Army court-martial for killing Miss Mary Martin, 48 years old, a deaf mute, by strangling her in her cottage at Castlewellan, County Down, on October 7.

McKenzie, a member of an armored unit, gave himself up ten days after the body had been found. He testified that he had considered deserting and going to southern Ireland but had changed his mind and decided to remove the disgrace from his unit. His sentence will be served in the United States.

McKenzie's commanding Colonel testified that he had been an excellent soldier and was not a drinker.

Cripps Refuses Statement On Reprisal Chainings

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir Stafford Cripps refused today to make a statement in the House of Commons on reprisal chainings of British and German prisoners of war.

Sir Stafford, Lord Privy Seal, was questioned by Earl Winterton, Conservative. Presumably his refusal was in line with Prime Minister Churchill's request last week that public discussions be avoided until negotiations for the unshackling of prisoners were concluded.

The Prime Minister proposed that both sides unchain the prisoners. The proposal is being conveyed to Germany through Swiss diplomatic channels.

Commons Hears Denial Hess' Wife Made Plea

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Richard Law, Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons today that no request had been received to permit Rudolf Hess' wife to join him in internment in England.

Mr. Law added that if such a request were received it would be denied, since the former deputy feuhrer of German is a prisoner of war and not entitled to "such facilities."

His statement was made in reply to William Thorne, a Laborite member of Parliament, who intimated in a question last week that Frau Hess had made a request to be allowed to join her husband.

GERMANS HIT PLEA FOR TRIAL OF HESS

Promise 'Extreme and Drastic' Reprisal if Soviet Wish Is Granted.

LONDON, Oct. 20 — (AP) — The German radio broadcast a threat tonight that the Nazi government would take "extreme and drastic" reprisal measures if the British followed the official Russian suggestion that Rudolf Hess be put on trial immediately.

The radio did not name Hess specifically, but their meaning was [illegible] ar. They said they would take the reprisals if the British followed the Russian suggestion to put on trial for war crimes Germans which the British have in their hands. Hess is the leading one and the only Russians have been talking about.

The Russians officially suggested several days ago Hess be placed on trial immediately in line with the expressed Allied intention of prosecuting Axis leaders after the war for crimes committed against subjugated lands. Britain reacted coolly to the proposal, pointing out incidentally that Hess was captured while the Russians still were maintaining officially friendly relations with the Nazis.

The Germans maintained at the time of Hess' flight to England in May, 1941, that Hitler's confidante was mentally unbalanced and possessed with a self - delegated peace mission.

Tonight's broadcast was the first German reaction to the Soviet trial proposal, which received wide publicity in the U.S.S.R.

BRITISH TO MIX FLOUR

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Britain—until now one of the few European countries still enjoying all-wheat bread—will soon have barley and oat flour added to its "national wheatmeal" loaf.

Continuing a campaign to make full use of Britain's domestic food resources, the Food Minister, Lord Woolton, announced today that the Government has decided "to take advantage of an abundant crop of barley and oats to add a very small proportion" to the nation's flour.

"We have made potato flour in small quantities, the addition of which to the national loaf would probably be of advantage," he added. This, however, has not yet been produced on a nation-wide scale.

Chilean Cabinet Quits In Crisis Over Welles

Acts To Pave Way For Replacement Of Pro-Axis Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 20—The Chilean Cabinet resigned tonight to give President Juan Antonio Rios freedom of action in replacing Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, advocate of continuing relations with the Axis.

An official announcement said Rios had accepted the resignations but asked the Ministers to continue in their posts until a new Cabinet was named. It said the President would "solve the crisis within the next forty-eight hours."

Crisis Left To President

"It is considered unanimously," the announcement said, "that it is necessary to leave the President of the republic the most absolute freedom of action so he can resolve the present political crisis in the manner most convenient for the country."

The statement was issued by Raul Morales Beltrami, Minister of the Interior.

The joint resignation merely said the Ministers were stepping out to give the President a chance to name a new Cabinet "in the presence of the delicate political situation."

Rios thanked the Ministers and told them he understood their attitude. He said he would try to "find a solution most convenient for the general interests."

The Cabinet resignation was a result of the recent statement of Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles that two South American countries, presumably Chile and Argentina, were being used by Axis agents as bases.

Since Welles made his declaration there have been massmeetings throughout the country demanding the resignation of Barros Jarpa and a rupture of relations with the Axis.

Visit To U. S. Deferred

Another result of his statement was the postponement of President Rios' proposed visit to the United States.

The Cabinet crisis has been developing ever since the Foreign Minister protested to Washington against Welles' statement, but Barros Jarpa issued a declaration last week that he had no intention of resigning.

The central committee of the Socialist party, which had three members in the retiring Cabinet, instructed these Ministers today to take a stand for a break with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Only Two Tied To Axis

Chile and Argentina are the only American republics which still maintain relations with the Axis.

[In Bogota, Colombia, the United States Embassy issued a statement to the press today saying that the October 8 speech of Welles was made only after every other recourse had been exhausted. The statement said that Chile had been notified June 30 of eighteen Nazi agents operating there but that Barros Jarpa did not refer to the memorandum for two months after receiving it.]

The day before Welles spoke, Barros Jarpa announced that several Nazi agents had been apprehended.

Other Arrests Made

Since then other arrests have been made, including that of Dr. Hans Borchers, former German consul general in New York, who was in Chile without any diplomatic status. Borchers is now being confined in a private residence.

Yesterday four Germans were arrested.

It also was reported that two crew members of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee who were arrested Saturday would be returned to Argentina for internment. The two men had escaped from Argentina and crossed into Chile some weeks ago.

Government of Ecuador Gets Extraordinary Power

Quito, Ecuador, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Congress granted to the Government today extraordinary powers in economic, political and military matters.

BRAZILIAN GENERAL RELINQUISHES POST

Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff, Gets Leave Of Absence.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 20. — (AP) Gen. Pedro Aruelio de Goes Monteiro, 52, Brazilian chief of staff, asked for and has been given an indefinite leave from his post, it was announced tonight.

The 52-year-old general has been chief of staff since 1937, and was one of the revolutionary triumvirate which came to power twelve years ago and has since controlled Brazil. The others are President Getulio Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha.

General Goes Monteiro is considered among the most accomplished of South American military men.

He has expressed his dissatisfaction at times of U. S. military methods, and his admiration of the German model, although stoutly denying that he is pro-Fascist or anti-American.

"I am pro-Brazilian" is his invariable reply.

After long pre-war contacts with French military missions here he expressed his dissatisfaction also with French methods, and when France collapsed in 1940 he said it upheld his earlier judgment of "militarism and democracy."

In 1939 the Brazilian chief of staff toured the United States and was widely entertained by American military leaders. Upon his return he confided to close American friend that he had been amazed by the productive potentialities of the United States, but unimpressed by its army.

EIGHT GERMANS ACCUSED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 20—(AP) Public Prosecutor Gilberto do Andrade asked the Tribunal of National Security today to imprison eight Germans on charges of espionage and to investigate the activities of the blacklisted Rio de Janeiro firm of Hermann Stoltz & Co.

TWO-MONTH OLD SHIP SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC

RECIFE, Brazil, Oct. 20 — (AP) —Sinking of the 10,000-ton U. S. Liberty ship John Carter Rose was disclosed today with arrival here of 39 survivors aboard the Argentine tanker Santa Cruz.

The John Carter Rose, completed only two months ago, was owned by the U. S. Maritime commission, and her home port was Baltimore.

SHIP'S CREW SAVED BY ESCORT VESSELS

Cargo Craft Torpedoed, Sinks Rapidly in North Atlantic.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 20.—(AP) The entire crew of a medium sized United States merchant vessel torpedoed in the north Atlantic was safe today in an east coast port—their rescue quickly accomplished by escort vessels.

Survivors told of the torpedoing, about the middle of September, the sinking of their ship and the rapid rescue.

The crew of 40, skippered by Ottoe Buford, were taken to a European port before being brought here.

Survivors said a torpedo struck the starboard side of their vessel, which started sinking rapidly then rolled sluggishly in the ocean and finally was sent down by gunfire as a menace to navigation.

They said they abandoned their ship quickly in life boats and rafts, from which they were rescued within a few minutes.

Two More U. S. Merchant Ships Sunk

(By The Associated Press)

Two more American merchant ships have been sunk by torpedoes in the western Atlantic, with the loss of seven men, one of them a convoy commodore, the Navy announced yesterday.

The announcement raised to 496 the Associated Press count of officially reported Allied and neutral nations cargo ship losses in submarine action in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

One of the vessels was torpedoed in the north Atlantic in July. Six crew members were missing.

Lieut. Comdr. Van Rensselaer Moore, U. S. N. retired, of San Diego, Calif., was killed by one of the torpedoes that destroyed is ship, which was in a convoy, about two months ago in the Caribbean.

Rear Admr. Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the annual meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America that the submarine menace would grow progressively worse aswinte r came.

"We can't lick the submarine menace," he declared. "You can get on top of it, maybe ameliorate it, but you can't lick it."

Land estimated that merchant ship production in the United States would be at the rate of four-a-day by next January, compared with three now and two last April.

Men Over 35 in Army May Return to Plants

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Roosevelt Discusses Plan to Furlough Some, Place Them in War Jobs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — (AP) President Roosevelt disclosed today that a number of soldiers over 35 years old would probably be furloughed to take jobs in munitions factories and that production of luxury goods might be cut more drastically to help solve vital manpower problems.

On his recent inspection tour of war plants and military establishments all over the country, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference, he had seen uniformed men who would have been much better off in munitions factories than they were marching 25 miles a day with full equipment.

He added that he imagined some of them who would be useful in war production and have the necessary training for it would be furloughed instead of retained in combat units.

Army Studies Plan

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army, previously had said the Army was studying such a plan.

With regard to luxury goods, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that he had been on a drive and had been held up in a small town near Washington where he had time to stare into store windows. Three quarters of them, he said, were filled with luxury goods which we could do without. One reason, he said, is that people began stocking up their stores some time ago.

We have got to face the question, the President declared, whether we are going to allow production of luxury goods, to continue.

People Have More Money

In that connection he noted that people now had about $14,000,000,000 in cash in their pockets, compared with about $9,000,000,000 some time ago. People with the extra $5,000,000,000 are going to spend their money for unnecessary things, he said, and since they will buy luxuries, the stores will keep demanding them, and it will tie up manpower to manufacture them.

Moreover, he remarked, the fellow who gets his salary in cash is less likely to buy war bonds than the one who is paid by check.

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that back in 1914, when he was a Navy department executivfie, he took his pay in cash. He said he put it into his pocket and did not know where it went. After about six months, he said, complaints began to arise at home about paying the grocery bills, so he began taking his salary in check, depositing the check in the bank, and taking for himself about $5 a week.

The implication was that he thought other Americans might well do likewise.

Opposes Labor Bill

On the general question of manpower policy and legislation, the chief executive put Congress on notice that any attempt to pass a bill apportioning available labor among perhaps half a hundred different occupations would be unsound.

Conditions vary between different parts of the country and from one month to another, he asserted, and legislation which would be all right in October might not be in November.

On the farms, he said, an effort is being made to help meet the labor shortage by bringing in Mexicans. The State department informed him, he said, referring to a memorandum, that 3,000 had crossed the border in the last three weeks, some going to Arizona but most going to California. They showed great enthusiasm at prospects of helping save crops vital to the war effort of the United Nations.

Thousands more have indicated they would be willing to come to this country, the President said, and the State department regarded their attitude and that of the Mexican government as eloquent witness of the important role our Mexican allies were taking in the war production program.

The chief executive said efforts would be made to prevent shortages in such essential farm products as milk. He preferred, however, not to go into details of possible solutions for the manpower issue pending completition of a report by a labor-management commission to Paul V. McNutt, war manpower chairman.

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SENATE WEIGHS A DRY LAW LINK TO YOUTH DRAFT

Protective Measures for Teen-age Soldiers Get Considerable Support.

MOTHERS SEND IN PROTESTS

Lee to Demand Record Vote on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and Anti-vice Regulations.

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—An influx of protest mail spurred a movement among Senators today to surround the proposed military draft of 18 and 19-year-old men with protective restrictions for their schooling, training and off-duty activities.

Letters from mothers protesting against the induction of their youthful sons and complaining about interruptions in their studies were reported piling up on legislators' desks, as well as petitions from organizations urging that Army camps be insulated against liquor and vice.

The Senate has scheduled consideration Thursday of the draft legislation, already passed overwhelmingly by the House, and Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, announced that he would demand a record vote on an amendment to bar the sale of intoxicants and to enforce anti-vice regulations on and near mili-

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tary posts.

Lee Wants Roll Call.

Senator Lee told reporters he believed that if he could obtain a roll call vote the amendment would be adopted, a result conceded likely by several Senators who have opposed any revision of the measure as approved by their military committee.

The House bill would allow high school and college students to finish their academic year, a provision several Senators said might be written into the Senate measure. As the latter stood, only high school students would be deferred and then only when called up during the last half of the school year.

Also before the Senate, as a separate resolution, was a proposed constitutional amendment by Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, to give all citizens of 18 or older the right to vote.

Long Road Ahead.

There would be a long legal road ahead of this proposal, however, since it would require ratification by three-fourths of the States, even if approved by Congress.

There was little outspoken Senate opposition to the general proposal to lower the draft age and most controversy was expected to center around the Lee amendment.

Taft Urges Elimination Of 18-Year-Olds From Draft

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio predicted today that an amendment would be offered in the Senate to the draft bill, eliminating 18-year-olds, and said he would vote for it.

"I am in favor of drafting the 19-year-olds, but I don't know about the 18-year-olds," he said.

Senator Taft said he thought they were "rushing the bill too much" and that it should not be passed "until the whole manpower problem is solved."

With respect to the 19-year-olds, Senator Taft said he thought it was necessary to keep many such boys in school to complete medical, engineering, chemical and similar technical courses.

The Ohio Senator said he would offer an amendment himself to carry out his ideas on the deferment of 18-year-olds to complete technical education.

Senate Votes Minimum Pay of $50 for WAAC

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Senate completed congressional action today on a bill raising the pay of members of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The rises begin with an increase from $21 to $50 a month for those in the lowest ranks.

ROOSEVELT TO SIGN TAX BILL TODAY, LIFTING ALL RATES

Compromise Measure Passed with Little Opposition by House, Senate.

EXCISES BOOSTED

Levies on Many Items to Become Effective on November 1.

VICTORY TAX INCLUDED

Five Per Cent Payroll Deductions to Begin on January 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — (AP) Congress sent its biggest tax bill in history to the White House today and President Roosevelt said he would sign it tomorrow to make higher excise levies on a long list of items effective Nov. 1.

Unprecedented individual income taxes will be levied on this year's incomes and payments will start Jan. 1 with payroll deductions for the "victory tax."

Yield Called Inadequate

Drafted to increase Federal revenues by $6,881,000,000 at a minimum but disputed estimate, the measure nevertheless went to the White House labelled "inadequate" by the Treasury.

Secretary Morgenthau recently called for another tax bill to yield an additional $6,000,000,000. Congress leaders were uncertain when a start would be made on the new bill but it was generally thought that action would be deferred until after Jan. 1.

The present bill, molded to compromise form by conferees of the House and Senate, received its final congressional approval today in short order. The House discussed the measure briefly and approved it by a standing vote of 130 to 2. The two dissenters were Reps. Hinshaw (R.-Calif.) and Robsion (R.-Ky.). Hinshaw disliked the victory tax and Robsion thought several items could have been improved.

Senate Vote Unanimous

The Senate talked the measure over for an hour, heard some sharp criticism of the three per cent tax on freight bills, and then approved the bill by a voice vote which sounded unanimous.

The measure raises income tax rates to their highest level yet. The normal individual income tax rate is increased from four to six per cent. To that is added a graduated surtax ranges from six to 77 per cent. Personal exemptions have been lowered.

The result is that the taxpayer will pay 19 per cent on his first dollar of taxable income, with the total percentage to be paid rising sharply as income increases.

Victory Tax Imposed

In addition, the bill levies the new victory tax, called by some a gross income tax. Under its terms, all individuals will be taxed a flat five per cent of income in excess of $12 a week, or $624 a year. Some deductions are permitted for debt payments, insurance premiums and war bond purchases, or a portion of the tax may be recovered after the war.

An increase of nine percentage points in the tax on corporations was provided, raising the levy from 31 to 40 per cent by a combination of normal and surtax rates. Excess profits will be taxed at 90 per cent, after a $5,000 exemption. The present excess profits tax is a graduated scale running from 35 to 60 per cent.

The bill freezes social security tax payments at the present rate of one per cent on employers and one per cent on employes, over the opposition of President Roosevelt. The President may criticize this feature in connection with signing the bill. The taxes had been scheduled to rise automatically to two per cent Jan. 1.

The tax on passenger transportation is increased from five to 10 per cent. A new levy of three per cent on freight bills is imposed.

Excise Taxes Increased

In addition, the bill increases virtually all the excise taxes now levied. These will become effective No. 1.

Before the House acted, Chairman Doughton (D.-N. C.) of the Ways and Means committee recommended the compromise bill as "the best that can be done under the very difficult circumstances under which the committee has labored in the preparation."

Rep. Knutson (R.-Minn.) observed that taxes levied by the bill, with others already on the books, represent about 25 per cent of the national income. Rep. Disney (D.-Okla.) said 45,000,000 taxpayers would be affected and added:

"If anything can be done to make the people of this country tax-conscious, this bill will do the job."

Chairman George of the Senate Finance committee explained the measure to the Senate and added:

"The burden on the American taxpayer is very heavy now. But it must not be thought of as an unbearable burden because as yet we are slightly under the burden carried by individuals in Canada and Great Britain."

Must Chasten Our Tongues, Grew Warns

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20.—To defeat Japan Americans must "chasten our boastful tongues" and develop a discipline and fighting spirit superior to the fanatical patriotism of the Japanese, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said tonight.

In an address prepared for a war and community fund meeting here, the former Ambassador to Japan emphasized that the most important factor contributing to Japanese victories had been "the spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the empire."

This "tremendous fighting spirit," he said, permeates not only the armed forces but the whole Japanese people and is based on fanatical loyalty to their emperor.

Grew warned that to build up a national unity and fighting spirit capable of meeting and defeating such fanaticism, Americans "must come together with profound determination" and "work together in all things." The result will not be Japanese discipline for "we shall keep our dignity and our moral stature as men."

"Our own discipline," he said, "will spring from the self-awareness of free men."

In addition to phenomenal national unity and a fanatical fighting spirit, Grew mentioned other advantages enjoyed by the Japanese militarists. One of the greatest, he said, was "the advantage of five years of hard fighting in the China war."

"They have paid dearly for it," he conceded. "Estimates of their casualties run as high as a million men. But for this grim price in blood they obtained a proving ground where they could build a tough, veteran army, trained in that greatest of all military schools—war itself."

LABOR'S PROTEST ON LAND'S SPEECH BRINGS STATEMENT

War Shipping Head Clarifies Use of Word 'Organizers' in Talk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — (AP) Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping administrator and chairman of the Maritime commission said in a formal statement tonight that he had told the Investment Bankers' association in New York Monday that for the duration of the war "organizers" ought to be "shot at sunrise."

Saying he felt the speech had been "misinterpreted," Land asserted:

"Particular attention is invited to the fact that I neither used the word 'labor' in connection with 'organizers' nor the word 'union' in connection with 'organizers.' In fact, I meticulously refrained from an adjective qualifying the term 'organizers.'"

Furore in Labor Circles

Land's remarks before the investment bankers created a furore today in labor circles. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime union (C.I.O.) wired President Roosevelt asking that Land be removed from office. The executive board of the Greater New York C.I.O. made a similar demand, saying "Land's attack on union organizers, many of whom have given their lives and made more sacrifices for the war effort than any other group of American people, is pernicious and disruptive of national unity, tantamount to treason."

Land's Statement

Land's statement tonight follows:

"An 'off-the-cuff" speech I made at a luncheon meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city on October 19, 1942, seemingly has been misinterpreted. I wish to clarify the matter which I shall do from notes used by me at the time the speech was made, as follows:

"'I have a few pet hates: (1) organizers, (2) profiteers, (3) needle boys—intriguers and (4) typewriter strategists.'

"I then followed with: 'As far as the organizers are concerned, for the duration, in my opinion, they ought to be shot at sunrise. As to the profiteers, we will get them if the jail doesn't get them, or they don't get themselves. As for the typewriter strategists, why not let the President of the United States and high military and naval command run the tactics and strategy of the war?'

"Particular attention is invited to the fact that I neither used the word 'labor' in connection with organizers.' In fact, I meticulously refrained from adjectives qualifying the term 'organizers.'

"As everyone knows, there are all kinds of organizers for all kinds of projects. My only interest is organized production."

WPB WILL LIMIT CONSUMER GOODS

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, notified all wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers today that their inventories of finished consumers' goods will be placed under strict control in the near future.

He announced that an order limiting each to normal inventories was being drafted and would be promulgated as soon as possible.

Today's announcement goes further than a previous statement by Mr. Nelson that the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers would be required to submit reports on their sales and inventories. Saying that the reporting plan cannot achieve the desired results, Mr. Nelson said:

"WPB will proceed directly to the second step—a program for formal control and enforcement of normal inventories."

Under this plan no merchant will be permitted to keep in stock any larger ratio of merchandise to his sales in any quarter of the year than he had on hand in the average of the comparable quarters in 1939, 1940 and 1941. Forms instructing merchants on further details in determining their permissible inventories will be made available as soon as possible.

Mr. Nelson said that the decision was made after a unanimous recommendation to him by the special wholesale and retail inventory policy committee of the Office of Civilian Supply, headed by Eton V. W. Read. Other members include Irwin D. Wolf of Pittsburgh and John A. Donaldson of Chicago.

HOUSE REPORT INDICTS CHIEF WAR AGENCIES

Bristles With Criticism of Setup Functioning in Washington.

SAYS WAR CAN BE LOST THERE

Asserts Materials Distribution System Is Breaking Down—Asks Supercontrol Board.

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—A complete reshuffling of top war agencies under a new super control board was recommended today in a congressional report which said: "Those officials who have charge of the war production program, including the mobilization of man power, have not yet grasped the meaning of modern war."

The report, bristling with criticism of the present setup, was issued by the special House committee on national defense migration, headed by Representa-

tive Tolan, Democrat, of California.

It urged subordination of the War Production Board, the Selective Service Administration, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Price Administration to a new super agency to be known as the Office of War Mobilization.

Asserting that "our materials distribution system is breaking down and that "hoarding of raw materials has become a nation-wide phenomenon," the committee declared:

"This war can be lost in Washington. . . . Despite numerous realignments, ten months after Pearl Harbor, business-as-usual considerations still permeate the Washington wartime agencies."

Proposes Super Agency.

The proposed new agency, which the committee said should be created by legislative action, would be headed by a chairman and primarily would be a policy-determining group.

Under it would be an Office of War Supply, exercising functions now vested in WPB and the procurement divisions of the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission; an Office of War Manpower, taking over most of the duties of the existing War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service Administration, and an Office of Economic Stabilization, an operating agency in which the present OPA would be the chief branch.

The divisions and agencies involved would be transferred, the committee noted, without "immediate changes in personnel."

The committee declared in its sixth formal report that "the current demand for the immediate passage of a national service act is a symptom of prevailing administrative shortcomings" which, if not "quickly faced and corrected," would jeopardize the war effort.

"The bare outlines for a national war production program have not yet begun to appear," it commented.

Says Public Is Confused.

The committee said it believed the public was prepared to follow "clear and simple" directions but was confused because of "conflicting orders and demands emanating from Washington agencies."

"We believe the American people are ready for any test," it said, "provided that they feel assured that their leadership has prepared the ground for the proposed advance."

After suggesting that the President enunciate at once the principle that all the nation's man power shall be used where it will be most useful in winning the war, the committee said it then would be "clear that occupational deferment must become the chief instrument for organizing our man power supply."

Under the committee's proposed setup, which would precede enactment of service legislation, there would be a fixed policy of decentralization, the committee asserting that "many of the shortcomings of the war effort to date are traceable to the attempt to run the war from Washington."

The committee accused the War Manpower Commission of seeking service legislation to "underwrite the authority it has failed to exercise," asserted the selective service administration "is obviously unfit" to effect a balanced apportionment of man power resources between military service and war production, and said the War Production Board had "actively promoted" what it called "the present dispersal of responsibility for production."

WPB, it added, "has never been converted to the job of war production" and has permitted "endless jockeying between the individual industry branches" and "endless collisions between individual production projects."

Its other comments included these:

Government arsenals and Navy yards "are among the worst offenders" in the matter of hoarding of labor and improper utilization of skills.

Production has proceeded "from one crisis to another," with the major problem being "the absence of a national production program."

"There is not today available within the Federal Government any single agency which knows whether conversion" from peacetime to wartime industry "has taken place at 30 per cent or at 50 per cent efficiency."

"The war agencies still pursue patchwork methods."

"The most serious single mistake of the War Production Board has been the devolution of its responsibilities to the military agencies who have been incapable of carrying out these responsibilities."

Committee members besides Tolan are Representatives Sparkman of Alabama and Arnold of Illinois, Democrats, and Curtis of Nebraska and Bender of Ohio, Republicans.

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Prince Consort Visits President Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—Prince Consort Bernhardt of the Netherlands, husband of Crown Princess Juliana, has arrived in Washington to be the guest of President Roosevelt.

Princess Juliana and her children have been making their home in Canada, and her husband apparently came down from there. He arrived yesterday and spent the night at the White House. He had lunch with the Chief Executive today and White House officials said he probably would remain here for two days.

Knox Renames Cruisers For Four Lost in Pacific

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Secretary Knox has assigned the names of four cruisers lost in the Pacific—the Houston, the Vincennes, the Astoria and the Quincy—to new vessels of the same type now under construction.

The Houston was lost in the Java Sea and the other three in engagements off the Solomon Islands.

The cruiser now being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has been designated the Houston. The name Astoria has been assigned to a ship on the ways at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, and the names Quincy and Vincennes have been assigned to ships under construction at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Fore River yard in Quincy, Mass.

The vessel now designated Houston was to have been the Vicksburg, and the ones designated Astoria, Vincennes and Quincy were to have been the Wilkes-Barre, Flint and St. Paul, respectively.

Way Must Be Cleared For Ground Troops In Later Invasion

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

OCT 21 1942

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—What would you give if you could be assured that this time next year Herr Hitler would be swinging sweetly from the end of a hangman's rope?

I believe we can have this assurance if the Anglo-American allies aren't compelled by circumstances to deviate far from the fundamental strategy which they laid down long ago. This is that the Nazi anti-Christ is the main enemy and that we must concentrate on crushing him.

We have now reached the crucial moment when American and British moves of the immediate future may determine whether the European section of the world conflict will be greatly protracted or whether we shall be able to dictate peace, say, in 12 months. That mark can be made under favorable conditions for the Fuehrer is trying to maintain his footing on a mighty greasy spot.

The trend of the Hitlerian war, to my mind, depends heavily on the striking power of the United States and British air forces over western Europe and Germany.

That conviction is no sudden conversion as a result of a great white light. This column previously emphasized the vital role of air power at this stage and one of the main reasons for my visit abroad was to study this question further. My belief in the air possibilities increased and crystallized as a result of access to invaluable information here in this vast Allied air base, for that's exactly what Britain is.

Now, I'm not one of those who claim the war can be won in the air alone. I don't believe it can and don't know many who do believe so.

Reasonable Increase In Air Strength Needed

However, it does seem clear that Hitler now is in a position where he can be rendered fairly important by bombing in a comparatively short time and thus be made vulnerable to land attack. That is, we can reach this happy day provided both the British and American commands in Britain have a reasonable increase in air strength. That is the concensus of many military experts.

Here you probably will point to the Royal Air Force's 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne and other great assaults, both by the British and by our own very destructive air force, and ask why these cannot be continued. Well the answer to that is the thing in a nutshell.

You cannot keep up 1,000-bomber assaults without stiff reinforcements and replacements. Unless the heavy raids are continued it will take a long time to iron out the Boche.

Unfortunately, so far as concerns the air, Uncle Sam and John Bull haven't been able, in practice, to adhere strictly to their policy of concentrating power against Hitler. A great number of bombers, which under normal circumstances would have been available here to strengthen the American and British forces, has had to be sent to other places.

The United States has had to provide warplanes for Alaska, the Far Pacific, China, India, the Middle East and wherenot.

British Diversions Also Cut Reserves

Britain also has been diverting bombers and fighters to northern Africa and other areas which have been under pressure. As a result, Allied bomber commands in Britain have not obtained the increase in strength which they would normally expect or which they need now to smother the Nazi all-highest. The necessity of diverting this air strength must provide, it seems to me, one of the reasons why the Anglo - American allies have not felt able to open a second land front in western Europe thus far. Indeed, establishment of such a front must depend on intensive air preparation. You can't land a great army from the sea otherwise without terrific losses.

The Russians are calling for quick help. The sooner we get busy plowing up the Fuehrer's front yard and sowing our dragon's teeth there the sooner will our armed warriors spring from the soil to attack him and so relieve pressure on the Allies on the eastern front.

Thus we are up against the cold fact that the only way we can get at Hitler from the west at the moment is by way of the air.

Our need therefore is to bomb hell out of his military defenses, industries and communications throughout western Europe and the Reich.

Hitler's Army Still Powerful Machine

In that way and that way only can he be reduced to a point where we can fling the Army against him successfully. And don't forget this—when we challenge Hitler's army we are going after his strongest weapon, a weapon he wants to use against us, a weapon which comprises the most perfect land fighting machine every constructed.

So why give him odds in the battle? The process of weakening him by air need not take long. As many military experts here figure it, the job can be done in a comparatively short time—if we can bring strongly reinforced air power against him in the immediate future. It can be done quickly enough to give the Russians the help they need.

The position is this: The Nazi chief has taken a terrible beating this summer at the hands of the unconquerable Red armies despite his gains of territory. Not only has he failed to break through to badly needed fresh resources and to new strategic bases in the Middle East but his losses in man power and equipment have been colossal. The German air force is in bad shape. Apart from heavy losses in planes and pilots first-line machines have been in action so constantly that they are in urgent need of overhaul and the crews must have rest.

In short, as winter approaches, we see the harried Fuehrer at by far the lowest mark he has touched since he set out to master the world. If he can be caught now by strengthened Allied air forces he can be whittled down rapidly.

Crucial Moment Here For Smashing Attacks

30.24 - 19423

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC - ADD 1ST LD. DARNTON -
X X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID;

"IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCES THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH IN NEW GUINEA OF BYRON DARNTON, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"HE SERVED WITH GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION AT THE FRONT AND FULFILLED WITH DISTINCTION THE IMPORTANT DEMANDS OF HIS HIGH OFFICE. THE ARMY MOURNS HIM."

-- DASH -- OCT 21 1942

DARNTON IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW, THE FORMER ELEANOR CHOATE, WHOM HE MARRIED IN APRIL, 1938: TWO SONS, ROBERT CHOATE DARNTON, WHO WAS BORN MAY 10, 1939, AND JOHN TOWNSEND DARNTON, BORN NOV. 20, 1941:; FIVE BROTHERS, ROBERT DARNTON, FLINT, MICH., CLIFFORD DARNTON, ADRIAN, MICH., CHARLES DARNTON, SAGINAW, MICH., THOMAS DARNTON, DETROIT AND CLARENCE DARNTON, ST.LOUIS: A SISTER, MRS. PETER DUNN OF ADRIAN: AND AN UNCLE, CHARLES DARNTON, LOS ANGELES.

OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS FATALITIES WHILE ON FOREIGN ASSIGNMENTS DURING THE WAR HAVE BEEN:

RALPH W. BARNES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, IN A CRASH OF A BRITISH BOMBER DIN YUGOSLAVIA.

MELVILLE JACOBY, TIME, IN A TAKEOFF ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA.

WEBB MILLER, GENERAL EUROPEAN MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS, IN A BLACKOUT IN ENGLAND.

DON BELL, NBC CORRESPONDENT, BAYONETTED TO DEATH BY THE JAPANESE IN MANILA.

HARRY PERCY, UNITED PRESS, DIED OF MALIGNANT MALARIA IN CAIRO.

THE MISSING INCLUDED WITT HANCOCK, ASSOCIATEDPRESS, AND WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, UNITED PRESS, WHO HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE THE FALL OF JAVA, AND JACK SINGER, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, WHO FAILED TO RETURN FROM A TASK FORCE OPERATION IN THE PACIFIC.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA -- FIRST ADD AWARDS X X X RABAUL ACTION.

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SERGT. VASALIE, A BOMBARDIER, WAS DECORATED FOR HIS PART IN THE RAID ON RABAUL AUG.7 BY A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES. THE AIRDROME WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED AND SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT DESPITE AN ATTACK BY 25 ZEROS, VASALIE "REMAINED AT HIS BOMBSIGHT AND RELEASED BOMBS DIRECTLY ON THE TARGET AREA. HE THEN MANNED A FORWARD GUN AND ASSISTED IN SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES."

SERGT.OLSON WON HIS AWARD FOR AN ATTACK ON ENEMY TRANSPORTS

30.24 - 19423

AND WARSHIPS APPROACHING NEW GUINEA ON JULY 22 AFTER WHICH HE STAYED WITH THE SHIPS TO GIVE HIS BASE VALUABLE INFORMATION.

OLSON SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON AN ENEMY TRANSPORT, WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES AND WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED. OCT 21 1942

CAPT.BROWNEWELL, A P-40 FIGHTER PILOT, WAS HONORED FOR AN ACTION OVER MINDANAO IN THE PHILIPPINES, APRIL 12, IN WHICH HE SHOT DOWN THE FIRST JAPANESE PLANE OVER MINDANAO.

ROWNEWELL HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO A RECONNAISSANCE AND STRAFING MISSION OVER DAVAO. AS HE CLIMBED AWAY FROM HIS FIELD TWO JAPANESE SEAPLANES CAME OVER AND BROWNEWELL GAVE CHASE, SHOOTING ONE DOWN IN FLAMES. HE THEN PROCEEDED TO DAVAO WHERE HE STRAFED TWO ZEROS, ONE BOMBER AND ONE TRANSPORT PLANE ON THE GROUND. THE CITATION SAID THE SHOOTING DOWN OF THE SEAPLANE "GREATLY ASSISTED MORALE."

SERGT. BENTZ WAS DECORATED FOR HIS PART IN A MISSION OVER GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, AUG.9. HE WAS RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER ON A FORTRESS WHICH MADE A DARING LONE ATTACK ON GASMATA AIRDROME, DROPPING FOUR BOMBS SQUARELY ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND CAUSING SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

SERGT.SNOW WON HIS AWARD FOR GALLANTRY OVER LAKUNAI AIRDROME, RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, ON AUG.9, WHEN AS A MEMBER OF A FLIGHT OF FORTRESSES HE HELPED TO SHOOT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE ZEROS.

THE FORTRESSES HAD REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE AND COMPLETED THEIR BOMBING RUNS WHEN 20 ZEROS ATTACKED. THE CITATION SAID "SNOW AND OTHER GUNNERS WITH COURAGE AND DETERMINATION BEAT OFF THE ATTACKERS AND SHOT DOWN FIVE OF THE ENEMY PLANES."

LIEUT.DEBORD WAS DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY OVER NEW GUINEA ON JULY 22, WHEN HE CIRCLED ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND WARSHIPS APPROACHING NEW

GUINEA TO GAIN VALUABLE INFORMATION AFTER HE HAD BOMBED THE SHIPS.

DEBORD LEFT AN ADVANCED OPERATIONAL BASE TO ATTACK THE SHIPS, BUT DUE TO AN OVERCAST SKY AND CLOUDS IT WAS DIFFICULT TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS OF HIS HIGH ALTITUDE ATTACK. DEBORD THEN DROPPED DOWN FOR A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK IN THE FACE OF FIERCE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. HE THEN REMAINED IN THE VICINITY OF THE FLEET FOR THREE HOURS, GIVING REPORTS ON ITS POSITION TO THE STRIKING FORCES. HE STAYED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE TARGET DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

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General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia--add awards

Lieut. Tarbutton wnn his award for the daylight action over Rabaul Aug. 7. He was navigator of a Fortress in a formation which severely damaged the airport there and shot down seven of 25 Zeros which attacked the formation.

"The courage and leadership demonstrated by Tarbutton did much to make it a complete success," the citation said.

Sergt. Penworden was credited with shooting down one Zero in action over Buna, New Guinea, Aug.12. He is a veteran of nine combat missions during which, the citation said, "he displayed a high degree of courage and resourcefulness."

Penworden was side-gunner of a Fortress on two daylight raids against an enemy convoy and shore installations in the area of Buna, beachhead of the Japanese thrust toward Port Moresby. He got his Zero from an attack formation of six and assisted the other gunners in repulsing several assaults.

Cignac wasone of three fighter pilots who attacked nine Japanese bombers and eight fighters over New Guinea on June 18. With the other pilots, he headed into the bombers and then saw the Zeros swooping down from a greater height in a head-on attack. Cignac picked out a bomber and despite attacks from several Zeros sent several bursts into it. Then, despite his wounds, he attacked anddamaged another bomber before flying his crippled plane back to a safe landing.

New York, Oct. 20-(AP)-The Japanese have revived the project of a canal across the Kra Isthmus, the narrow neck of the Malay Peninsula, the Berlin radio reported today in a broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch.

It said 40 Japanese engineers on the ground were studying the feasibility of the project, which would reduce the sea route to Japan's Burma outposts on the Indian Ocean by some 1,500 miles.

Japan's conquests of Malaya and Burma and her control of Thailand and French Indo-China have at the same time made it easier for herto carry out the project and increased its importance to her, economically and strategically.

For ten years before the Pacific War there were recurrent rumors that Japan, with Thailand's connivance, was planning a Kra canal to short circuit the economic value of Singapore to the British.

Editors:

The Office of Censorship today issued the following:

Note to managing editors and broadcasters (for publication or broadcast if desired):

The Office of Censorship requests that nothing be published or broadcast about the arrival, movements, or confinements of prisoners of war brought to this country, except on the authority of the provost marshal general, who is responsible for their security and treatment.

Provisions of international law surround treatment of war prisoners in most of the nations at war. These provisions are for their protection, maintenance and privacy.

OCT 21 1942

It is hardly necessary to ppint out that this international law is as important to American prisoners in other countries as to war prisoners in this country.

Byron Price, Director, Office of Censorship.

AT A U.S. AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA X X X X - YEARS AGO.

LIEUT. LEO P. SAS (1009 WEST 10TH ST), BARTLESVILLE, OKLA., WHO WAS IN THE NOSE OF A B-25 DURING THE BOMBING SAID WITH A SMILE, "AS THE BRITISH WOULD SAY IT WAS A FINE SHOW. I SAW 15 PLANES BELOW AND PICKED THEM AS MY TARGET, LET THEM HAVE IT, THAT WAS ALL THERE WAS TO IT."

KICKING UP A DUST AND SAND WITH HIS SHOE, HE SAID, "I THOUGHT WE HAD A DUST BOWL IN OKLAHOMA, BUT I'M GOING TO WRITE HOME AND TELL THEM HOW LUCKY THEY ARE."

CAPT. LORRAINE ARMSTRONG OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., DESCRIBED HOW HE DIRECTED THE SECOND ELEMENT OF THE SQUADRON OVER THE TARGET.

"WE DROPPED TO 1,045 FEET BEFORE RELEASING OUR BOMBS. WE PASSED OVER THE ENEMY AIRFIELD SO FAST WE COULDN'T SEE THE BOMBS EXPLODE. I GAVE 'SWEETHEART' (HIS PLANE) MORE GAS THAN USUAL, BECAUSE BLACKEBALLS OF SMOKE WERE COMING TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT."

THE PILOTS ALREADY ARE TALKING EXCITEDLY ABOUT THEIR NEXT MISSION. THEY WOULD LIKE TO GET A CRACK AT AN OBJECTIVE THEY SAW BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES A FEW DAYS AGO. =

VALLETTA, MALTA, OCT. 20-(AP)-TWO ENEMY BOMBERS WERE DESTROYED IN A SERIES OF RAF INTERCEPTIONS AFTER DUSK YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OCT 21 1942

LONDON -- NITE LEAD AERIAL X X X X OPERATIONS.

THE MOSQUITOS FIRST WERE USED IN A DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON OSLO WHERECTHEY STARTLED THE GERMANS BY DROPPING BOMBS ON THE GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS.

WHILE THE RAF WAS CONTINUING ITS BOMBING OF THE CONTINENT, THE LUFTWAFFE REMAINED GROUNDED. NO GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITAIN WERE REPORTED AFTER YESTERDAY'S SCATTERED ATTACKS ON EAST ANGLIA.

AIR MINISTRY SOURCES SAID 19 RAILWAY ENGINES, SEVEN TUGS, AND NUMEROUS BARGES WERE DESTROYED BY THE RAF'S AMERICAN-BUILT MUSTANG (NORTH AMERICAN) FGHTERS LAST WEEK IN OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN HOLLAND. =

OTTAWA, OCT.20-(AP)-SGT. RALPH ERNEST GORMAN OF WILLIAMSBURG, PA., WAS LISTED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS MISSING ON OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

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GORMAN'S NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, E.B. GORMAN, ROUTE 2, WILLIAMSBURG.

30.24 - 19425

MONTREAL, OCT.20-(AP)-COL. J.L. RALSTON, CANADIAN MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, ARRIVING HERE BY PLANE FROM BRITAIN, SAID TODAY THAT THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS WAS BUSILY TRAINING FOR "OFFENSIVE ACTION," AND ACKNOWLEDGED, "SURE, WE'VE TALKED OF A SECOND FRONT."

RALSTON, ACCOMPANIED BY C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, SPENT SEVERAL WEEKS TOURING UNITED KINGDOM DEFENSES AND WAR PLANTS, AND RALSTON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THERE WAS AN INTEGRATION OF CANADIAN, UNITED STATES, AND BRITISH OFFICERS' STAFFS TO PREPARE ALL THREE ARMIES FOR JOINT OFFENSIVE ACTION.

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(ADVANCE)-LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-MRS.WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH Y.W.C.A. DESCRIBED THE SERVICES OF THE ORGANIZATION'S CLUBS AND HOSTELS FOR CIVILIAN GIRL WAR WORKERS TODAY IN A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE, TO WHOM PRESIDENCY OF THE Y.W.C.A. IS ONE OF MANY WARTIME INTERESTS, SAID THE CLUBS CREATED A "HOME BACKGROUND," PROVIDED VALUABLE TRANSITIONAL RESIDENCES FOR MANY GIRLS AWAY FROM HOME FOR THE FIRST TIME TO WORK IN DISTANT WAR PLANTS AND GAVE CIVILIAN ADOLESCENTS A "HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO CROWDED DANCE HALLS AND PUBLIC HOUSES."

SHE SAID THE Y.W.C.A. HAD OPENED 150 CIVILIAN CLUBS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AND WAS EXPANDING CONSTANTLY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY OCT. 21-(AP)--REUTERS QUOTED A BEIRUT DISPATCH OF THE INDEPENDENT FRENCH AGENCY TODAY AS SAYING THAT LIEUT. GEN. WILLIAM G. HOLMES WOULD SUCCEED LIEUT. GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON AS COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

GENERAL WILSON WAS NAMED LAST AUGUST TO COMMAND THE NEW BRITISH TENTH ARMY IN IRAN AND IRAQ TO FACE THE GERMAN THREAT IN THE RUSSIAN CAUCASUS TO THE NORTH.

30.24 - 19425

MILITARY SOURCES IN LONDON WERE UNABLE TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT THAT GENERAL HOLMES, 50-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE 10TH CORPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST WOULD TAKE OVER GENERAL WILSON'S FORMER POST.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT.20-(AP)-GERMAN AND CROATIAN TROOPS HAVE RECAPTUREDTHE CROATIAN TOWN OF JAICE, ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF BENJALUKA, KILLING 500 SERBIANS, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TONIGHT.

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THE TOWN WAS OCCUPIED RECENTLY WHEN NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR SERBIAN FORCES ATTACKED IT, FORCING THE CROATIAN GUARDSMEN TO WITHDRAW.

(THIS WAS THE FIRST GERMAN ADMISSION THAT THE INSURGENTS WERE OPERATING SO CLOSE TO BANJALUKA, WHICH IS ONE OF THE CHIEF CROATIAN CITIES AND THE SEAT OF SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICES.)

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, OCT.20-(AP)-THE FRENCH ADMIRALTY ISSUED A FORMAL DENIAL TONIGHT THAT ANY AID WAS BEING GIVEN BY FRANCE TO AXIS SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE DENIAL WAS PROVOKED BY BRITISH CHARGES THAT AXIS SUBMARINES WERE BEING AIDED IN THE ANTILLES, IN WEST AFRICAN PORTS OR BY FRENCH SHIPS ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

"THESE CHARGES ARE WITHOUT THE LEAST FOUNDATION," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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WORKERS IN LYON WERE REPORTED READY TO STRIKE AGAIN IF LAVAL, PERSISTED IN TRYING TO FORCE WORKERS TO GO TO GERMANY.

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OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE. THE DISPATCH SAID LAVAL HAD CONFERRED TWO MONTHS AGO WITH THE FRENCH PRETENDER, THE COUNT OF PARIS. BERLIN'S PURPOSE IN BROADCASTING THIS STORY IS OBSCURE. IT MIGHT BE TO DISCREDIT LAVAL, WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED LOSING FAVOR WITH HIS NAZI FRIENDS.)

OCT 21 1942

BERN, SWITZERLAND, OCT 20.-(AP)- THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY TOOK UNDER CONSIDERATION RECENT DIATRIBES BY PRESS CHIEF SCHMIDT OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AGAINST THE SWISS PRESS.

SWISS NEWSPAPERS USED FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL SPACE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE NAZI ATTACK. THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE, FOR INSTANCE, TERMED IT AN EFFORT TO APPLY TO NEUTRAL NEWSPAPERS "THE LOT RESERVED FOR THE PRESS IN THE 'NEW EUROPE', IN WHICH, IT APPEARS LIBERTY WOULD NO LONGER EXIST."

SCHMIDT, DURING BERLIN PRESS CONFERENCES OCT. 14 AND 15, SAID SOME SWISS AND SWEDISH JOURNALIST MIGHT "GO TO THE STEPPES OF ASIA OR, BETTER STILL, BE DISPATCHED TO THE OTHER WORLD" ONCE THE NAZI NEW ORDER HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE. HE REPEATED A REMARK ASCRIBED TO BISMARCK, "GOVERNMENTS OFTEN MUST PAY FOR WINDOWS BROKEN BY THE PRESS."

CHILE

SANTIAGO, OCT. 20.-(AP)--THE SOCIALIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED THE THREE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY IN THE CHILEAN CABINET TODAY TO TAKE A STAND FOR A BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA ARE THE ONLY AMERICAN REPUBLICS MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

LIMA, PERU, OCT. 20-(AP)--U.S.AMBASSADOR HENRY NORWED AND CONSTANTINO CARVALLO, MINISTER OF LABOR, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, SIGNED A CONTRACT TODAY UNDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO BUY PERU'S ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF CHINCHOMA BARK AND FURTHER THE QUININE INDUSTRY IN PERU. QUININE IS MADE FROM CHINCHOMA BARK.

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BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 20,-(AP)--A U.S. ARMY PLANE PILOTED BY COL. CHARLES DEERWESTER, CHIEF OF AN AMERICAN AVIATION MISSION TO ARGENTINA, WAS REPORTED TWELVE HOURS OVERDUE TONIGHT ON A FLIGHT FROM EL PALOMAR ARMY BASE TO MENDOZA.

THE ARGENTINA MINISTRY OF WAR INITIATED A SEARCH FOR THE PLANE, ALTHOUGH EXPRESSING BELIEF IT MAY HAVE LANDED IN A DESOLATE PART OF WESTERN ARGENTINA BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

THE TRIP FROM EL PALOMAR, 18 MILES OUTSIDE OF BUENOS AIRES, TO MENDOZA, TAKES LESS THAN FOUR HOURS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, AND DEERWESTER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. ENRIQUE SABATTINI OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY AIR FORCE, AND A STAFF SERGEANT FREDERICK BLAY OF THE U.S.ARMY.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, OCT 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY ISSUED A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS TODAY SAYING THAT THE OCT. 8 SPEECH IN WHICH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES SAID TWO SOUTH AMERICAN STATES WERE PERMITTING THEIR NEIGHBORS TO BE "STABBED IN THE BACK BY AXIS EMISSARIES" WAS MADE ONLY AFTER EVERY OTHER RECOURSE HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED. HE LEFT NO DOUBT THAT HE MEANT CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

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THE STATEMENT SAID THAT CHILE HAD BEEN NOTIFIED JUNE 30 OF 18 NAZI AGENTS OPERATING THERE, BUT THAT CHILE'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS DID NOT REFER TO THE MEMORANDUM FOR TWO MONTHS AFTER RECEIVING IT.

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THE INFORMATION IN THE MEMORANDUM WAS SUBSTANTIATED OCT. 7 WHEN THE CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS ANNOUNCED THAT CERTAIN NAZI AGENTS HAD BEEN APPREHENDED, THE STATEMENT ADDED.

Leave Blank

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2 AMERICAN DESTROYERS ARE LOST, 2 OF FOE'S SHIPS HIT IN SOLOMONS; RUSSIANS' ATTACKS REGAIN GROUND

MEREDITH AND O'BRIEN SUNK; MANY OF CREWS ARE BELIEVED RESCUED

Navy Lacks Details On Personnel—Baltimorean In Command

Jap Cruiser And Destroyer Damaged By American Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—Loss of two United States destroyers—the Meredith and the O'Brien—in the last few days in the Solomons area was reported by the navy tonight.

The Meredith was commanded by Commander Harry Ensor Hubbard, of Baltimore. Lieut. Com. Thomas Burrowes, Keyport, N. J., was the O'Brien commander.

Damage Jap Warcraft

At the same time, the navy reported that aerial attacks by United States planes had damaged one enemy cruiser and one enemy destroyer. Japanese losses reported also included twelve planes which were shot down.

The navy said a report of casualties on the two United States destroyers has not yet been received. However, it added, all of the personnel of the O'Brien were believed to have been saved and many of the personnel of the Meredith were rescued.

The Bureau of Naval Personnel, the navy said, will notify the next of kin of those lost as soon as exact information is received.

Bomb Hit Stops Cruiser

The enemy cruiser was damaged and stopped by at least one bomb hit when naval aircraft attacked her during the night of October 19-20 westward of Guadalcanal.

The text of the Navy Department's communique No. 163 follows:

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"Pacific:

"1. The U. S. S. Meredith (destroyer) and the U. S. S. O'Brien (destroyer) have been lost within the last few days as the result of enemy action in the Solomon Islands area. The report of casualties has not been received, but it is believed that all personnel of the O'Brien and many of the personnel of the Meredith were rescued. The Bureau of Naval Personnel will notify by telegram the next of kin of those lost as soon as information is received.

Large Number Of Jap Ships

"2. Large numbers of enemy ships continue to be sighted in the northern Solomons and small units have been located and attacked in the southern Solomons. There has been little recent troop activity on Guadalcanal and our aircraft are continuing to bomb the enemy positions.

"3. On October 19:

"(a) During the early afternoon enemy aircraft attacked our Guadalcanal positions. Our Grumman Wildcats shot down two Zeroes and one Wildcat was lost.

U. S. Dive Bombers Attack

"(b) During the late afternoon our Douglas Dauntless dive bombers attacked three enemy destroyers to the westward of Guadalcanal. One destroyer was damaged and an escorting enemy seaplane was destroyed.

"(c) During the night of October 19-20, naval aircraft attacked an enemy cruiser to the westward of Guadalcanal. The cruiser was damaged and stopped by at least one bomb hit.

"4. On October 20:

"(a) During the early morning naval aircraft bombed enemy supply dumps and positions on northwest Guadalcanal.

"(b) During the late morning approximately thirty Zero fighters flew over our airfield. They were followed, about an hour later, by sixteen enemy bombers with fighter escort. During these attacks two enemy bombers and seven Zeroes were shot down.

"Two United States fighters were lost."

The Japanese plane losses brought to 352 the number of bombers and fighting planes of the enemy which have been shot down in the Solomons. The damage to their two warships boosted the total of enemy ships damaged, sunk or possibly sunk to fifty-nine.

Ten Known To Be Sunk

That total includes ten ships sunk, three possibly sunk and forty-six damaged.

The destroyer Meredith was launched April 24, 1940, at the Boston Navy Yard. She had a standard displacement of 1,630 tons and carried a normal personnel of 175 officers and men.

The O'Brien, a 1,570-ton destroyer, also was built at the Boston Navy Yard and commissioned March 2, 1940. Her personnel also included approximately 175 officers and men.

Lieutenant Commander Burrowes, 38, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1925.

The navy said it had received no word as to whether the commanding officers were among any casualties that might have resulted from the sinkings.

Familiar Jap Tactics

Persons familiar with Japanese tactics speculated that yesterday's two air raids were a typical bit of Japanese strategy which they made familiar during the early fighting in the Philippines.

First the thirty fighting planes came over. The object was to draw American fighters into the air, skirmish with them until they were forced back to the field for refueling, with the bombers appearing at that point and finding the American fighters earthbound.

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Jap Currency Worthless, Solomon Natives Find

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Oct. 21—A United States Navy man related today how Japanese invaders of the Solomon Islands, after dropping handbills from airplanes promising "happiness and health" to the natives, immediately on landing dispelled any illusions they might have created.

The invaders, explained Chief Pharmacist's Mate Melvin R. Steves in an interview, brought along great bales of worthless Japanese occupational currency.

Shopkeepers "Robbed"

Native shopkeepers and workers, accustomed to being paid in legitimate British money, quickly realized they were being robbed.

Steves, from Miami, Fla., a veteran of fourteen years in the navy, brought back one of the handbills and some of the worthless Japanese currency from Tulagi, Solomon Island base recaptured by the United States marines.

Stuff Is Worthless

Steves pulled out some of the Japanese occupational currency.

"Take a look at the stuff," he said.

"It is worth exactly the paper it's printed on. And it is even cheap paper."

Japs Again Retreat In Stanley Mountains

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Thursday, Oct. 22—(AP)—Japanese forces in the Owen Stanley Mountains have been forced to retreat for the second successive day, being driven from defensive positions at Eora in heavy of the Owen Stanley Mountains where the Allies were approaching Kokoda, mid-way point across the waist of New Guinea, the communique said:

"Heavier fighting developed. A flank attack forced the enemy from his defensive positions near Eora. The engagement continues."

Eora is about nine mines south of Kokoda, and several miles north of Tempuleton's Crossing where the trail winds down the northern slope of the mountains toward Kokoda.

War Correspondent Killed Accidentally In New Guinea

MacArthur Expresses Deep Regret at Loss Of Byron Darnton

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 21.—Byron Darnton, 44-year-old war correspondent of the New York Times, was killed accidentally Sunday in New Guinea, military authorities disclosed today.

A brief announcement expressed the deep regret of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific. It contained no details of the accident.

"He served with gallantry and devotion at the front and fulfilled with distinction the important demands of his high office," the announcement said. "The Army mourns him."

Funeral services and burial were to be held in New Guinea today.

Mr. Darnton, a World War veteran, was born in Adrian, Mich.

"Barney" Darnton joined the New York Times in 1934 after serving as day cable editor and city editor of the New York bureau of the Associated Press in the previous four years.

A versatile worker who combined ability with speed, he also had work on the Baltimore Sun, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Evening Ledger and the New York Evening Post after serving in France in the World War.

Because of his familiarity with foreign news gained by his Associated Press work, Mr. Darnton was selected after his transfer to the New York Times to inaugurate that newspaper's "Review of the Week" section in the Sunday edition. Later he served as an assistant Sunday editor for several years, but because of his desire for first-hand reporting he returned to the local news staff in November, 1939. He was assigned to Australia last February.

GET SILVER STARS

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Two American airmen who destroyed eight grounded Japanese planes in a smashing raid on Buna in New Guinea on September 12 were awarded Silver Stars today.

They were Major Donald P. Hall of Corpus Christi, Tex., and Capt. Christian Petri Jr. of Cleveland.

The Silver Star also was awarded to Corp. Julian J. Champagne, Mossup, Conn.

Allied Control Of Pacific Sky Is Growing

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—Allied domination of the skies in the vast Pacific battle area appeared growing mightier today as American bombers slugged Japanese invasion bases from the Aleutians to the Solomons.

The fury of the Allied bombing of enemy troops and supply concentrations in the Solomons seemed thus far to have stalled, at least temporarily, the full force of a Japanese thrust to retake the American-held Guadalcanal air base and win control of the Southwestern Pacific.

Buin Extensively Damaged

While a large force of Japanese warships and auxiliary vessels in the Solomons and reinforced enemy troops on northwestern Guadalcanal still held an expected attack in leash, United States bombers dropped explosives on the embattled island's invaders on October 18 and 19, and started fires at the Japanese Rekata Bay base on Santa Isabel Island, 150 miles to the northwest.

At the same time, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian command reported last night, Allied bombers were believed to have inflicted extensive damage on the Japanese

airdrome and shipping at Buin, Bougainville Island, about 315 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Allied Planes Unopposed

All Allied planes, meeting no attempts at interception, returned safely from the Buin night raid, the communique said. The navy's report yesterday of the latest American assaults in the Solomons and Aleutians made no mention of any enemy planes rising to counter-attack.

Possibility that the southwestern Pacific skies soon may become a hornet's nest of Allied planes was seen yesterday in an assertion by Secretary of the Navy Knox that the number of navy land-based planes was "steadily increasing."

Twelve-Ton Kiska Bombing

In the North Pacific, the navy announced that on October 18 the army's heavy four-motored Liberator bombers smashed again at the Island of Kiska, the last of three Aleutian bases once held by the Japanese.

Twelve tons of bombs were dropped on shore installations and on a beached ship in the harbor. The explosives set fires in the camp area. The communique made no mention of any further aerial resistance, last encountered early this month.

Meanwhile General MacArthur's Australian troops further reduced the Japanese threat to Port Moresby in New Guinea by pushing the enemy back three miles in the Owen Stanley Mountains.

PACIFIC WAR IS REVIEWED

Councils Both In Washington And London Review Situation

NOV 21 1942

Production In U. S. And United Kingdom Is Found Encouraging

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—The Pacific War Council analyzed today the war production of the United States and the United Kingdom for September and October and members said it looked promising and encouraging.

The Council, representing the nations actively engaged in combat in the Pacific, also looked into the developments in the south Pacific, including the Solomons, at its meeting at the White House.

Pacific Situation Reviewed

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, said the situation there looked just like it did in the newspapers.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, described the survey of war production as "quite promising and quite encouraging."

London Group Also Meets

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Pacific war council met at 10 Downing street tonight with Prime Minister Churchill presiding.

Present at the meeting were:

Clement Attlee, British Dominions Secretary; L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma; Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom; S. M. Bruce, of Australia; W. J. Jordan, of New Zealand; Field Marshal Smuts, of South Africa; Wunsz King, of China; Gerbrandy Vanverdunen, of the Netherlands; Sir Ramaswami Mundaliar, of India, and representatives of the naval, general and air staffs.

Messages of Hope for Bataan

Thousands of Brief Greetings to U.S. Fighters, Prisoners of Japs Are Forwarded by Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 —(Wide World) — "You ought to see Pa and me with our new teeth."

"Baby boy lived three days. Don't worry, everything is fine."

"Your ring will forever remain on my finger. Praying, waiting for you. Hugs, kisses, I love you."

"Chin up, my darling. The war must end in time and the world a better place because men like you have lived." ....

Homey Reminders

The little homey reminders of family life, the anguish of a young mother, the assurance of a sweetheart left behind, the faith of a mother: such are messages addressed to fighting men of Bataan and Corregidor, reported "missing in action."

Packed with thousands of others deep in the hold of the exchange ship Gripsholm, these messages soon will start on a long tortuous voyage.

Each message may reach its addressee weeks, or months, from now. It may be delivered by a Japanese prison camp guard. Or it may not be delivered at all.

A.R.C. Is Hopeful

The American Red Cross thinks there is hope, and so, in all sections of the country, in city, and village, and at cross-roads, Red Cross chapters are collecting messages from families, sweethearts, and friends. They, too, are hopeful.

So far, the Japanese government hasn't furnished lists of American soldiers captured in the Philippines and it's impossible to check on those "missing in action." The Red Cross emphasizes that there are no assurances the Japanese will allow word to reach prisoners of war.

But the Red Cross is taking no chances of having any living soldier, sailor, Marine, or flyer miss any opportunity of receiving word from home. If just one message gets through, the Red Cross says it will be more than repaid for the time and work expended.

And the job is prodigious. Within a few days after arrangements were completed for sending these little notes on the Gripsholm, the inquiry service at national Red Cross headquarters was swamped.

As batches of dispatches are completed, they go to the Office of Censorship, thence to New York for delivery to the Gripsholm.

They will be forwarded to Dr. Fritz Paravicini, international Red Cross committee delegate in Japan by way of the neutral port of Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Special Forms Used

The messages are written on special forms and limited to 25 words on subjects of a personal or family nature. On the back of each form is a space for reply.

Women clerks at the inquiry service find the messages filled with pathos, faith, hope, courage, even humor. But never a hint of discouragement or hopelessness.

"Chin up" appears with great regularity. "We are well" and "hope you are well" appear in almost every one.

A spiritual overtone runs through them all: "We are praying for you" "put your trust in God"; "God will protect you."

Some of Messages

Here are a few of the messages:

From Missouri: "Dear son—on this day, Sept. 7, 17 years ago, you were born. What a happy dad was I. We are praying for your return."

From District of Columbia: "Our daughter born March 10. Has your beautiful brown eyes, the sweetest nature. Always remember we all love you."

From New Mexico: "All well. Have job saving for the future. Faithfully waiting your return. Chin up, sweetheart. God keep you. Love you always."

From Kentucky: "Everyone well. Boys cutting tobacco. New Baby at Virginia's. Helen expecting. Thinking and praying for you always. Don't worry. God bless you."

From Tennessee: "All well but anxious and lonely for you. Working here. Billy sure Red Cross will find daddy. Love and prayers."

JAPS NAME FOUR AMERICAN AIRMEN

Tokyo Broadcast Continues Threats To Punish Flyers, Says They "Confessed"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—Germany and Japan appeared from their propaganda broadcasts today to be trying to build up a case of alleged war inhumanities that would justify reprisals against the United States and Britain, and the punishment of prisoners.

The Tokyo radio, which continued its broadcasts of threats to punish United States flyers taken after raids on Japanese territory, named four airmen it said were captured after the April 18 raid on Tokyo, and said they had confessed to inhumanities against the civilian population.

Berlin Backs Tokyo

The Berlin radio quoted "competent quarters" in the German Foreign Office who it said supported Tokyo's declaration, and said Germany also "would soon take more severe measures" against Allied airmen who "employ gangster methods in attacking civilians."

The German high command charged in its communique that British planes had attacked a German dressing station for wounded on the Egyptian front, and commented:

"From this the German high command is compelled to draw the conclusion that the British Government no longer attaches any value to maintenance of the convention at Geneva (which pledges respect for the Red Cross emblem)."

The Japanese said the four American airmen had been convicted and "would be severely punished in accordance with international law."

Names Americans

It named them as: Second Lieutenant William J. Farrow, 23, of Darlington, S. C.; Second Lieutenant Dean E. Hollmark, 27, Dallas, Texas; Corporal Jacob D. Deshazer, 29, of Oregon, and Sergeant Mechanic Harold A. Spatz, 20, of Kansas.

Although there was no confirmation that any of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Tokyo raiders had fallen into Japanese hands, the names given by the Tokyo radio closely resemble four in the list of eighty officers and non-commissioned officers awarded decorations for the raid.

Those are Lieuts. W. D. Farrow and D. E. Hallmark and Corporals Deshazer and C. Spatz. The award list gave no addresses.

Japanese List 'Names' Of Convicted Flyers

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—The Tokyo radio, continuing to broadcast threats of severe punishment for United States flyers taken after raids on Japanese territory, named today four airmen it said had fallen into Japanese hands after the April 18 raid on Tokyo led by Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

The names were given as Second Lieutenant William J. Farrow, 23, of St. Jones street, Darlington, S. C.; Second Lieutenant Dean E. Hollmark, 27, of 80 Way avenue, Dallas, Texas; Corporal Jacob D. Dashazer, 29, of Oregon, and Sergeant Mechanic Harold A. Spatz, 20, of Kansas.

"Inhuman Acts" Charged

The Tokyo radio said Monday that United States airmen captured after the raid had been convicted of "inhuman acts" because, it was charged, they bombed civilians and machine-gunned school children. It said they "would be severely punished in accordance with international law."

(Capt. F. R. White, of the United States Army Medical Corps, who was in one of the planes which attacked Kobe on April 18, declared in Norwich, England, today that the raid was "not indiscriminate" and that all objectives were "carefully picked out."

Boys Threw Stones

("No inhuman act occurred," Captain White asserted. He said that factories, warehouses and power plants were attacked and that the American bombers, flying low, were not detected by Japan's defenses. People in streets waved and once a group of small boys threw stones up at the planes, he said.)

Four United States airmen whose names closely resemble those given in the Tokyo broadcast, as heard in London, were in the list of eighty officers and noncommissioned officers who on May 19 were awarded decorations for the raid in Washington.

Other Names Later

They were Lieuts. W. D. Farrow and D. E. Hallmark and Corporals Deshazer and C. Spatz. The list gave no addresses.

Today's Domei broadcast said other names would be announced later.

Although a German broadcast of Japanese dispatches today quoted Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, as saying that the American pilots seized after the raid already had been sentenced by a Japanese military court, the broadcast also suggested that the sentences might not be carried out immediately.

Jap Fears Indicated

He was quoted as denying that the action was a reprisal, and saying that punishments only were for the future in order to protect the Japanese civilian population against "enemy terrorism."

These statements suggested Japanese fear of more raids and an effort to discourage them. One Tokyo broadcast said Monday that future raiders would be tried for their lives.

Japs Report U. S. Heavy Bombers Raid North China

New York, Oct. 21—The Associated Press recorded today a Tokyo broadcast which said the Japanese North China army command had announced that three planes of the United States Consolidated B-24 type (Liberators) dropped several bombs from a high altitude late today in the eastern part of Hopei province in China, but "the damage was negligible."

The broadcast was of a Peiping dispatch to Domei.

[There was no Allied announcement of such a raid, but if United States airmen stationed in China made the attack it was the first reported instance of an aerial thrust so far north in Japanese-occupied territory.]

Japs Raid Yunnan

Chungking, *Thursday*, Oct. 22 (AP)—Nine Japanese light bombers from French Indo-China attacked Mengtz, in Yunnan province, Tuesday afternoon, bombing the city and machine-gunning its streets, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today. It did not give the number of casualties.

An air alarm sent the inhabitants of Chungking to cover late last night when eight Japanese planes were reported approaching the capital. No raid materialized, however. It was only Chungking's second alarm since August, 1941.

China People's Council Meets

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 21 — Delegates from all parts of China, including provinces under Japanese occupation, were gathering in Chungking today for the opening tomorrow of the third session of the People's Political Council, China's nearest approach to a Parliament.

The 214 delegates are drawn from all major political parties, including the Communists as well as the dominant Kuomintang, from the army, labor, cultural and other public bodies and the universities. There are fourteen women.

An address by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is expected to be the high point of the session, which is to be devoted largely to wartime economic problems.

The delegates are chosen by the

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groups they represent. The council was set up as a stopgap in the transition period between the stage of government by the Kuomintang party and rule by popularly elected parliamentary government.

Preparations for China's first such election were interrupted by the war.

Indian Moderate Leader Would Visit England

New Delhi, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Indian Moderate leader, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, who has advocated a strong defense against Japan, told newspaper men today that he would be willing to go by plane to England because "I feel the British people have been misled in connection with the Indian problem and I believe I can make them see the truth."

At the same time, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, India's third largest party, announced that it would send a delegation headed by Dr. B. S. Moonje to the United States and other delegations to England and China to explain the views of India's Hindu millions.

Native Bearers Serve Soldiers At U. S. Air Base in Central India

By PRESTON GROVER

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL INDIA, Oct. 21 (AP).—Ten thousand miles from their home base, soldiers of the U. S. Air Service command have built a handsome Army camp along American lines but with innovations that would startle the boys at Fort Lewis or Fort Benning.

They challenge any Army camp in America to produce barefooted waiters wearing turbans and long white cloaks with broad red and gold belts.

Malaria Controlled

They sleep in tents but with their beds housed in mosquitobar. That's because of malaria. There's plenty of it in Indian towns roundabout this big and growing American Air Service depot. So far, however, there's only been seven victims among the 1,500 in the camp, and some of those were brought in from outside.

Every officer has a servant, called a bearer. Noncoms and enlisted men pool them so that one bearer works for several men.

But just so the soldiers don't forget they're in the Army now, they're frequently reminded by officers not to forget how to do things for themselves. When the fun starts, bearers and other comforts must be left behind.

Temperature Climbed to 125

The men proved they could take it, though, back in June, July, and August, when dust blew continually and the temperature climbed as high as 125 degrees. Sometimes it stuck above 100 all night.

Most soldiers' quarters in India have electric fans, but the men in this new air depot didn't get them.

They serviced visiting airplanes in double-quick time although the metal was so heated by the sun it burned their hands. With sweat running down their faces, backs, and arms, they tore down plane engines for overhauling and lugged them out into the blazing sun to re-install them in bombers and transports.

Now they're erecting an air-cooled, dustproof hangar for engine overhauling.

Indians Do Rough Work

Indian labor does the rough work of digging runways, laying stone, cleaning camp, and unloading freight cars.

The first labor gang supplied by the contractor got 16 cents daily, but the men were too puny and too slow for the impatient Americans.

So the officers combed villages for miles around and offered jobs to the huskiest men at double wages. Thirty-two cents a day is big pay in Central India.

Workers Needed Assurance

Many had to be convinced they were not doing low-caste coolie labor. The Americans assured them the job was at least equivalent to the bearer class, so they came.

Then the workers organized into competitive crews and they love it.

"The result was," said Major Lew W. Fulton, of Springfield, Ill., "that they unloaded many times as much freight as the old crews."

Soldiers test every plane they overhaul before they send it back into service.

One test pilot, Lieut. Roy W. Allen, of Patoka, Ill., intersperses test-piloting repaired planes with ferrying supplies over the hump from India into China.

Toughest Flying He's Seen

He has made six ferry trips and admits it's the toughest flying he ever encountered. Each member of the plane crew carries a "tommy-gun," pistol, and bolo knife—in case they are downed in the jungle or mountains—plus rations and a headnet for mosquitos.

"Ferry planes have been lifted by thermals as much as 2,000 feet a minute," Allen said, "and they'll take you down that far in the same time."

He's hauled everything from aviators to garbage cans.

U. S. Flyers Attacking Japs Daily Find Kiska Positions Unchanged

No Aerial Opposition Encountered as Group Drops 12 Tons of Bombs

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 21.—The latest croup of Liberator bombers which are daily attacking Japanese attempting to reinforce their garrison at Kiska reported enemy positions unchanged on the island, the Army announced today.

The group, one of several conducting the Army's raid-a-day tests against the invaders, was led by Capt. Lynn R. Moore. The flight noted hits in the camp area and one especially heavy explosion which may have been a gasoline dump.

The Moore flight, like all since October 3, met no aerial opposition while dropping its 12 tons of bombs on the Japanese.

The latest attack was concentrated on Trout Lagoon and the main Kiska camp. A number of cargo ships already are beached in the lagoon.

The Japanese positions at Gertrude Cove where the reinforcement attempts are being concentrated are also unchanged, the flyers reported.

The raiders met continuing anti-aircraft fire, but most of the Japanese scurried for cover and froze to the ground when they saw the American planes.

Strafing by raiders early this month taught them to find protection when the United States Army flyers visit, the pilots believe.

The Japanese are even using bomb craters for shelters, sometimes putting up tents in such improvised protection.

Fighter Escorts Reduced.

Fighter escorts of American aerial raiding parties have recently been reduced, and the fighters which do go along now find little to do. Occasionally they find ships trying to make a getaway or radio shacks, on which to turn their machine guns, but lack of fighter opposition reduces their duties.

One group of four fighters recently came around a hill ready to return to their own base when they saw a small war vessel all by itself.

All four went down and delivered bursts of machine-gun fire. The first two ran into heavy anti-aircraft, but made havoc of the gun crew.

Lt. Robert L. McDonald, Reno, Nev., who already has one Jap plane to his credit, was in the last ship. "There wasn't anything left to hit with guns," he said. "There was no more fire coming up, but if I had had a bomb I could have been sure of getting myself a ship. A chance like that may never come again."

OCT 21 1942

No Fighter Defense Tried Since Oct. 3

By William L. Worden

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Alaska Defense Command Headquarters, Oct. 21—The latest group of Liberator bombers which are daily attacking Japanese attempting to reinforce their garrison at Kiska reported enemy positions unchanged on the island, the army announced today.

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Scurry For Cover

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The raiders met continuing anti-aircraft fire, but most of the Japanese scurried for cover and froze to the ground when they saw the American planes.

Strafing by raiders early this month taught them to find protection when our flyers visit, pilots believe. The Japanese are even using bomb craters for shelters, sometimes putting up tents in such improvised protection.

Fighter escorts of American aerial raiding parties have recently been reduced, and the fighters which do go along now find little to do. Occasionally they find ships trying to make a getaway or radio shacks upon which to turn their machine guns, but lack of fighter opposition reduces their duties.

Chance Of A Lifetime

One group of four fighters recently came around a hill ready to return to their own base when they saw a small war vessel all by itself.

All four went down and delivered bursts of machine-gun fire. The first two ran into heavy anti-aircraft, but made havoc of the gun crew.

Lieut. Robert L. McDonald, of Reno, Nev., who already has one Jap plane to his credit, was in the last ship. "There wasn't anything left to hit with guns," he said. "There was no more fire coming up, but if I had had a bomb I could have been sure of getting myself a ship. A chance like that may never come again."

SMUTS SEES FOE 'BLEEDING'

GLADWIN C. HILL

South Africa Statesman Says This Is Time For New And Final Phase

Declares At Parliament Meeting That It Would Be "Folly" To Delay Action

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—The impressive counsel of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, veteran statesman and strategist of South Africa, was given the United Nations today amid semi-secret and historic circumstances.

In carefully weighed words he said "the German army is bleeding to death in Russia" and that this is the time for a new and final phase, the Allied offensive.

Against the sounding board of a closed assemblage of 1,000 of the 1,300 members of Britain's Houses of Parliament, the 72-year-old Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa delivered himself of this opinion in an unprecedented international broadcast for the ears of Russia, America, Britain and all their Allies.

Many Colorful Trappings

The gathering was held with many of the colorful trappings of Parliament and with many innovations as well, with Klieg lights flashing for the newsreels as Smuts, in field marshal's uniform, walked lightly down the center aisle past the unusual turnout of notables to a red-carpeted dais behind two great British war leaders of two war generations—the bent figure of David Lloyd George, World War Cabinet chief, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The traditional deep-throated "Hear, Hear," of Parliament members applauded his remarks, but technically it was an informal gathering and so the tradition that is as old as radio, that no proceedings of Parliament shall be broadcast, remained unbroken.

It was, however, the first time that a British Empire statesman had ever broadcast a speech before a joint assemblage of the members of Parliament, and Prime Minister Churchill himself in a brief speech described the gathering as "in many ways unprecedented."

eral months ago in Cairo to come as a "great reinforcement to our counsels and our spirits."

War-time secrecy permitted mention neither of time nor place, or even a description of the furniture of the hall.

Declaring that he wished to emphasize that "the defense phase has now ended," and "another must now begin," the veteran marshal summed up the urgency for action in these words:

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot it would be folly to delay, to over prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so."

Invited by Churchill

He said he had urged the Boer war veteran, the leader of South Africa's armies in East Africa in the last war and the South African representative on the Imperial War cabinet in the World War, several

Drawing upon his long experience and "the best inside information," he painted the situation in these dramatic sentences:

"The final alignments both of Allies and our enemies have been made. Resources have been developed and mobilized on a very large scale, ours still on the increase, those of the enemy on the decline.

Man Power Still Growing

"Our man power is still growing, that of the enemy getting depleted, while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples.

"The specter of want, hunger and starvation is beginning to stalk through the subject countries. The spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. The explosive limits of endurance are nearing.

"We are approaching the point when, both on the war fronts and on the home fronts in the enemy countries, the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments."

On the point of the Allied offensive, he said "it would be unwise for me to say more and thus to set going unnecessary and perhaps harmful speculations."

Commented On Visit

Already the German radio has commented almost daily upon his visit to London in connection with Nazi hints that the Allies were getting ready to open a second front in Africa.

Smuts said that "probably no such losses on both sides have ever been suffered in the history of war" as in Russia.

"The appalling bloodletting which is necessary for Hitler's ultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians, and they alone can do it."

But—and here he emphasized that he was speaking from the best inside information—the Russians "show not the least sign of giving in."

"Bearing More Than Share"

However, he said, Russia is "bearing more than her share of the common burden" and the Allies must give help in whatever form "in the fullest measure and with the utmost speed."

He said, "For Japan, just as surely

as for Hitler's Germany, the handwriting is on the wall. All that will remain of this spectacular Japanese success will be "Japan for the Japanese." In the long run Japan will not be good enough as an associate even for Germany. There are degrees in infamy."

President Roosevelt, he added, was "one of our greatest leaders," a reference that was heartily applauded.

Reds 'Bleeding' Foe

By Gladwin Hill

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Partial text of Smuts' address on Page 20.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—The Allies are at the threshold of "the offensive phase of the war," Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, told 1,000 members of Britain's Parliament today in a session described by Prime Minister Churchill as "in many ways unprecedented."

The meeting, kept in strictest secrecy in advance, was an informal gathering, not a formal joint session such as the United States Congress sometimes holds to hear distinguished guests. It was attended also by representatives of the dominions.

Churchill Hails Mesage

It was the first time a British Empire statesman ever had broadcast a speech before the combined membership of the Houses of Commons and Lords, and Churchill hailed Smuts' message as "invaluable."

The occasion, complete with all the colorful trappings of an honor guard, thick carpet and the tumultuous welcome of the assemblage, was turned into a tribute to the 72-year-old field marshal, the last surviving member of the World War I British Cabinet now active in the high councils of World War II.

While the British commonwealth stands "unshaken by the storms and setbacks" of the war, the South African Prime Minister declared, the German army is "bleeding to death" in Russia and "the stage is set for the last, the offensive phase of the war for the United Nations."

While this technically was not a joint session of parliament—and the ban on broadcasts from parliament meetings, therefore, was not violated—actually millions of radio listeners in the United States had their first opportunity to hear a speaker addressing the assembled members of Britain's legislature. There was no broadcast to listeners in Britain by the BBC, however.

For Utmost Aid To Russia

Smuts said the "appalling bloodletting which is necessary for Hitler's tultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians."

Although he said "they alone can do it," he urged "whatever help . . . we can give to Russia . . . in the fullest measure and with the utmost speed."

Neither the time nor the place nor even the date of the meeting, which brought together one of the most distinguished British assemblages of the war, was disclosed to the public in advance.

David Lloyd George, who as Prime Minister in the first World War appointed Smuts to his war cabinet, introduced the South African leader.

So strictly were the arrangements held in secret that writers were not allowed even to describe the chairs in the hall lest the enemy be given a clue to parliament's wartime meeting place.

Smuts Gets Great Ovation

Smuts was given a tremendous ovation as he arrived in field marshal's uniform, attended by an honor guard of the parliamentary Home Guard, and ascended a specially built dais covered with a rich red carpet.

In reference to the second front, Smuts said the defense phase of the war for the United Nations had ended.

"The final alignments, both of the Allies and of our enemies, have been made," he said. "Resources have been developed and mobilized on a very large scale. Ours are still on the increase, those of the enemy are on the decline. Our man power is still growing, that of the enemy is getting depleted, while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples.

Says Unrest Plagues Foe

"The specter of want, hunger and starvation are beginning to stalk through the subject countries and the spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. The explosive limits of endurance are nearing. We are approaching the point when both on the war fronts and on the home fronts in the enemy countries the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments.

Delay Would Be Foolish

So far, time has been in our favor and has, on the whole, been kind to us. In spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments we have had the necessary time to prepare to parry the deadly blows and to assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory.

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Alert For Time To Strike

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot," he said, "it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so."

The Premier said the war "may continue till 1944."

His speech was devoted mainly to praise of the British commonwealth, which he described as the "heart of the defense against the most terrible onslaught ever made on human rights and liberties." It also included a review of the war to date.

"For Japan, just as surely as for Hitler's Germany, the writing is on the wall," Smuts said. "All that will remain of the spectacular Japanese success will be 'Japan for the Japanese.'"

Cites Challenge To America

He described Pearl Harbor as "at once a challenge to America to Western civilization and to the principles of good faith on which it is basically founded."

Smuts listed three events which, he stated, lifted the British Empire out of "the abyss into which the fall of France had all but plunged us." They were the defeat of the German air force over Britain, the Nazi attack on Russia, and Pearl Harbor, which plunged the United States one hundred per cent. into the war.

"We have much to be thankful for, but not the least for the colossal mistakes of our enemies," he added.

"Will the fourth blunder be committed? Will Japan, in spite of her treaty with Russia, launch a treacherous attack against her also in Siberia? Time alone will show."

Partial Text Of Smuts Speech In Commons

OCT 21 1942

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The following text covers the important passages in the speech made to the House of Commons today by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa:

I have spoken of the two great actors (Lloyd George and Churchill) actors in the drama, the continuing developments.

Smuts said that "in spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments we have had the necessary time to prepare, to parry deadly blows and to assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory."

Alert For Time To Strike

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot," he said, "it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so."

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tinuing drama of our age.

I call this a continuing drama because I view this war as a continuation of the last war, and the whole as perhaps another thirty-year war which began in 1914, was interrupted by the armistice of 1919, improperly called a peace; was resumed with great ferocity in 1939 and may continue—who knows?—until 1944.

First Year's Defensive

(After paying long tribute to the fighting spirit of the British, American, Russian and other peoples, Smuts continued:)

For the first three years of the war our role had necessarily to be a defensive one. That role was imposed on us by the intensive secret preparations of the enemy for six years before war, by a false sense of security he had sedulously fostered among us and by a mood of appeasement which had thus been created. That advantage no premature offensive could possibly have overcome. We could barely maintain our self-defense against the terrible odds.

No Regrets

In those cases where we were in honor bound to take the offensive in support of other small peoples we have suffered reverses which still further weakened us. Let us, however, never regret the help we did our best to bring to Norway, Holland and Greece in their hour of need.

(After reviewing events which led up to the fall of France, leaving Britain alone to face Germany, Smuts said:)

The defeat of the *Luftwaffe* in that supreme crisis saved not only London and Britain but, I firmly believe, the whole Allied cause and future of the world.

Soviet Stand Praised

The fall of France was followed by two other events, both of greatest importance for the subsequent course of the war. The first was another fatal mistake of Hitler: Balked in his air attack on London he saw that it was unsafe to attempt an invasion of Britain before first clearing his rear in Russia. The magnitude and duration of the Russian resistance have surprised not only Hitler but probably everybody else.

Probably no such losses on both sides have ever been suffered in the history of war. If the Russian losses must be terrible, it is equally true that the German army is bleeding to death in Russia.

Speed Aid For Russia

The appalling blood-letting which is necessary for Hitler's ultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians, and they alone can do it. In spite of their losses in men and material and territory, the Russians show not the least sign of giving in and the bitter defense will go on to the bitter end. This impression is confirmed by all the best inside information.

The course for the Allies to follow is clear. Whatever help in whatever form we can give to Russia to sustain her in her colossal effort should be given in the fullest measure and with the utmost speed.

Bearing More Than Share

She is bearing more than her share of the common burden.

(Smuts next recounted the course of the war in the Far East, deplored the Allied losses of territory and their inability to give full aid to China.)

But these things will pass. For Japan just as surely as for Hitler's Germany the writing is on the wall. All that will remain of this spectacular Japanese success will be "Japan for the Japanese."

Pearl Harbor A "Catalyzator"

For Japan has infallibly sealed her own doom. Pearl Harbor was at once a challenge to America, to western civilization and to the principles of good faith on which it is basically founded. In the long run, Japan will not be good enough as an associate even for Germany. There are degrees in infamy.

Not that I deplore Pearl Harbor. From our point of view it was a heavy price but well worth paying for the immense gains that have accrued. It was what the chemists call a catalyzator. It suddenly crystallized, precipitated and solidified American opinion as nothing else in the world could have done. At one sudden leap America was in the war.

Stage Set For Offensive

(After recounting the "steps which have marked our climb out of the abyss"—the defeat of the German air force, the Nazi attack on Russia and the consequences of Pearl Harbor, Shuts continued:)

We have now reached the fourth year of this war and the defense phase has now ended. The stage is set for the last, the offensive phase. Let me set your minds at rest at once.

I am not going to discuss the future offensive strategy of war. The amateur strategist can do that with greater freedom and less responsibility in the press. I only wish to emphasize that one phase has ended and another must now begin.

Situation Is Ripening

Final alignments both of the Allies and our enemies have been made. Resources have been developed and mobilized on a very large scale—ours still on the increase, those of the enemy on the decline. Our man power still is growing, that of the enemy is getting depleted while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples. The specter of want, hunger and starvation is beginning to stalk through the subject countries. The spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. Explosive limits of enedurance are nearing. We are approaching the point when both on the war fronts and on the home fronts in enemy countries the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments.

Delay Would Be Foolish

So far, time has been in our favor and has, on the whole, been kind to us. In spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments we have had the necessary time to prepare to parry the deadly blows and to assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory.

Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot it would be folly to delay, to overprepare, and, perhaps, miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so. Of that I feel satisfied. On this point, it would be unwise for me to say more and thus to set going unnecessary and perhaps harmful speculations.

(After describing Naziism's terrorization of Europe, Smuts continued:)

A New Crusade

Behind all the issues of this war lies a deeper question now posed to the world. Which do you choose—the free spirit of man and the moral idealism which has shaped the values and ideas of our civilization or this horrid substitute, this foul obsession now resuscitated from the underworld of the past?

This, in the last analysis, is what the war is about. At the bottom, therefore, this war is a new crusade, a new fight to the death for man's rights and liberties and for the personal ideals of man's ethical and spiritual life. . .

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What Is Our Objective?

I, therefore, come to the question: What is the sort of world which we envisage as our objective after the war? . . .

Certain points of great importance have already emerged. Thus we have accepted the name of "United Nations." . . . Then again we have the Atlantic Charter. . . . Again, we have agreed on certain large principles of social policy involving social security for the citizen in matters which have lain at the roots of much social unrest and suffering in the past. . . .

. . . Then again, we have accepted the principle of international help underlying the mutual aid agreement. . . .

Justice For All

All these are already indications of considerable advances to a better world and richer life for mankind. To these we may add much of the social and economic work of the League of Nations. . . .

We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political Shibboleths. It is no longer a case of Socialism or Communism or any of the other isms of the marketplace but of achieving common justice and fair play for all. . . .

CENSORS HOLD UP STORIES ON SMUTS

London Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts's address to Parliament today, the first by an empire statesman before the combined membership of both houses ever to be broadcast, produced an awkward contradiction of censorship. Though the censor declined to release the speech for publication until the South African Prime Minister had finished speaking, American radio chains broadcast the speech.

Even after Marshal Smuts's voice was being heard in the United States the censors declined to allow the London offices

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of the news agencies to say that he was speaking. The press censorship had prevented the news agencies and newspapers from telling in advance the time and place, or even the date of the speech and had declared that a direct broadcast of the speech would not be made.

The censorship was insisting that there was no broadcast at the moment Marshal Smuts words were being heard by American and South African listeners. The speech was not broadcast to British listeners.

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When Prime Minister Churchill returned from his last trip to Washington, it was recalled, he proposed to have some speeches to the House of Commons recorded for later broadcast to the nation, but the plan encountered such strong objections that it was abandoned.

Russia Has Staying Power, Standley Says

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to Russia, made his first report to President Roosevelt today since his return from Moscow and asserted that he did not think there was any question about Russia's fighting this war through to a finish.

Admiral Standley said he expected to remain here a comparatively brief time and to talk with the Chief Executive again.

He said he thought Russia had "the power to resist" and fight the war through.

"Russia Has No Choice But To Keep Fighting"

Lexington, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—"Russia has no choice but to keep on fighting as armistice terms with the Axis now would be ruinous and might result in Stalin's assassination," William Henry Chamberlin, author and Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Russia and Germany the past twenty years, told students, faculty members and visitors at Washington and Lee University today.

Chamberlin said Russia is certain to have a voice in post-war matters, and the democracies must be willin gto meet her more than half way to assure international peace.

Chamberlin pointed to four Soviet attributes which, he said, have enabled the Russians to hold off the Axis powers. He named them as ideologically imbued youth, fierce nationalism of all Russians, unsuspected scope in military and industrial preparation and the vast size of its population and resources.

REDS GRASP INITIATIVE IN STALINGRAD

HENERY CASSIDY

Report Germans Driven From Buildings In Factory Area

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Declare Other Lines In City Have Held Fast Since Sunday

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Thursday*, Oct. 22—The Russian army took the initiative in the rain-soaked wreckage of Stalingrad's northern industrial district yesterday and drove the Germans from a number of buildings, the midnight Soviet communique said today.

In other parts of the city the Germans were said to have "constantly attacked" Russian positions throughout the day without dislodging the Red army from the positions which it has defended successfully since Sunday.

"All attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy," the communique said.

On one sector of the city eleven German tanks were destroyed and about two companies of infantry wiped out.

The Russians also took the initiative at several points northwest of Stalingrad, but results of the operations were not disclosed. The communique merely said Soviet units "conducted active operations on some sectors."

Exchange Artillery Fire

On other sectors of this front there were engagements of local importance and exchanges of artillery and mortar fire.

One Russian unit was said to have repelled a number of attacks, killing about a company of German infantrymen.

In the Mozdok area in the Caucasus, the communique said, Soviet troops held their previous positions despite enemy attacks and conducted several reconnaissance raids.

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"One guard unit," it said, "repelled attacks of three battalions of German infantry supported by twenty-five tanks. Five German tanks were damaged or burned and 200 officers and men wiped out."

Hold In Black Sea Area

The Red army also held its lines in the Black Sea area, southeast of Novorossisk. The main engagement took place around an important height which the Germans attacked unsuccessfully, "losing about two companies of men."

There appeared to be no let up in the German attacks inside Stalingrad as the battle for the city continued in a cold autumn rain.

The Soviet noon communique said Red army men "hurled the enemy back to his original positions," wiping out a company of infantry used in overnight German attacks.

Further diminution of the Nazi offensive was indicated by reports that the German planes now were flying in groups of only five or six, whereas they previously made 1,830 flights over a single sector in a single day and dropped 2,000 tons of bombs.

[The Germans, who claim the Red October gun works is one of the three main Russian centers of resistance, said Wednesday in a high command communique that "struggles are being continued" in Stalingrad and reported the resumption of strong Russian tank-infantry relief attacks from the north of the city. These, the Germans added, "broke down" with the loss of forty Russian tanks. In the West Caucasus, the Germans said, continuous bad weather was impairing operations.]

The Red army organ, *Red Star*, said the Russian defenders of the Stalingrad factory area had now liquidated the original enemy break-through and covered their flanks.

Cold Rain Affects Fighting

The cold rains which have been falling since Sunday had their effect on operations.

Nevertheless, in this period the Germans used two divisions of infantry and sixty tanks for assault on a narrow sector. Reserves were brought up for the assault on the factory starting Sunday.

Russian dispatches acknowledged that the defenders faced the first assaults with difficulty and that the Germans succeeded in maintaining their pressure and advancing until they were checked by Red army reserves.

Hand-to-Hand Battle

The Soviet position west of the factory grew worse as the Germans broke through one of the defending units and approached a railroad line, partly encircling a Red army rifle regiment. The trap was broken, Red Star said, only after a hard hand-to-hand fight.

By Sunday night the battle rolled to the walls of the factory, but the Russians restored their positions at dawn.

Later, the Germans renewed the assault, pressing the Russians from two sides. A division of infantry with 30 tanks struck toward the factory, while a regiment with 40 tanks attacked a neighboring workers' settlement, aiming to break through and join unit advancing on the flank.

Rush Into Counter-Attack

Taking their stand in the shadow of the factory the Russians again blocked the enemy advance and covered their flanks. After the enemy halted, the Red Army rushed into the counter-attack and rolled back the German lines.

Subsequent German attacks were all repulsed, and Red Star said the fighting was now confined to two workers' streets, where the Germans, despite the use of reserves, were unable to gain.

Late word from Stalingrad said that a newspaper still was being printed in the ruined city and that a battered power plant continued to supply electricity.

A wide open campaign of maneuver continued across the steppes outside the city

Improve Positions

The Russians continued to improve their positions on the northwest. Red Star said the Germans, driven out of their front line on one sector, tried to regroup on the steppe, but the Russians followed up with another swift assault which left hundreds of German dead. The Germans then fell back to their next line of defense.

In another sector seven German counter-attacks were reported repulsed. Elsewhere, Soviet scouts blew up six enemy strong-points.

Dispatches from the front south of Stalingrad said the Germans had failed to reach the lower Volga, but had established a long line based on villages, with the intervals between them controlled by cavalry and motorcyclists.

The main action on these steppes was said to be sharp, isolated battles for water wells.

Rivaling the defense of Stalingrad, the Red Army of the Caucasus entered its third month of action in the Mozdok sector, where the right arm of the German southern offensive is blocked.

In two months of fighting the Germans have made more than 300 attacks without important result. Now the Russians are counter-attacking. The Tass agency said they recaptured a village and killed 900 Germans in a recent encounter.

One unit defending the mountains of the north Caucasus made a 150-mile trek from Kuban province through the German lines to take up their present positions. They fought their way out of a German trap in a 23-day battle, dispatches said, killing more than 1,700 of the enemy and destroying 27 tanks and 18 planes.

Then they forged ahead through deep gorges and across swift streams in snow and gales to join other Russian forces.

Reds Gain As Nazis Lose Momentum

Russians Aided By Cold Rains in Stalingrad Area

By Henry Cassidy

Moscow, Oct. 21—(AP)—Red army men were reported strengthening their positions at Stalingrad today, working and fighting in a cold rain that drenched the ruins, while beating off successively weaker attacks in the week-old Nazi offensive.

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Maintenance of Stalingrad's defense lines unbroken since Sunday was indicated by the noon communique and, coupled with this, were announcements of an improvement of Soviet positions in both the western and central Caucasus through counter-attacks.

A battered power plant still supplied electricity within Stalingrad. A newspaper continued to publish.

Pravda said the southern suburbs were quieter than the northern sector, although bombs and shells fell occasionally.

The army newspaper Red Star said detachments guarding the northern factory section of the city liquidated an enemy break-through and covered their flanks in slackened, though still severe combat. Russian estimates of German casualties dropped, indicating a marked [illegible] in the scale of the atta

Power Still Supplied

Weather conditions continued to decrease the intensity of German aerial attacks.

Pravda said the southern suburbs were quieter than the northern sector, although bombs and shells fell occasionally.

A battered power plant still supplies electricity within Stalingrad, and a newspaper continues to publish.

The army newspaper, *Red Star*, said detachments guarding the northern factory section of the city liquidated an enemy break-through and covered their flanks in slackened, though still severe combat. Russian estimates of German casualties dropped, indicating a marked reduction in the scale of the attacks.

Press Relief Attack.

Northwest of Stalingrad the Russians pressed their relief attack deeper into the defense lines guarding the German left flank.

Red Star said that in one sector the Nazis were thrust back from their front line, tried to regroup on the steppes, but were driven back to second line positions.

Seven successive German counter-attacks in an attempt to regain lost ground in another sector were repulsed, the army newspaper said, and the Russians continued to improve the positions from which the Nazi drive into Stalingrad is menaced sharply.

(The strength of Marshal Tomoshenko's relief assault from the north was indicated in the German high command's communique which said the Russian onslaught had been resumed with "fresh, strong infantry and tank forces," and reported 40 Russian tanks destroyed in the developing battle.)

Red Star said that rains had fallen on the Stalingrad battlefield since Sunday and that the present German drive of two infantry divisions massed into a single salient was only about half the strength of earlier German attempts to drive the defenders out of the city.

Of the overnight fighting for the Volga River city the noon communique said:

"Men of one unit repulsed several attacks and hurled back the enemy to his initial positions. About a company of infantry was wiped out. Our guards' mortar gunners set two tanks afire, silenced three artillery batteries and wiped out about a company of enemy infantry."

Six Strong Points Destroyed.

Soviet scouts were reported to have blown up six Nazi strong points northwest of Stalingrad, destroying a number of guns and killing about 100 men.

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Defenders of the Caucasus, reported last night to have recaptured a comunity in the Mozdok area during fighting which cost the Germans about 900 killed, repulsed an enemy attack and improved their position, the communique said.

Rusian forces were declared to have dislodged Nazi troops from two heights southeast of Novorossisk and destroyed a mortar battery and several blockhouses by artillery and mortar fire.

Elsewhere on that battlefront before the Black Sea port of Tuapse, "our troops repulsed six enemy attacks and killed more than 100 Hitlerites," it was announced.

(The Vichy radio broadcast a report today that German and Slovak troops had broken through the defense system at Tuapse.

(The Germans announced September 30 that their troops had reached Tuapse and the battle for the port had started.)

300 Slain In Far North.

The communique said 300 more were slain far to the north, on the Leningrad front. A one-hour artillery barrage was declared to have destroyed a mortar battery, 11 dugouts, three observation posts and an ammunition dump.

A Red Star dispatch acknowledged that the first German assaults of the new offensive against the factory area of Stalingrad were faced only with difficulty. The Germans, maintaining pressure, advanced until they ran up against Red Army reserves.

The newspaper said the fight for a workers' settlement is now confined to a struggle for two streets on the outskirts, where German veterans and reserves alike failed to gain.

While the two sides were locked at Stalingrad in close fighting reminiscent of the World War, a wide-open campaign of maneuver continued across the steppes south of the city.

Long Line of Bases.

A field dispatch from that sector said the Germans, failing to reach the lower Volga, established a long line of bases at occupied villages and assigned cavalry and motorcyclists to patrol the intervals between them.

There are no trench lines, barbed wire barriers or anti-tank ditches,

the correspondent reported, but only widely spaced garrisons and their patrols.

The main actions were reported centered around water wells, which are more important in that region than the highway and railway junctions which are the principal objectives of fighting on other parts of the front.

One of the Red Army units defending the Caucasian Mountains was reported to have attained its position after a 150-mile march from Kuban Province through the German lines.

The troops fought their way out of an encirclement in a 23-day battle, killing more than 1,700 of the enemy and destroyed 27 tanks and 18 planes, a dispatch to Isvestia said.

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Near Odessa's Record

The battle for Stalingrad was in its fifty-eighth day.

Bolstered by reserves from the east bank of the Volga for the fight to the death, the garrison was but five days short of equalling the memorable Russian stand in the nine-week siege of Odessa last year.

"German war prisoners stated that German divisions which participated in the attack during the past days (the new offensive started last Wednesday) have lost seventy per cent. of their effectives," the Soviet information bureau announced.

A motorized infantry regiment was reported repulsed during two furious attacks against a Soviet-held sector of an industrial settlement, the first supported by forty tanks and the second by seventy. Red army fire crashed upon both men and machines.

Nazis Cite Bad Weather.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that the Nazi drive into the Caucasus had been impaired by continued bad weather, and reported that strong, tank-led Russian diversion attacks against the north flank of the German thrust into Stalingrad had been repulsed.

Of fighting inside Stalingrad the war bulletin said only that "the struggles are being continued." Transocean quoted military circles, however, as saying that house-to-house progress in the city continued.

"Operations in the western Caucasus were impaired yesterday by continuous bad weather," the communique said. "Nevertheless, German troops with the support of the Luftwaffe gained further terrain for continuation of the attack."

Commenting on the mention of bad weather for the second successive day, a Transocean dispatch said, "Rainy weather in the Stalingrad sector hitherto has not affected operations in this area." It added, however, that "for the rest, the so-called mire period has started on the eastern front. Also in the Caucasus, as previously reported, bad weather is prevailing."

'General Mud' a Formidable Foe As Russian Winter Approaches

Horses Often Sink to Belly-Bands, Vehicles Cannot Move.

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By ERNEST D. FISCHER

(Editor's Note: An Associated Press staff man was there a year ago when Hitler's "blitz" army first began bogging down along the Eastern front)

DALLAS, Oct. 21.—(AP) When German war correspondents speak of the "autumnal morass period," on the Eastern front, American correspondents who were there a year ago know just what they mean.

They mean it's muddy—so muddy that the movements of man, beast and machine slow up or bog down. Anyone who lived in an American blackland belt or the swamps, before the era of improved highway systems, knows something about that. Perhaps men who fought in muddy trenches and fields on the Western front during the last war can visualize the situation, except that now, in a conflict of fluid fronts, General Mud is a more formidable foe than ever.

Cue for Hitler Excuse

News from Moscow today that the Stalingrad and Caucasus battlegrounds were swept by cold rains should be Berlin's cue to explain that the reason Hitler's dictum that the Volga city must fall had not been carried out was because mud retarded the movement of motorized units.

A year ago Hitler's ground and air offensive was causing the Russians to evacuate Moscow. In Berlin, the capture of the capital appeared to be a matter of days. As the weather worsened, a Russian counter-offensive drove back the invaders. The folks back home in Germany were told that because of rain and snow, which made the going tough, the German armies on the Eastern front were re-forming their lines for the winter.

But October weather, sometimes used merely as an excuse for military reverses, is a factor to be reckoned with.

Long Gaps in Highway

A group of foreign correspondents in Berlin a year ago, including four Americans, made a trip along the southern sector of the front, under the guidance of officers attached to the German high command. We traveled the old Imperial highway from Kiev southward to the Black Sea port of Odessa. Some maps list this thoroughfare as "improved," but there are long gaps in it where the only improvement is grading, which, in the rainy season, makes for a miry roadbed.

Heavy trucks and tanks cut up the runways. Lighter vehicles, horses, and men churn the mud. Differentials stick on high centers. Horses sink into the slush to the belly-bands. Boots, creating a vacuum as they are withdrawn, sometimes are left behind.

The Imperial highway — over which some of Hitler's supplies move to the Eastern front even today, no doubt—by now must have long stretches of gumbo—not the edible kind, but the differential-hugging, boot-jacking variety of gumbo known to blackland dwellers.

Oxen Pulled Artillery

Later we saw a booty-laden Rumanian army heading for home from the Black sea coast. Among other things, they had several pieces of heavy artillery, each drawn by five spans of oxen.

But the spectacle of ox teams pulling guns in the midst of a so-called "blitzkrieg" was not surprising because we had seen too many horse-drawn and motorized vehicles bogged down while clovenfooted beasts carried on.

RUSSIANS APPLAUD GREETING FROM U.S.

Message Congratulating Russians on Stand, Promising Aid, Given on Radio.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Oct. 22.—(AP) The Moscow radio broadcast today a message of greeting which President Roosevelt addressed to the Russian people through the Russian War Relief organization in the United States last week.

The Moscow radio quoted the President's message as follows:

"Your courageous resistance has given us time to produce our arms so that at the appointed time we may join in your triumph. We American people are proud to be your Allies."

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War Relief Scroll

In New York, Peter Saltz, of the staff of the Russian War Relief said the message broadcast by the Moscow radio apparently was that contained in a scroll of greeting sent by the Russian War Relief to President and Mrs. Roosevelt last week and signed by them. A number of other signatures were obtained, and it was given to Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

The organization seeks 1,000,000 signatures on the scroll of greeting from the American people to the Russian people.

"Proud to be Allies"

The message of greeting follows:

"Greetings from the American people to the people of Russia. We who sign this scroll count it a high privilege to aid in this small way those who offer their lives that the world may be free of the Fascist terror.

"Your courageous resistance has given us time to produce and arm, so that at the appointed time we may join you in the triumphant offensive. We, the American people, are proud to be your Allies."

Russ Paper Says U. S. Is Fully Prepared

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 21—*Red Star*, official organ of the Soviet army, asserted today that the United States is ready now in men and equipment to open active military operations.

(The Russian press has expressed the view with increasing frequency recently that Russia's Allies have the strength to undertake second-front operations at once to relieve German pressure on the Soviet forces.)

"Successful fulfilment of war-industry problems, growth of the army and air force, and accelerated naval construction create all the necessary conditions for active operations by the United States," *Red Star* said.

"They have enough men and machines. As to the training and operative ability of the army, this can be determined only in armed struggle."

Reserves Held Vital

An article by Dr. S. Vichnev, economic authority, said:

"The experience of the war of 1914-18, as well as experience in the present war, proves that great reserves of arms are necessary to supply the front in the period of development and mobilization of industry. After the war industry is completed, this development in the main fields assumes the task of supplying the front."

The article cited statistics to show the development of the American arms industry and assert that the United States plan for construction of 50,000 planes in 1942 were being fulfilled, with 30,000 produced in the first nine months.

Two More Battleships Of 35,000-Ton Class Join British Fleet

Anson and Howe Each Carry Ten 14-Inch Guns; Eager to Meet Tirpitz

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Two powerful 35,000-ton battleships, the Anson and the Howe, each carrying ten 14-inch guns, have moved into their stations in the British fleet, and their commanders were reported spoiling for a fight with the great prize of the German fleet, the battleship Tirpitz.

The British fleet has now reached its pre-war strength of 15 battleships and battle cruisers and at least four more battleships are under construction, including the Lion and the Temeraire, rated at 40,000 tons.

The Anson and the Howe are the last of the five great battleships of the King George V class to be commissioned. The Prince of Wales was sunk last December during a Japanese air attack off Malaya. The King George V and the Duke of York have been with the fleet for some time.

One of the Anson's first tasks was to help guard a Russia-bound convoy in the Arctic and her guns already have been in action against German aircraft, it was announced.

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Capt. H. R. G. Kinahan is in command of the Anson and Capt. C. H. L. Woodhouse commands the Howe. They were captains in the West Indies before the war and Woodhouse was commander of the cruiser Ajax in the battle of the River Plate in which the German pocket battleship Graf Spee fled to Montevideo Harbor and was scuttled.

The new battleships "carry four aircraft each and their design incorporates enhanced defense against air attack," an Admiralty announcement said today. Their 14-inch guns are said to have an effective range greater than the 15-inch guns of earlier ships.

Britain has lost five capital ships by enemy action so far in the war—the Royal Oak, Hood, Barham, Repulse and the Prince of Wales.

Need For Sea Command Is Trafalgar Day Topic

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in a Trafalgar Day broadcast today that command of the sea was "as significant now as in 1805," when Nelson smashed the seapower of Napoleon.

The new British battleships Anson and Howe, he said, "together with all other vessels coming into commission, both here and in America, have proved the determination of the United Nations to keep command of the sea and to keep the enemy pent up until the time comes to strike him down forever."

Morgenthau Lunches With King George VI

London, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, was received by King George VI in audience at Buckingham Palace today and stayed to lunch.

Bundles for Britain Head Arrives in England

London, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, president of the American Bundles for Britain organization, arrived in Britain today to conduct a survey of the type of work her organization can do now in view of the Government's ruling that no more bundles may be sent.

Churchill Seeks Costs In 'Libel'

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—Judgment for $103.85, representing court costs in defending the $1,000,000 libel action brought against him by William Griffin, publisher of the New York *Inquirer*, was filed today for Britain's Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill.

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Griffin, who filed suit in 1939, failed to appear before the State Supreme Court when the case was called for trial. In April, 1940, Griffin had unsuccessfully petitioned the tribunal to summon Churchill for examination before trial.

Griffin, charged last July with conspiring to undermine the morale of American troops, alleged in his libel action that Churchill denied an interview in which the Prime Minister, then First Lord of the Admiralty, allegedly said "it was a mistake for you (the United States) to enter the World War."

FORTS IN BIG DAYLIGHT RAID

EDWIN SHANKE

U. S. Planes Smash At Nazi Sub Base At Lorient In France

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 21—Flying Fortresses on their longest foray of the war in Europe smashed in daylight today at French bases from which the Nazi submarines and aircraft strike at Atlantic shipping while single-engined American-built Mustangs for the first time in the history of British aviation winged into Germany from English airfields.

Three Fortresses were lost.

The precision bombing Fortresses hit the U-boat base at Lorient on the Breton coast of France and the Nazi airdrome at Maupertus, near Cherbourg, from which aircraft work with the submarines.

Vichy reports indicated the American raid had a devastating effect.

First Since Lille

30.24 — 19433

30.24 — 19433

It was the first Fortress attack on Occupied France since the mass raid on Lille, Oct. 9.

Three fortresses were lost.

The Americans scored bomb bursts on both targets, it was announced.

The huge bombers roared at least 300 miles across the English channel and Britanny to reach their target at Lorient while some of the fleet Mustangs flew a round trip of approximately 600 miles.

The Mustangs machine-gunned a military camp near the Dutch-German border and left lines of huts ablaze, the British reported.

Fly Above Treetops

At tree-top height, the Mustangs flew unhindered along the German Dortmund-Ems canal. They surprised the defenses at Lathen, in Hannover province, and scored hits on a factory and a gas tank.

The only opposition, and it was classed as ineffectual, came as the Mustangs shot up barges in canal locks.

Other Mustangs left a 500-ton ship in the Zuider Zee burning while Mosquitoes bombed selected targets in Holland and Germany, including airdromes.

Not a single plane was lost in the attacks on Germany and Holland, the British said. It was the second successive day the R.A.F. was over Germany.

Double-Edged Blow

It was a double-edged blow the Fortresses struck at the Germans in the battle for Atlantic supremacy.

The Nazis use Maupertus airdrome as the base for their long-range bombers and scouting planes which cooperate with submarines in attacks on Atlantic shipping lanes.

Thus, the Fortresses turned from paralyzing raids on the Nazi communications system and aircraft reconditioning plants to deal a double blow in the battle of the Atlantic. The R.A.F. mass night attacks on German submarine building plants and bases have a similar objective of disrupting the enemy sea warfare strategy before it has a chance to get to work.

Admit Heavy Raid

Even before the Fortress raid was officially announced here, the Vichy radio broadcast that port installations at Lorient had been bombed; that 100 persons were killed and 350 injured. The Vichy radio, however, attributed the attack to R.A.F. bombers.

This French report indicated that the raid was a heavy one and that it apparently caught the German defenses flatfooted.

No details of the attack were made public beyond the brief official communique, which said:

"United States Air Force Fortresses (B-17S) bombed an enemy submarine base at Lorient and an airdrome at Maupertus, near Cherbourg, this afternoon.

"Bombs were seen to burst on both targets.

"These operations were supported by squadrons of Allied fighters. Some enemy opposition was encountered by the bombers, three of which were missing."

R.C.A.F. in Action

Three Royal Canadian Air Force fighter squadrons engaged in supporting operations and came back without a loss.

Lorient long has been used by the Germans as a base for submarine operations far out into the Atlantic and in the Bay of Biscay.

After the fall of France, Lorient became known as one of the "Invasion bases" which Prime Minister Churchill said the Germany Army had prepared for its grand attack on Britain, which has not yet come.

Lorient has been raided previously by R.A.F. planes. Perhaps the most destructive attack was that in Oct. 1940, in which, the British Ministry of Information announced, two big ships were sunk and "over 3,000 German soldiers" were killed.

Travel Record Distance

Like the Fortresses, the American-built Mustangs traveled the greatest distance yet reported since they went into action last July. In penetrating Western Germany some of them flew a round-trip of approximately 600 miles.

Single seater fighters, the fastest cooperation aircraft in the world, the Mustangs sneak up on the enemy from "zero" feet because their engines then are almost inaudible. The Mustangs have been using their heavy armament to dislocate the Nazi transportation system by shooting up train signal systems.

LORIENT RAIDED AND CHERBOURG ALSO IS STRUCK

American Air Power Used in Campaign to Curb Submarine Menace.

THREE BIG PLANES MISSING

Squadrons of Allied Fighters Support Aerial Attacks on French Ports.

London, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces bombed the German U-boat base at Lorient, on the southern coast of Brittany, today, it was announced officially here tonight. Three big bombers were reported missing after the raid. An enemy air base near Cherbourg also was attacked.

It was the first Fortress foray into Occupied France since their mass daylight raid on Lille on October 9 and was the longest flight of the raids they have undertaken. The bombers thundered at least 300 miles across the channel and Brittany, almost twice as far as the Lille targets.

A communique issued by United States Army Headquarters for the European theater and the British Air Ministry said:

"United States Air Force Fortresses (B-17s) bombed an enemy submarine base at Lorient and an airdrome at Maupertus, near Cherbourg, this afternoon. Bombs were seen to burst on both targets.

"These operations were supported by squadrons of Allied fighters. Some enemy opposition was encountered by the bombers, three of which were missing."

Nazis Raid England.

Lorient has been used as a base for German submarines operating in the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay. Cherbourg is at the northern tip of the Cotentin peninsula, jutting out from Normandy, and just across the English Channel from Southampton.

Authoritative sources at the same time said that Royal Air Force Mustangs—fleet American-made fighters—and Mosquito planes—Britain's speedy bombers—carried out daylight attacks on Western Germany and Holland.

Four German planes bombed a town in southwestern England today, killing two persons and injuring a number of others, who were buried in the debris of their homes.

RAF Raids French Port

Vichy, Occupied France, Oct. 21 (AP)—Lorient, on the German-occupied south coast of Brittany, was bombed today by the RAF, and French sources said more than 100 persons were killed and 350 injured.

Two Britons Die In Raid

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Four German planes bombed a town in southwest England today, killing two persons and injuring a number of others who were buried in the debris of their homes.

Peace by Next Fall Seen as Possibility

Big Raids Would Pave Way for Successful Invasion

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 21 — There are, as pointed out in yesterday's article, fewer than 200 prime targets the American and British bombers need to destroy in France and Germany in order to render Hitler so vulnerable that the Allies could roll their army over him and end the war by next fall. These targets comprise Nazidom's chief war industries and all-important rail communications and rolling stock. In short, they represent the sources of much of the Fuehrer's striking power and the means of moving that power into action.

In order to achieve this destruction quickly and thereby prevent great prolongation of the war, American and British bomber forces based in this country would have to be increased heavily. Moreover, they would have to be augmented immediately.

And how much air power would be needed to carry out this program?

Obviously, no attempt can be made to give detailed figures in this article since that would provide information for the enemy.

However, it can be said that if these two forces were trebled within the next couple of months, the Anglo-American allies could achieve enough by spring so that an invasion army could be got into operation.

Of course, it leaves a lot to the imagination to talk about trebling the bomber forces when the reader doesn't know what the present fleets are. Still, authorities who do know the figures will recognize that this would be a feasible expansion.

Indeed, some military experts insist the present scale of bombing could be increased 10 times, but that strikes me as being an ideal which could not be attained in the near future.

This concentration of air force in Britain would be met:

(1) By current production in both countries;

(2) By transferring warplanes from other activities which could spare them for this major operation in western Europe.

In this second category might fall some of the submarine scouting now being carried on by warplanes with the expenditure of a maximum amount of labor for a minimum of results.

As pointed out yesterday, the ideal place to get a submarine with bombers is at the building base and not after the U-Boat has started to roam the seas.

Emphasis must be placed on speed in providing bomber reinforcements. Hitler should not be allowed to use the winter months to repair the grievous damage he has suffered in the Russian campaign.

Then there's another point which affects the American force directly. We are having great success with our new, heavily-armored, heavily-armed Flying Fortresses with astonishingly small losses.

Both A Bomber And A Fighter

This is due in large degree to the fact that the Flying Fortress is so protected that it can pretty well fend for itself against fighter planes. It is both a bomber and a fighter.

But that is sure to be a passing phase. The Nazis are not able to cope with the Fortress now because this giant machine is a new weapon for which they were not prepared. It won't be new for long, however. Science marches fast these days and we may expect the Boche to develop a defense.

Thus it is up to us not to give Hitler a chance to devise a means to beat the Fortresses before they have taken a full toll among vital targets. Now is the appointed hour when the bombers can do the most damage with the least danger to themselves.

The destruction already achieved by the American and British bomber fleets along Hitler's western front is staggering.

I have spent many hours recently with high power magnifying glasses studying enlarged airphotos of the damage done in raids on such cities as Rostock, Luebeck, Cologne, Lille, Duesseldorf and Emden.

You would not believe such devastation possible unless you saw it under the lens.

Pictures like these don't guess. They don't make mistakes. I defy anyone to analyze them and not be convinced that Hitler can be largely paralyzed in his industries and transport in a comparatively short time—if the bombers are available.

Look at it this way. The bombing already done in occupied France and Germany is heavier than anything the Germans did in Britain last year when London and other cities were inundated with giant explosives.

Yet you will hear experts say that had Hitler continued these fierce assaults he might have paralyzed Britain. If the weaker Nazi bombings were so effective, how much more so must be the recent Allied raids which have been pulverizing German cities.

What Hitler might have done then, but did not, is something which will loom large in military history. He changed horses in the middle of the stream by deciding to attack Russia. The moment he struck at the Muscovites the bulk of his air force had to be tied to his attacking armies.

And there his warplanes have remained—anchored to the ground, so to speak.

Don't Anchor Air Force To The Army

You can call that a vital error on the Fuehrer's part or you can say it was just bad luck. Undoubtedly he thought his Russian campaign would be a short one—and how the war gods must roar with laughter over that one.

Anyway, whichever way you look at it, there's a moral for the Allies there as big as Mount Everest. That moral is: Don't get your air force anchored to the army unless there no longer is need of the air fleet elsewhere.

Specifically, we must iron out western Europe by bombing before we invade with land forces. To reverse the procedure and try to put troops ashore before air preparation would be inviting a catastrophe.

Once the invasion is under way, the combined air forces will be tied to military operations on the ground and the bombing of our 200 targets would have to cease. That's why those targets must be reduced first.

Now this needn't mean a great delay in opening a front, if that's what the Allied high command wants to do. On the contrary, it should expedite it. Speed in getting bomber reinforcements into action is required.

It's true that winter will hamper bombing, but there will be several days every month when both air forces can be in action. And don't forget, with the employment of a great weight in each raid, whole cities can be reduced with one blow.

Every city wiped out not only lessens the pressure on our Russian ally, but brings the invasion one leap nearer.

There is another aspect to this bombing which we must not overlook. These huge explosives which can wipe out whole city blocks with one hit have a lowering effect on German morale.

Did you ever see an 8,000-pound bomb or the even more common type a half or quarter that size? The bare sight of these monsters is awe-inspiring. Their detonations and destruction are terrifying.

No wonder then that survivors in cities which have been virtually wiped out are utterly stunned. They pass the word to other parts of Germany and uneasiness and fear are spreading.

Eden Denies Agreement To Avoid Bombing Rome

London, Oct. 21 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, answering questions on foreign affairs in the House of Commons today, said there was no agreement between Britain and Italy or any other country to avoid bombing Rome or other cities.

Answering another question, he said that control of the Suez Canal was "wholly in the hands of the London directors," though the head office is still in Paris.

The foreign secretary said that negotiations for the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China will be opened "in the near future."

Fierce Aerial Battle In Egypt Reported by Nazi High Command

Raids Against Malta Continue; Germans Claim Tanker Sunk

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 21.—A fierce and large-scale aerial battle over the Egyptian battle zone was reported today by the German high command, which said "German and Italian fighters and anti-

aircraft fire thereby scored great success."

A communique account of the operation said the Axis air forces suffered only minor losses, but that "exact results are not yet available."

(The Rome high command said Italian aircraft shot down "scores of British planes" in "bitter and violent aerial engagements" over Egypt yesterday.)

Continued air raids against Malta were reported, and the German high command said a 5,000-ton tanker was sunk Monday night in a bombing attack in the Gulf of Suez.

Eleven Axis Planes Felled In Desert Operations

CAIRO, Oct. 21 (AP).—Allied squadrons shot down 11 Axis aircraft and destroyed others aground on the forward landing fields of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert army with flame-setting attacks yesterday, British headquarters announced today.

The operations, among a series of thrusts at Axis bases and shipping across the Mediterranean basin area from which a dozen planes failed to return, were described officially as on a large scale. Long-range fighters destroyed transport on the coastal road which links the Axis lines with their Libyan bases, it was announced.

At the same time torpedo planes and bombers were credited with hits on a tanker and two other vessels in a raid Monday night on enemy shipping near Lampedusa, Italy.

"Enemy air attacks on Malta were on a reduced scale," the headquarters communique announced. "Only fighter-bombers and fighters were employed in a series of abortive raids."

At least two of the pilots of the 12 missing planes were reported safe.

U. S. Flyers Raid Nazis.

Cairo, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—American medium bombers participated yesterday in the broad Allied attacks on airfields, shipping and Axis armies in North Africa. Eleven enemy planes were downed.

Sweeping deep into enemy territory, the American task force scored direct hits on grounded planes, protective revetments and tent areas.

All the American planes returned safely, although a British communique said twelve aircraft were lost. The operations included long-range fighter assaults on transport moving along the coastal road.

Although the Americans lost no lanes, they reported that they demolished by direct hits three enemy fighters about to take off from one airfield, destroyed a bomber on another landing ground and shot down two other fighters from a group of twenty-two in dogfights.

ALLIED SUBS SINK 10 SHIPS

October Score Of Success In Mediterranean Given By British Admiralty

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American Communique Also Tells Of Increased Tempo Of Desert Air War

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 21—British and Allied submarines have sunk ten Axis supply ships so far this month in the Mediterranean, a recapitulation showed today, in addition to successes scored on both land and sea in constant Allied air attacks such as those in which American medium bombers participated yesterday on an increased scale.

An American communique covering Tuesday's operations said the medium bombers of the United States Army desert air task force "stepped up the tempo of their attacks," scoring direct hits on grounded aircraft, revetments and tent areas and destroying three enemy fighters as they were about to take off.

Fighters Shot Down

Two other enemy fighters were shot down from a group of twenty-two attacking the American bombers over an Axis airdrome where, in addition, one Junkers 88 was destroyed on the ground.

In all the Allies downed eleven enemy planes and damaged many others at a cost of twelve Allied planes, none of which was American.

[The Italian communique claimed that Italian fighters downed "scores of British planes while German fighters too scored several victories" and that six more British planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.]

Explosions At Tobruk

The RAF-British command communique reported for the night of October 19-20 that Allied heavy and medium bombers caused explosions among ships at Tobruk, light bombers and naval aircraft attacked aircraft grounded at Sidi Haneish and El Daba and torpedo planes and bombers hit three vessels at Lampedusa, Italy.

"Activity over the Western desert yesterday was on a large scale," the British communique said, reporting attacks mainly against the Axis forward landing grounds and on coastal road transport by long-range fighters. Axis attacks on Malta were reported slackening.

Four More Sunk

The score of Allied submarines on Axis supply ships was increased to ten for October with the Admiralty announcement that four more had been sunk in attempts to get supplies to the stalemated desert army of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. One submarine was credited with sinking two vessels.

The newest successes were scored on both sides of the Mediterranean, some close to the Italian shore. At least six other sinkings have been officially credited to undersea craft this month.

[Authoritative British sources in London declined to speculate on the tonnage of Axis shipping sent to the bottom in recent weeks, but "there is reason for satisfaction" with the results.]

Last month's communiques showed British submarines sank four supply ships and RAF and naval planes accounted for two more. On August 29 the Admiralty announced the sinking of an Axis tanker and a large supply ship by British submarines and for months before that there were sporadic sinkings in the Mediterranean.

Four Axis Supply Ships Sunk by British Subs

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The sinking of four Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean by British submarines was announced today in an admiralty communique.

Two of the sinkings were credited two one submarine. They were a small Axis supply vessel which went down off the Italian coast and a medium-size ship which burst into flame and sank after a torpedo hit amidships.

The other two were a large supply ship, hit three times from close range and sunk within two minutes despite extremely bad weather and destroyer protection, and a smaller ship sunk off the Lybian coast.

Italians Claim Large Success.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that Italian aircraft shot down scores of British planes in "bitter and violent aerial engagements" over Egypt yesterday.

German fighters also scored several victories, the Italian communique said, and six British planes were reported shot down by anti-aircraft gunners.

"The exact figure of the enemy's losses as well as our own will be given after checking all reports," the communique added.

Raid Warning at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 21 (AP).—An air-raid warning sounded in this British stronghold last night, but several Italian bombers which flew over the Gibraltar area dropped all their bombs in adjacent Spanish territory.

Commons Gets Report on Malta

London, Oct. 21—(AP)—Malta has had 1,660 bombing attacks and destroyed 1,069 enemy aircraft up to Oct. 19, Sir Archibald Sinclair, secretary of state for air, told the House of Commons today.

He said 1,386 civilians had been killed up to Oct. 20, and 6,704 buildings destroyed or damaged.

Big Drive On Malta Predicted

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 21—Large German air reinforcements recently have been shifted from the Russian front to bases in Sicily and Crete, the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today.

The correspondent linked this with what he said were reported Italian plans for heavy attacks against Malta, Britain's island "aircraft carrier" athwart the Axis Mediterranean supply lines about sixty miles south of Sicily.

acing remark:

"From this the German high mand is compelled to draw the c clusion that the British governme no longer attaches any value to maintenance of the convention of Geneva."

This apparently is a new phase of the German propaganda campaign of threats combined with allegations, unsupported by any independent evidence, of Allied actions contrary to international pacts and the accepted rules of war.

The Geneva convention mentioned pledged its signatories to respect for the Red Cross emblem of medical services in the field.

The German charge apparently is an attempt to weaken Britain's stand in the issue raised when Germany began shackling prisoners of war. The British contended then that the Germans were violating a Geneva agreement against such practices.

The German charge in this instance was:

"The German supreme command announces:

"During daytime of October 20 British fighter-bombers operating on the North African front attacked a German main dressing station clearly marked with the red cross. The operating tent was destroyed. Wounded and the sanitary staff suffered casualties.

"This means that the British are continuing to adhere to an attitude which is contrary to international law and that they do not pay any consideration to the most primitive rules of humanity."

National Game Is Played First Time On The—

Somewhere in West Africa, Oct. 13 (Delayed, A. P.)—They billed it "the first baseball match ever played on the (censored)."

The Spitfire fund promoted it, two picked teams of visiting Americans played it, and a thousand google-eyed natives, confused by the completely absorbed (censored) folk watched it.

The Governor and the generals were there, perched on a platform between the American and British flags. The Emperor Muscat, in town for the feast of the Rammadan, was on hand in his best fez and coverlet.

The British army and pretty, white-uniformed ATS girls sat along the foul lines, and scores of black-skinned African soldiers, some in shoes and some in their bare feet, filled up every other available spot. Each paid a shilling or two to help buy a Spitfire.

But the "match" itself wasn't much to write home about.

The Blues beat the Reds, 13 to 1.

Canary Islands, Dakar Reported As Axis Bases

Moscow, Oct. 21 (AP)—Tass reported today that "the Germans obviously have secret submarine and aviation bases in the South Atlantic," and quoted a Russian observer as saying that among these were France's West African port of Dakar and Spain's Canary Islands.

"It is well known, this observer says, that German armed forces operate from the Canary Islands," Tass reported. "It is also known that recently Hitler again has increased pressure upon the Vichy Government, demanding control over Dakar. Dakar has an airdrome which formerly was used for air lines in the Southern Atlantic. The Germans are trying to use this airdrome as a base for their long-range bombers."

Soviet Has Not Asked Hess Trial at Once, Eden Declares

No Special Treatment Given Ex-Nazi Leader, Commons Is Told

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the Soviet government has made no suggestion to the British government that Rudolf Hess, German leader now held in Britain, should be brought to trial immediately.

"Hess has been treated as a prisoner of war," Mr. Eden said. "There never has been, nor can there be any question of treating him as an envoy or of giving him any form of diplomatic or privileged status."

Asked if Hess lived "in exactly the same conditions of comfort or discomfort as ordinary prisoners of war," Mr. Eden replied:

"Yes, sir, that is his status."

The Foreign Secretary said that "In our judgment there is no cause to apply to Hess' treatment other than that now being elaborated by the United Nations for dealing with war criminals, whoever they may be."

Question Arose October 15.

The question of immediate trial for Hess arose October 15 when the Tass agency in Moscow circulated the reply of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov to a 10-month-old communication from a number of European governments-in-exile.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar came out bluntly for immediate trial and punishment for any "organizer of German atrocities" already imprisoned by the Allies. Hess was named as such an organizer along with Hitler, Goering, Himmler, Ribbentrop and Rosenberg.

The Molotov note did not go to the British government, but to those of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the French National Committee.

Last Monday a Pravda editorial demanded an immediate trial for Hess and said "It must be finally established who Hess is now—a criminal subject to trial and punishment or a plenipotentiary representative in England of the Hitler government who enjoys inviolability."

Reprisals Threatened.

The London Times today described as impossible of fulfillment the Russian call for an immediate trial and the Berlin radio threatened drastic reprisals if the British accepted them.

The fundamental point in the Russian call for trial of Hess, one-time deputy of Adolf Hitler who has been a prisoner in Britain 17 months, was declared by the Times to be "the broad issue of confidence between Allies."

The newspaper said confidence "will be fully established only when the conviction exists on both sides, without any reservation whatever, that the war against Hitler is one war and not two and that it can be planned as one war only through the unified machinery of grand strategy."

At about the same time, the Berlin radio said the Nazi government would take extreme measures if the British followed the Russian demand for immediate trial of the Germans whom the British have in their hands.

Hess was not named in the broadcast, but the meaning was clear, for Hess ranks first in this category.

Contrary to British View.

Nazi High Command Charges British Attacked Red Cross Post

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The German high command concluded its communique today with a charge that British planes had attacked a German dressing station on the Egyptian front and with this men-

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The Times said an immediate trial would be contrary to the proclaimed view of the British government that any proceeding against war criminals should be based on an examination of the evidence, which could hardly become available while hostilities continued, and that it would be the "pretext for a campaign of frightfulness against British prisoners in Axis hands."

"All these reasons make it impossible for the British government to accede to the proposal," the Times said. "Those who put it forward are cognizant of these facts and will certainly not have expected any other answer."

The newspaper expressed belief two immediate reasons for the Moscow proposal were:

1. As a protest against the announcement by the British and United States governments on their own responsibility of the decision to provide post-war trials for war criminals.

2. As a fresh symptom of Soviet disappointment and disapproval at the failure of British and Americans to create a military diversion which might relieve the pressure on Russia.

Called Serious Mistake.

The Times said it would seem the British and American governments had made a "serious and avoidable mistake, which has been very naturally resented, in acting independently of their Russian allies, even though the Russians may have been likely to assent to the course proposed."

The Russian government indorsed the trial plan after it was announced in Washington and London and then proposed that a special tribunal undertake at once to punish "any one of the leaders of Fascist Germany who, in the course of the war, has fallen into the hands of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

MARTIAL LAW FOR ALL SERBS

Whole Country Under Rule As Germans Attempt New Suppression

500 To 600 Reported Killed; Unrest Also Rises In France, Norway

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 21—Martial law was reported clamped upon all Serbia today in the latest Nazi attempt to suppress patriotic activities. From France came reliable reports that Frenchmen had no general intention of obeying Pierre Laval's order to volunteer for work in Germany or be conscripted.

Trouble for the German overlords also was reported from Norway as the spirit of unrest and resistance mounted in the occupied countries.

A Budapest dispatch to the *Basler Nachrichten* reported martial law was declared by the puppet Serb government after General Bader, Nazi military commander in Serbia, announced many arrests had been made because insurgents attempted to organize a revolt against the occupation forces.

Killed 500 To 600 Serbs

It was recently reported by the Basel Socialist newspaper, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, that the Gestapo had killed 500 to 600 Serbs plotting a revolt.

A dynamiting was reported from Plovdiv, Bulgaria. A Sofia dispatch to the Swiss telegraph agency said an insurgent band forced its way into a Plovdiv factory last night, overpowered the night watchman and blew up a large part of the building.

Support Employes

Meanwhile, a Lyon dispatch to the *Berner Tagwacht* declared that French factory owners and managers in large numbers were supporting their employes in opposing conscription for labor in Germany.

The correspondent said Laval's declaration of the choice facing the workers was followed by letters to directors of virtually every factory in France alloting the number of employes each must supply. The factory owners, fearing the day when their whole staff, plus their machines, would be ordered to Germany, were said to be "more and more declaring their solidarity with their workers."

Arouses Indignation

The dispatch said the order specifying the number of workers to come from each factory aroused indignation even "among the most conservative classes" and added that "one can expect the most energetic reactions" from the workers.

Laval's task of sending protesting workers to German factories was complicated last night by a broadcast from London by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French. De Gaulle, declaring the French people were engaging in "revolt against the treasonable leaders of Vichy," urged greater resistance. He appealed especially to soldiers, sailors, airmen, workers, peasants and "resistance groups."

Scorn Laval Order

A reliable source in Unoccupied France said a tour of the country revealed the people were worried but were figuratively up in arms, with no intention of acceding to Laval's order.

This same source expressed belief that Laval's speech, reported corrected, re-corrected, and sharply cut at the last minute, was one he was compelled to make in view of the failure to meet Nazi demands for 150,000 skilled French workers.

The address last night was more urgent than the speech of June 22 when he announced the agreement for an exchange of workers and prisoners. This was said to be due to the fact that since June the Germans have claimed the right to requisition workers in Occupied France and that the Nazi measure can be avoided only if the terms of the exchange agreement can be compiled with in a short time—believed to be by Nov. 1.

25 Clergymen Ousted

Of the latest trouble in Norway, the Swiss Telegraph agency said Swedish newspaper correspondents reported from Norway that Vidkun Quisling had ordered 25 more clergymen to leave their homes. This was said to be a result of a pastoral letter read in Norwegian pulpits Sunday calling the latest Quisling measures a new attempt against the liberty of the church."

Unrest Grips Serbs

Secretary Hull calls workers demanded of France by Germans "slavery." (Dispatch [illegible] Page 4.)

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 21 (AP)—All Serbia was reported under martial law today as a tide of unrest and uncertainty continued to sweep occupied Europe from Norway to France and the Balkans.

Private advices from France pictured that country as entering upon her most critical period since the 1940 armistice, with eleven days remaining to Chief of Government Pierre Laval before he is expected to try compulsion to meet Hitler's demands for French workers.

Revolt Attempted, Charge

Martial law was decreed by the puppet Serbian Government at Belgrade, said a Budapest dispatch to the *Basler Nachrichten*, after the Nazi military commander in Serbia, General Bader, announced numerous arrests had been made because insurgents had attempted to organize a revolt against occupation authorities.

The Basel Socialist newspaper, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, recently reported that the Gestapo had put to death 500 to 600 Serbs who plotted a revolt.

The decree declared that even the defeat in war had not had so serious consequences for the country as had the attempt at revolt.

New Quisling Order

Swedish newspaper correspondents reported from Norway, according to the Swiss Telegraph Agency, that Vidkun Quisling had ordered twenty-five more clergymen to leave their homes as a result of a pastoral letter read in Norwegian pulpits Sunday calling latest Quisling measures a new attempt against "liberty of the church."

The period to November 1, private advices from unoccupied France said, represents the extension of the time set by Berlin for fulfillment of its labor demands for 150,000 volunteer workers.

It also is the period, informed French observers said they believed, which will demonstrate whether Laval could hope to cling to his position as chief of Government in the face of persistent, although thus far scattered, opposition.

(A Reuters dispatch to London and datelined from the French frontier said today that the Vichy Government had threatened to shoot Gnome-Rhone airplane engine factory workers if they refused to go to Germany, and had taken away their food ration cards.)

It also is the period, informed French observers said they believed, which will demonstrate whether Laval could hope to cling to his position as chief of government in the face of persistent, although thus far scattered, opposition.

These observers said popular resentment over work conscription, increasing agitation in Axis quarters over the question of whether Dakar would be involved in an African offensive and revival of discussions of the dangers of new Allied landings along the Channel all combined to make Laval's position difficult.

Reports reaching Bern said Admiral Jean Darlan, commander in chief of France's land, sea and air forces, was expected to leave for Dakar tomorrow.

The Vichy radio reported that Laval arrived in Paris this morning and summoned the provincial prefects of the occupied zone who, it was announced earlier, would be charged with enforcing labor conscription.

In his radio speech last night, in which he renewed his appeal for Frenchmen to go to work for the Germans, he announced an agreement for a levy on each factory "which will be obliged to furnish a certain number of workmen."

Won't Tolerate Resistance.

This levy, he said, had been agreed on by his government "out of apprehension lest measures of constraint be applied to France."

He referred to but did not specify the Lyon strikes with a declaration that his government would not tolerate individual resistance, group agitation or resistance of those "remaining deaf" to his order.

Laval gave what was interpreted as a hint at Africa and the possibility of German assistance if fighting should occur for French possessions when he said he was "thinking—thinking a lot—of the French Empire" and this thinking had prompted his actions.

But he did not develop the African theme or a warning that France would side with the Axis there, something Axis-inspired dispatches from Paris had predicted.

Phrases Believed Deleted.

Laval's speech was shortened and it was reported these phases were deleted in discussions in Vichy, in which Marshal Petain, chief of state, presumably had a hand, shortly before the broadcast time.

"The highest interests of France demand that we undertake a policy of entente with Germany," Laval said. "I am directing the policy of France in such a way that France shall not be the victim of a German victory." He added that such a victory was inevitable.

Germany had the right to take workers from France, Laval went on, "because these are the laws of war" and that Hitler's cause had to be supported "because I am certain—and do not doubt for one moment that I am telling the truth—that if Germany were beaten the Soviets would tomorrow make the laws of Europe."

Threaten to Shoot Workers.

London, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch datelined from the French frontier said today the Vichy Government had threatened to shoot Gnome-Rhone airplane engine factory workers if they refused to go to Germany and had taken away their food ration cards.

The Yugoslav Government here received a report today that ten Serb hostages had been shot in the Nish district of old Yugoslavia because of the slaying of a non-commissioned military police officer.

Vichy Freeing Jewish Children

VICHY, Oct. 21 (AP).—The government decided today to grant 1,000 exit visas allowing Jewish children deprived of their parents to go to the United States. The American State Department had offered to admit 5,000 children.

Secretary Hull Praises Spirit Of French Resistance

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull expressed gratification today over the growing spirit of opposition in France to the pro-Nazi regime of Pierre Laval.

Commenting at his press conference on Laval's latest warning to Frenchmen that they must work for Germany, voluntarily or by compulsion, Hull indicated that this Government had as little use for Laval as for Hitler himself.

He recalled that the United States had "taken the lead," after the establishment of the Vichy Government in 1940, in championing the cause of French freedom and in "condemning all pro-Hitler acts of Mr. Laval just as we condemn Hitler himself."

Bluntly characterizing Laval's plan to force French workers into service in German factories as "a state of slavery" and probably worse than the fate of war prisoners confined in Germany, he added:

"It is very gratifying to see signs cropping out increasingly through France that the people are awakening to all those conditions which Laval is attempting to impose upon them, especially in their intense opposition to this proposed and forced service or enslavement of French labor in Germany."

Hull's castigation of the French leader was not taken to mean here that the Government was about to break off diplomatic relations with Vichy. The policy of the United States for some months has been to pull no punches in condemning Vichy's collaboration with the Axis but to leave the onus of rupturing relations to the Vichy regime itself.

Revolt Threat In Belgrade

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—Reports received in Ankara today said threats of revolution in Belgrade against the German occupying forces had forced the Nazis to strengthen the city's garrison by at least two regiments.

These advices said the Germans had shot thirteen more alleged revolutionaries.

A week ago a communique from the German commandant in Belgrade announced that many arrests had been made to quell revolutionary activities, subsequently a report reached Ankara that more than one hundred of those arrested had been shot.

Bomb Blast Kills Nazis In Belgium

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Several Germans were killed by a bomb explosion in Gestapo headquarters at Cherleroi, Belgium, Belgian sources in London said today.

Another bomb exploded on the same day in a German police headquarters at Mareinelle, the Belgians said, but they had no report on casualties.

A 9 P. M. curfew has been imposed on the area, it was said.

Injured King's Fatigue Increases

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The German-controlled Oslo radio reported today that King Christian X of Denmark, injured in a fall from his horse, had a temperature of 100 and was suffering "increased fatigue."

Nazi Leader Visits Italy

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 21 (AP).—Bernhard Rust, Germany's minister of education, has ended a few days' visit to Italy, Transocean reported today in a dispatch from Rome. (Last week another German visitor to Italy was Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German state police.)

Only 49 Catholic Cardinals Left

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 21—The death of Sebastiao Cardinal Leme da Silveira Cintra, archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, which reduced the College of Cardinals to forty-nine, again has

called attention to the problem of convoking a consistory to name new cardinals.

Cardinal Leme's death last Saturday, the third among members of the secred college in the past seven months, reduced its roster to the smallest in many years, with twenty-one seats vacant.

No December Call

A Swiss dispatch from Vatican City said today a report that a consistory might be called in December was not confirmed.

Vatican circles have expressed the belief in the past that Pope Pius XII would be adverse to the naming of new Cardinals for the duration of the war, because some selections might arouse resentment among the belligerent nations, and because elevation to the Cardinalate should be a joyous event in the church.

Won't Leave Vatican

Somberness has been the dominant aspect of Vatican City since the war began, in keeping with the Pope's own way of living. He has declared that he will not take a vacation nor leave Vatican City while the war lasts.

Full membership of the College of Cardinals is seventy, but there seldom are more than sixty, to give leeway for new elevations should the occasion arise. Of the present forty-nine, twenty-nine are Italians.

Gen. Goes Monteiro On Leave of Absence

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21—(AP)—Gen. Pedro Aurelio De Goes Monteiro, Brazilian chief of staff, went on an indefinite leave of absence at his own request today and one of his sub-chiefs on the general staff, Gen. Eduardo Guedes Alcoforado, replaced him.

The 52-year-old Goes Monteiro had been chief of staff since 1927. He was regarded as one of the most accomplished of South American military men.

He occasionally had expressed dissatisfaction with U. S. military methods and admiration for the German model, but he steadfastly denied being pro-Fascist or anti-American.

Missing U. S. Plane Found In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Oct. 21 (AP)—A United States Army plane piloted by Col. Charles Deerwester, chief of a United States air mission to Argentina, has been located in Mendoza province with its three occupants safe after being reported missing yesterday.

Colonel Deerwester, 39, whose home is near Loveland, Ohio, was accompanied by Staff Sergeant Frederick Blay, 30, of San Diego, Cal., and an Argentine flyer.

The colonel telephoned to officials and his wife here from remote Colonial Alvear, Mendoza, to explain that his plane had been forced down 150 miles southwest of that point and had made a safe landing.

Argentina Hunts Lost U.S. Flyer

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Buenos Aires, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Argentine Army Air Corps ordered all available aircraft today to join a search for a plane unreported since yesterday when it was being flown from Buenos Aires to Mendoza by Col. Charles Deerwester, chief of a United States air mission here.

War Ministry officials said the plane might have been forced down at some point remote from communications. It had not been reported for twenty-four hours after it took off on a flight which should have taken about three hours.

Barros Ousted By Rios In Chile Cabinet Shift

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New Lineup Of Ministers, Retaining Morales For Interior, Indicates Swing From Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 21—Chile took a step in the direction of a break with the Axis tonight when President Juan Antonio Rios swore in a new Cabinet, eliminating Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, chief advocate of maintaining relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Although there was no definite indication that the Government would change its policy immediately, it was regarded as significant that Raul Morales, radical who initiated police measures against German espionage, was reappointed Minister of Interior.

Replaced By Liberal

Barros Jarpa, whose ouster was demanded by pro-democratic groups throughout the country, was replaced by German Riesco, member of the Liberal party and former representative of the semi-official Nitrate Iodine Sales Corporation in Europe.

President Rios issued a statement after he had sworn in eleven of the twelve new ministers, saying "my purpose in the international field is to maintain the country on the side of all nations on the continent" and to defend "the great principles of territorial integrity and American solidarity."

"I will go as far as the high interests of America require," he declared.

Liberal May Get Post

Circles close to the government, meanwhile, said a Liberal, German Riesco, former representative in Europe of the semi-official Nitrate Iodine Sales company, had been offered the Ministry of Foreign Relations and it was believed the Radical, Raul Morales, who initiated police measures against German espionage, will be reappointed Minister of Interior.

Guillermo Delpedregal, vice-president of the government's Development corporation, was reported offered the Ministry of Finance. The three prospective cabinet members were received with other possible candidates at the presidential palace this morning.

Warns Against Axis Coup

The new Foreign Minister was not sworn in with the rest of the Cabinet, but went to consult with fellow-liberals before taking the oath. Riesco, a son of former President Jermain Riesco, previously served in the Government as Minister of War and Navy in 1919.

The newspaper *El Siglo*, anticipating that the Cabinet changes would lead to a break with the Axis, warned that a fifth column might prepare "a Fascist *coup d'etat*, intrigues, and provocations in a vain attempt to prolong its existence and create an atmosphere of hostility in our land against the entire continent."

The formation of the new Cabinet came twenty-four hours after the ministers had resigned in a group to give the President a free hand to replace Barros Jarpa, who had refused to quit his post despite mass demands.

Demonstrate At Embassy

The crisis started when Barros Jarpa protested against a statement by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles in Boston October 8 that two American republics, presumably Chile and Argentina, were being used as bases by Axis agents.

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A demonstration before the United States Embassy by a throng estimated by police at about 700 persons was broken up today. Several youths were taken into custody today.

Leave A Letter

Some of the demonstrators, describing themselves as law students, left a letter at the embassy demanding of United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers an explanation of the recent charge by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, that Chile was permitting Axis agents to use her territory as a base for hostile acts against her American neighbors.

In the letter the youths warned they would keep up the demonstration until the United States gives an answer.

Bowers was silent on the Welles charges and the demonstration.

Chilean Cabinet Quits; Rios Promises Quick Solution of Crisis

Resignations Result From Dispute Over Relations With Axis

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 21.—President Juan Antonio Rios has promised to solve "within the next 48 hours" a full-blown political crisis, growing out of Chile's continued diplomatic relations with the Axis, which resulted in the resignation of the cabinet last night.

With the resignations of his Ministers in his hands, President Rios was free to appoint a cabinet which would resolve the smouldering differences in Chile between forces favoring "non-belligerency" and those demanding a clean break with the Axis.

This struggle reached its climax when Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, an advocate of continuing relations with the Axis, charged that United States Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles offended Chile's national dignity recently by charging that she was permitting Axis agents to use her territory as a base for hostile acts against her American neighbors.

Majority Agrees to Resign.

The Foreign Minister had a protest lodged in Washington over Mr. Welles' speech and, as a result of the storm, President Rios postponed a scheduled trip to the United States to be President Roosevelt's guest. Although generally approving President Rios' decision to postpone the trip, his supporters demanded that Barros resign.

When the Foreign Minister declared he would not consider resigning alone, a cabinet majority, which is known to oppose his conduct of foreign relations, agreed to resign together.

(In Bogota, Colombia, the United States Embassy issued a statement to the press yesterday saying that the October 8 speech of Mr. Welles was made only after every other recourse had been exhausted.

(The statement said Chile had been notified June 30 of 18 Nazi agents operating there, but that Barros did not refer to the memorandum for two months after receiving it.)

Democratic political circles expressed the belief that the appointment of a strong cabinet favoring complete co-operation in the defense of the continent would clear the way for President Rios to make his visit to the United States and other American republics.

It was pointed out that President Roosevelt expressed the hope that President Rios' visit would be postponed only a short time. Mr. Roosevelt avoided any reference to Barros' complaint.

The announcement of the cabinet resignation said "It is considered unanimously that it is necessary to leave the President of the republic the most absolute freedom of action so he can resolve the political crisis in the manner most convenient for the country."

Chile Envoy Sees Welles

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Chilean Ambassador Michels conferred with Under Secretary Welles for fifty minutes late today on what the envoy described as "international affairs."

Michels gave no indication of the specific topics of the conversation and did not indicate whether the discussion included the current Chilean Cabinet crisis.

HEPBURN RESIGNS AS CANADA PREMIER

Bitter Critic of Dominion Government Succeeded by Atty. Gen. Conant.

TORONTO, Oct. 21—(AP) Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, outspoken critic of the Dominion government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and of the Canadian war effort, resigned the premiership tonight and was succeeded by Attorney General Gordon Conant.

Hepburn said in a statement that he was retiring in line with previously announced plans and had recommended Conant as the new premier.

Remains as Treasurer

Hepburn said he had offered his resignation also as provincial treasurer but at Conant's request had agreed to retain that portfolio for a short time, after which he would retire from public life.

Conant said he would retain his attorney-general portfolio for the present and "the entire personnel of the new government will be announced in a few days."

The 46-year-old Hepburn said he had urged his cabinet members to choose a successor a year ago, but that court action later was instituted to force bye-elections in the province and "under the circumstances I did not consider it fair to pass on to a new premier the possibility of an immediate miniature general election."

Followed Court Action

When the court appeal was rejected a week ago by the Ontario Court of Appeal Hepburn said he immediately asked Conant to accept the premiership.

Hepburn, a mercurial and forceful leader, led his Liberal party to a sweeping victory over the Conservatives in the Ontario general election of 1934, campaigning on issues of governmental extravagance and maladministration.

Ever since the war began and before, Hepburn has bitterly criticised Mackenzie King and his Dominion government. Recently he called it "a narrow-minded and bigoted" group which led the Canadian people "to feel safely sheltered behind the American Eagle and the British Lion."

Repercussions in U. S.

He also has caused repercussions in the United States for his post-Pearl Harbor speeches last February in which he was reported as saying the U. S. Navy was "in hiding" and "afraid to contact" the Japanese fleet. Hepburn later said he had been misquoted.

Of his many statements E. B. Jolliffe, an Ontario Cooperative Commonwealth Federation leader, said:

"He (Hepburn) opens his mouth with the best of intentions and the next thing you know he is saying just what the doctor ordered—and the doctor's name is Goebbels."

Canada's Loan Subscriptions

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Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 21 (Canadian Press)—Subscriptions of $40,019,800 yesterday raised to $92,634,000 the comulative total of bond sales during the first two days of the $750,000,000 Third Victory Loan, headquarters announced today.

Yesterday's subscriptions were bolstered by an $11,500,000 bond order from a Toronto life insurance company (Canada Life), but still full slightly below $41,700,000 daily average needed if the loan objective is to be reached by November 7, when the drive is scheduled to end.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS RECORD TAX BILL WITHOUT DELAY

Affixes Signature Less Than 90 Minutes After Receiving Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—(AP) The new tax bill, applying record shattering levies to the income of 45,000,000 Americans, became law today when President Roosevelt

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affixed his signature less then an hour and a half after receiving the measure from Congress.

The new individual income rates range from 19 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income to 88 per cent at the top. This is accomplished by a normal tax of six per cent to which is added a graduated surtax ranging from 13 per cent to 82 per cent.

Limited Credits Allowed

On top of that, the bill imposes a unique new "victory tax", of five per cent on individual income in excess of $624 annually, or $12 weekly. Limited credits are allowed for debt retirements, insurance premium payments, war bond purchases, and post-war rebates.

The new law also increases corporation taxes by nine percentage points, raising them to 40 per cent, through a combined normal and surtax. In addition, excess profits, after an exemption of $5,000, are taxed at 90 per cent.

Liquor Taxes Hiked

Another section of the measure raises excise taxes, effective Nov. 1, on liquor, cigarettes, cigars, and other items.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the bill although the Treasury had called it inadequate, and although he personally found it objectionable in two respects.

He had asked Congress to include a provision for the taxation of future issues of state and municipal bonds. This was defeated.

In addition, the Senate attached an ammendment freezing Social Security payroll taxes at their present level of one per cent each on employer and employee. It had been planned that they should rise to two per cent each at the beginning of 1943, and Mr. Roosevelt asked that the increase become effective.

Scorns Farmer Move

However, the chief executive did not resort to the constitutional device which he used to make an objectionable tax bill effective several years ago. In that instance, he let the measure become law without his signature.

The Treasury has asked that the new bill—which it estimates will yield an additional $6,881,000,000—be immediately supplemented by another new bill which will increase federal revenues by $6,000,000,000. Congressional tax leaders expected to start work on it early in 1943.

Tax Table Shows Increases Under Bill

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Oct. 21—The following tables show how stiff increases in the regular income tax and surtax rates and lower personal credits, plus a new five per cent. levy on all income above $624, will affect individuals under the bill approved yesterday by Congress. For purposes of the table, net income subject to the regular income tax is computed at ninety per cent. of gross income on the assumption that taxes, contributions and other deductions average ten per cent. The Victory Tax applies to all income above $624 and is offset, in part, by the rebatable portion represented in the post-war credit column.

Single Person—No Dependents

Gross Income	*Present Income Tax*	*New Income Tax*	*Victory Tax*	*Post-War Credit*
$500	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	.....	$5.20	.....	.....
700	.....	20.92	$3.80	$0.95
750	.....	29.20	6.30	1.58
800	.....	37.48	8.80	2.20
900	$3.60	54.04	13.80	3.45
1,000	11.40	70.60	18.80	4.70
1,100	20.04	87.16	23.80	5.95
1,200	28.68	103.72	28.80	7.20
1,300	37.32	120.28	33.80	8.45
1,400	45.96	136.84	38.80	9.70
1,500	54.60	153.40	43.80	10.95
1,600	63.24	169.96	48.80	12.20
1,700	71.88	186.52	53.80	13.45
1,800	80.52	203.08	58.80	14.70
1,900	89.16	219.64	63.80	15.95
2,000	97.80	236.20	68.80	17.20
2,100	106.44	252.76	73.80	18.45
2,200	115.08	269.32	78.80	19.70
2,300	123.72	285.88	83.80	20.95
2,400	132.36	302.44	88.80	22.20
2,500	141.00	319.00	93.80	23.45
3,000	184.20	407.80	118.80	29.70
4,000	296.10	600.40	168.80	42.20
5,000	409.50	793.00	218.80	54.70
6,000	548.90	1,021.60	268.80	67.20
7,000	698.30	1,250.20	318.80	79.70
8,000	865.70	1,506.80	368.80	92.20
9,000	1,051.10	1,771.40	418.80	104.70
10,000	1,246.50	2,056.00	468.80	117.20
15,000	2,493.50	3,719.00	718.80	179.70
20,000	4,111.50	5,791.00	968.80	242.20
25,000	6,031.50	8,175.00	1,218.80	304.70
30,000	8,191.50	10,801.00	1,468.80	367.20
50,000	17,931.50	22,361.00	2,468.80	500.00
60,000	23,306.50	28,676.00	2,968.80	500.00
80,000	34,536.50	42,026.00	3,968.80	500.00
100,000	46,421.50	56,351.00	4,968.80	500.00
150,000	77,356.50	94,381.00	7,468.80	500.00
250,000	140,441.50	172,616.00	12,468.80	500.00
500,000	307,654.00	370,616.00	24,968.80	500.00
750,000	480,396.50	568,616.00	37,468.80	500.00
1,000,000	655,139.00	766,616.00	43,384.00	500.00
2,000,000	1,365,131.50	1,558,616.00	51,384.00	500.00
5,000,000	3,523,124.00	3,934,616.00	115,384.00	500.00

Married Person—No Dependents

Income Gross	*Income Tax Present*	*Income Tax New*	*Tax Victory*	*Credit Post-War*
$500	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	.....	.....	.....	.....
700	.....	.....	$3.80	$1.52
750	.....	.....	6.30	2.52
800	.....	.....	8.80	3.52
900	.....	.....	13.80	5.52
1,000	.....	.....	18.80	7.52
1,100	.....	.....	23.80	9.52
1,200	.....	.....	28.80	11.52
1,300	.....	.....	33.80	13.52
1,400	.....	7.80	38.80	15.52
1,500	.....	20.40	43.80	17.52
1,600	.....	36.96	48.80	19.52
1,700	$1.80	53.52	53.80	21.52
1,800	7.20	70.08	58.80	23.52
1,900	14.16	86.64	63.80	25.52
2,000	22.80	103.20	68.80	27.52
2,100	31.44	119.76	73.80	29.52
2,200	40.08	136.32	78.80	31.52
2,300	48.72	152.88	83.80	33.52
2,400	57.36	169.44	88.80	35.52
2,500	66.00	186.00	93.80	37.52
3,000	109.20	268.80	118.80	47.52
4,000	198.60	446.40	168.80	67.52
5,000	312.00	639.00	218.80	87.52
6,000	425.40	839.60	268.80	107.52
7,000	570.80	1,068.20	318.80	127.52
8,000	720.20	1,296.80	368.80	147.52
9,000	893.60	1,561.40	418.80	167.52
10,000	1,079.00	1,826.00	468.80	187.52
15,000	2,246.00	3,425.00	718.80	287.52
20,000	3,819.00	5,448.00	968.80	387.52
25,000	5,694.00	7,791.00	1,218.80	487.52
30,000	7,824.00	10,380.00	1,468.80	587.52
50,000	17,499.00	21,882.00	2,468.80	987.52
60,000	22,849.00	28,172.00	2,968.80	1,000.00
100,000	45,919.00	55,784.00	4,968.80	1,000.00
150,000	76,839.00	93,786.00	7,468.80	1,000.00
250,000	139,909.00	172,000.00	12,468.80	1,000.00
500,000	307,084.00	370,000.00	24,968.80	1,000.00
750,000	479,819.00	568,000.00	37,468.80	1,000.00
1,000,000	654,554.00	766,000.00	*62,000.00	1,000.00
5,000,000	3,522,524.00	3,934,000.00	*116,000.00	1,000.00

Married Person—Two Dependents

Gross Income	*Present Income Tax*	*New Income Tax*	*Victory Tax*	*Post-War Credit*
$500	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	.....	.....	.....	.....
700	.....	.....	.....	$3.80	$1.67
750	.....	.....	.....	6.30	2.77
800	.....	.....	.....	8.80	3.87
900	.....	.....	.....	13.80	6.07
1,000	.....	.....	.....	18.80	8.27
1,100	.....	.....	.....	23.80	10.47
1,200	.....	.....	.....	28.80	12.67
1,300	.....	.....	.....	33.80	14.87
1,400	.....	.....	.....	38.80	17.07
1,500	.....	.....	.....	43.80	19.27
1,600	.....	.....	.....	48.80	21.47
1,700	.....	.....	.....	53.80	23.67
1,800	.....	.....	.....	58.80	25.87
1,900	.....	.....	.....	63.80	28.07
2,000	.....	.....	.....	68.80	30.27
2,100	.....	.....	.....	73.80	32.47
2,200	.....	.....	10.40	78.80	34.67
2,300	.....	.....	22.10	83.80	36.87
2,400	.....	.....	36.44	88.80	39.07
2,500	.....	.....	53.00	93.80	41.27
3,000	.....	$29.20	135.80	118.80	52.27
4,000	.....	115.60	301.40	168.80	74.27
5,000	.....	208.00	485.00	218.80	96.27
6,000	.....	321.40	677.60	268.80	118.27
7,000	.....	434.80	886.20	318.80	140.27
8,000	.....	584.20	1,114.80	368.80	162.27
9,000	.....	733.60	1,351.40	418.80	184.27
10,000	.....	911.00	1,616.00	468.80	206.27
15,000	.....	2,014.00	3,147.00	718.80	316.27
20,000	.....	3,516.00	5,105.00	968.80	426.27
25,000	.....	5,334.00	7,406.00	1,218.80	536.27
30,000	.....	7,440.00	9,974.00	1,468.80	646.27
50,000	.....	17,043.00	21,413.00	2,468.80	1,086.27
60,000	.....	22,361.00	27,668.00	2,968.80	1,200.00
80,000	.....	33,535.00	40,934.00	3,968.80	1,200.00
100,000	.....	45,383.00	55,217.00	4,968.80	1,200.00
150,000	.....	76,287.00	93,191.00	7,468.80	1,200.00
250,000	.....	139,341.00	171,384.00	12,468.80	1,200.00
500,000	.....	306,476.00	369,384.00	24,968.80	1,200.00
750,000	.....	479,203.00	567,384.00	37,468.80	1,200.00
1,000,000	.....	653,930.00	765,384.00	*44,000.00	1,200.00
2,000,000	.....	1,363,907.00	1,557,384.00	*62,000.00	1,200.00
5,000,000	.....	3,521,884.00	3,933,384.00	*116,000.00	1,200.00

*Adjusted so that total tax will not exceed 90 per cent. of net income.

Corporation Tax Table

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Oct. 21—Here is how present corporation taxes compare with the schedule in the new revenue bill finally passed by Congress yesterday:

NORMAL TAX

	Existing Law	*New Bill*
	Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*
1. Corporations with normal tax net incomes of not more than $25,000:		
First $5,000	15	15

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$5,000 to $20,000	17	17
$20,000 to $25,000	19	19
2. Corporations with normal tax incomes of over $25,000	24	24
SURTAX		
1. Corporations with surtax net incomes of not more than $25,000	6	10
2. Corporations with surtax net incomes over $25,000	7	16
EXCESS PROFITS TAX		
First $20,000	35	90
$50,000 to $100,000	45	90
$100,000 to $250,000	50	90
$250,000 to $500,000	55	90
Over $500,000	60	90
EXCESS PROFITS CREDIT		
Invested-capital method:		
First $5,000,000 of invested capital	8	8
$5,000,000 to $10,000,000	7	7
$10,000,000 to $200,000,000	7	6
Over $200,000,000	7	5
Income method:		
Portion of average earnings in base period	95	95
Special exemption	$5,000	$5,000
Maximum effective rate of corporate normal tax, surtax and excess-profits tax	0	80
Post-war credit	0	10
Debt relief	0	*

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*Forty per cent. of amounts paid in debt retirement during taxable year, but not in excess of post-war credit.

TAX PAYMENTS SET NEW RECORD IN PAST MONTH

Nearly Two and Half Billions Paid to Treasury; Three Times Previous High.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — (AP) Getting conditioned to the payment of record-high emergency taxes in the new revenue bill, the average American got a rough idea last month of what war would do to his income and profits.

Tax collections for September, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reported today, were $2,460,174,573.34, a record-high on the basis of milder existing levies.

One Billion Increase

Income and profits taxes accounted for nearly seven-eighths of the total, which was $1,053,458,231.04 over the September, 1941, collections.

Nearly three times as large as the previous September figure, the income-profits total was $2,122,988,945. Of this, income taxes paid $1,465,553,591.71, with individuals and corporations—both doubling their previous figures—splitting the total almost equally.

Liquor and tobacco levies continued to contribute heavily to the Treasury coffers, the former increasing $24,541,708.51 to $111,279,877.27 and the latter jumping $9,347,577.83 to a $77,147,586.66 total.

Gasoline Levy High

Despite the fact that rationing cut some $4,500,000 off the previous September's figure, the gasoline levy took in $29,204,878.68 to lead all manufacturers' excise taxes, which totalled $45,835,235.10—an $8,500,000 decrease due largely to wartime inroads on the automotive field.

Estate taxes increased $6,500,000 to $27,099,385.22, while social security levies were up $5,500,000 to $22,095,838.01.

Led by the $13,662,336.81 brought in by levies on admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc., miscellaneous taxes more than doubled, totalling $39,476,765.85.

Senate Passage Looked For Today Bringing Sea-Force Outlay To $67,000,000,000 Since July 1, 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—A $15,000,000,000 bill to intensify the navy's striking power, including a provision for 14,611 new bombers and fighting planes, was approved finally by the House today.

Similar Senate action was expected tomorrow, sending the second supplemental wartime appropriation and contract authorization measure to President Roosevelt.

The legislation brings to $67,000,000,000 the total of direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the sea forces since July, 1940.

$222,000,000,000 For War

For all defense and war purposes since that date the appropriations and contract authorizations aggregate $222,000,000,000. However, nothing like this amount will be expended in one year, since the sum represents provision for materials and construction as far ahead as 1944.

The House approved unanimously a report of the House-Senate Conference Committee which struck from the bill a Senate provision permitting the use of certain unexpended rivers and harbors funds to begin construction of the proposed Florida Barge Canal. Representative Cannon (Dem., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said the committee was informed that neither material nor man power was available now for this work.

WMPC Restraint

In its final form, the bill retained a Senate stipulation that appointments to the War Man-Power Commission staff paying $4,500 or more a year be subject to Senate confirmation.

Among the larger items in the bill were $600,000,000 for war housing, and $140,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration.

Stricken out was a $1,000,000 item for a farm labor survey by the War Man-Power Commission.

Appropriated out right was $6,341,196,887, including $2,862,000,000 for acquisition of 14,611 new navy planes. The navy also would be authorized to begin letting contracts on a $9,500,000,000 construction program intended to add 2,100,000 tons of floating craft—500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary ships.

House Votes Navy 15 Billion To Boost Its Striking Power

U-Boat Toll At 499 Ships

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By The Associated Press

The number of United and neutral nations cargo ships sunk by submarines in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor was within one of the 500 mark today in the Associated Press tabulation.

The total rose to 499 yesterday when officials announced the destruction of three more American merchant vessels in those waters.

Sinking of the two-months-old Liberty ship John Carter Rose (10,000 tons) was announced in Recife, Brazil, where an Argentine tanker brought 35 survivors.

Two torpedoes sank the second off South America this month, taking six lives.

The third was destroyed in the North Atlantic in September, with no loss of life.

2 SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Western Atlantic Allied, Neutral Vessel Victims Now 501

Navy Announces Loss Of U. S. Merchantman, Panamanian Craft

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—The number of Allied and neutral ship victims of Axis submarines in the western Atlantic passed the 500 mark—to 501—today with navy announcements of the sinkings of an American merchantman in the North Atlantic and a Panamanian vessel off the northern coast of South America.

A tabulation of announced Allied and neutral western Atlantic marine losses since Pearl Harbor showed that approximately 3,400 crew members and passengers lost their lives in the torpedoings, at least 1,950 persons were missing, but that 15,462 others were rescued and safely landed at Allied ports.

June Is Costliest Month

Ship captains shared the fate of their crews. Sixty-one are known war casualties, including twelve taken prisoner aboard Axis raiders between June and August of this year.

Based on announced sinkings, June was the costliest month of the war for the United Nations, with 111 cargo carriers reported sunk. Losses since then have decreased sharply, with 48 during August, 14 in September and only 5 thus far this month.

Additional signs that Axis submarines were meeting stiff resistance were shown in British reports that 530 enemy undersea craft have been sunk or damaged since the outbreak of war. More than 145 destroyer, corvette and plane attacks scored on German submarines last month alone.

Attacks Countered

U-boat pack attacks were reported being countered successfully by escort ships' smoke screen and fighter plane defense, while the warship-patrolled North Atlantic was said to be providing scant quarry for raiders trailing convoys in that area. Convoys elsewhere apparently were getting through with comparatively minor losses.

Ship construction has been the United Nations' answer to Axis sea power.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared early this week that although enemy submarines still were "our greatest problem," American and British ship construction programs afforded grounds for confidence in ultimate victory over Germany and Japan at sea.

Records Smashed

United States shipyards smashed marine production records in the last year's delivery of 448 ships, last month's completion of ninety-three, and delivery in less than two weeks of a 10-500-ton Liberty ship.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, predicted, however, that problems of winter at sea and subsequent intensification of the U-boat threat would increase submarine sinkings in the next few months.

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Albany Man Lost In Ship Torpedoing

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The body of one of the 137 victims of the torpedoing of the passenger ship Caribou October 14 was identified today as that of William A. Girth of Albany, N. Y., instead of William H. Gerth of Camden, N. J., as given in a list last Friday night.

Sailing Vessels Built In Honduras

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dispatches from Belize, British Honduras, said that work had begun in shipyards there on construction of sailing ships to be used in trade between the United States and Central America.

Similar ships, it was added, will be built in Honduran yards in the Bahia Islands.

Free French Company In Florida For Training

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 21 (AP)—A detachment of Fighting Free French has arrived at the United States Naval Air Station here to receive advanced training in preparation for participation in the United Nations offensive to free their home land and crush Nazi Germany, the navy disclosed today.

The smartly attired detachment of officers an denlisted men is commanded by a lieutenant who is a hero of the Dieppe Commando raid and was accompanied here by the commander who is head of Fighting French naval aviation.

Names of the men and their commanding officers were withheld as a precaution against possible reprisals against relatives in German hands.

Has No Intention Of Quitting Post,

Stimson Asserts

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, tonight said he has no "idea of resigning" as head of the War Department.

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Reports had been current that he was considering giving up the position of War Secretary to which he was appointed July 10, 1940, but when the 75-year-old Republican was asked about the reports, he said:

"That's the first thing I have heard of it. I haven't any idea of resigning."

Only last week Stimson testified before the House Military Affairs Committee on legislation lowering the draft age, and members commented at the time that he appeared to be in the best of health.

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Drive to Make Camp Areas Dry Opposed by Secretary Stimson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — (AP) A determined drive in Congress to make areas in and around military camps done dry encountered the opposition today of Secretary of War Stimson, who declared it would lead to bootlegging and "seriously undermine morale."

He expressed his views in a letter to Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Military committee, as the senate prepared to vote, possibly tomorrow, on a dry amendment to the bill drafting 18- and 19-year-olds.

This amendment, offered by Senator Lee (D.-Okla.), would prohibit the sale, gift or use of all alcoholic drink, including beer and wine, on army and navy reservations and in adjacent communities.

Claiming strong support for the amendment, Lee had said:

"What possible objection could there be to the elimination of liquor in the army camps and the area around them. Either they sell liquor in the camps or they don't. If it is sold, it should be eliminated in the interest of military efficiency."

Stimson said he did not question the motives of the legislation but added: "I can not too strongly emphasize the fact that the effects of the proposed amendment will be destructive rather than constructive."

The army, he said, has obtained marked results and its program to build morale and character. Attendance at religious services in the army is far higher than in many surrounding civilian areas, he said, and recreation centers "are daily crowded with men spending their leisure time in wholesome recreation."

"Temperance among soldiers," he continued, "is obtained by the application of practical and tolerant measures, from education, supervision and restriction rather than from flat prohibition.

"The sale of beer on the military reservations during restricted periods in our belief facilitates self-control and discourages excesses. Prohibit this and those who desire such beverages will inevitably resort to the speak easy and bootlegger outside the military reservation.

"From my own experience as secretay of war many years ago, the so-called canteen legislation then passed produced similar disastrous effects.

During the day, Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, majority leader of the House, Senator Smathers (D.-N. J.) and Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey entered the fight against the amendment.

McCormack said in the House that he hoped the draft bill would not be delayed by being converted into "a prohibition bill;" Senator Smathers said in a statement that the amendment was "a sneaking, un-Democratic and un-American effort of the old anti-saloon league" to put "the terrible curse of national prohibition" on the country again.

Governor Edison telegraphed New Jersey congressmen calling for the defeat of the Lee amendment on the ground that it would "disrupt the entire tax structure of New Jersey" and "breed bootlegging and vice."

Senator Lee said that some of the senators who are backing his proposal "don't favor general prohibition" but "they are for my amendment."

4,000 Mine Workers Released from Army

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Action Taken to Relieve Shortage of Materials, Says Patterson; Bill Being Drafted to Control Employment, Allocate Workers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — (AP) Paul V. McNutt, war manpower commission chairman, told the Senate Military Affairs committee today he expected to lay before President Roosevelt "in less than two weeks" legislation giving the administration unprecedented power to control employment and allocate workers.

It was being drafted, he said, by a sub-committee of the commission's management-labor policy committee on instructions of the President.

Among its provisions, he indicated, would be authority for the administration to require the employment of all workers through a central agency, and power to prevent the transfer of workers from one plant to another and to require men to remain on a job or move to another one.

As McNutt testified, Undersecretary of War Patterson announced 4,000 miners would be released from military service in an attempt to relieve a shortage of copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and other critical materials holding back war production.

Patterson said he saw no need for the present of furloughing other troops.

"The job of our soldiers is to fight, not to work in mines, mills or factories," Patterson declared, adding that no exception was made for the miners because the production slowdown handicapped the striking power of our army."

Legislation such as McNutt outlined was termed undesirable at the present time in a report made to the House yesterday by its special committee on defense migration.

As McNutt emphasized the growing acuteness of the labor shortage problem, the CIO cautioned against the exercise of compulsory manpower controls until voluntary processes first had been utilized to the limit to get maximum results in war production.

The Economic Outlook, a CIO monthly publication, accused the manpower commission of having failed to utilize "all its authority, its prestige, or its power," a charge similar to that made in yesterday's House report.

"Not until all efforts have been exhausted will labor accede to legislation, and then only with the necessary safeguards," the Economic Outlook warned, adding that there was no present need for compulsory controls.

McNutt Defends Plan

McNutt defended the power of compulsion as necessary to protect "the great majority who act voluntarily."

He emphasized that the power to compel men to stay on their jobs "should not be permitted to be the instrument for undercutting established wage standards."

Conrad Cooper of the Wheeling Steel Corporation and Randall Irvin of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, representing management; and Frank Fenton of the American Federation of Labor and Clinton Golden of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing labor, are working with Arthur Fleming, civil service commissioner, on the draft of the legislation..

Senator Downey (D., Calif.) asked why agriculture wasn't represented.

"Agriculture is represented on the full committee to which the bill will be submitted," McNutt replied.

He testified that "the establishment of fair rates of pay for farm work" was fundamental to the solution of the agricultural manpower program.

Farm income figures, he contended, "provide hope that substantial wage adjustments can be made which will help to keep needed workers on farms, and attract new workers next year."

This adjustment, he added, should be coupled with "a vigorous recruiting program" to direct farm laborers from areas of surplus to areas of shortage.

With 5,000,000 additional workers needed next year, McNutt said, "we will have to go to the women, the physically handicapped and increasing utilization of minorities, including Negroes and aliens."

WICKARD IS GIVEN CONTROL OF MEAT

Nelson Confers Authority To Direct Marketing Of Livestock

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 21—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, issued an order today conferring upon Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, authority to control the disposition and marketing of livestock in the interest of maximum production of meat for war needs.

This order would serve as the legal basis for a permit or allocation system which Wickard has said may be necessary to handle a record supply of hogs to be marketed this winter.

Permit System

There has been some question regarding the ability of processing facilities to handle the peak movement of hogs expected in December and January.

Under a permit system, individual producers could market hogs—or other livestock—only at a specific time for which a permit had been obtained, either from commission men operating at stockyards and packing plants, buying direct, or from marketing committees working in the areas of production.

Gluts Indicated

Wickard said recently that the survey made by the department and meat packers indicated that marketing gluts were likely in some areas.

The seriousness of such gluts, he added, will depend upon weather conditions and prices, and how successful the Government is in getting farmers to market their hogs earlier than usual.

Wickard declared he hoped it would not be necessary to invoke the use of permits.

NELSON ORDERS SHARP REDUCTION IN U.S. PROJECTS

Federal Agencies Must Eliminate Much of Construction, WPB Head Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — (AP) Balked in two previous attempts, the War Production Board made a third and sterner effort today to slash a multi-billion dollar construction program involving roads, bridges, public buildings, and other projects financed with Federal funds.

In blunt letters, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson told eight government agencies to eliminate all construction not directly connected with the war—including even Army, Navy, and Maritime commission projects. The latter, Nelson said, would be "reviewed and restricted."

Withdraw Priority Assistance

Nelson declared that in view of urgent needs for manpower and materials for the war effort, priority assistance would be withdrawn from projects not directly related to the military program. Associates said his action would mean a deep cut in 1943's contemplated $16,000,000,000 building program, and some reduction in the 1942 program also.

Unless carved down, Nelson said, construction projects would absorb one-fifth or one-fourth of the entire war program for 1943, in terms of dollars, materials, and manpower.

Simultaneously, a WPB spokesman said similar drastic action would be forthcoming shortly covering state, county and municipal projects.

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Violators Face Prosecution

Moreover, WPB put new teeth in the stringent curbs on private construction by announcing that wilful violators would be "summarily turned over to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution."

The WPB made two previous attempts to eliminate non-essential Federal building. Last May, Brigadier General William H. Harrison, then head of WPB's production division, laid down a formula by which agencies were directed to cut out everything that was unessential, but in the words of one official who can not be quoted by name "almost everything turned out to be essential."

Trying a different approach, WPB in midsummer specified that every plant must be halted if it could not be completed by fall of 1943. It developed that the bulk of the construction could be finished by that time, according to its sponsors. The new effort is the first to be reinforced by outright revocation of priority assistance.

Specific Projects Named

Specific projects which Nelson believes non-essential were named in the letters sent to the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce departments, the Federal Works Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. They were not made public, however.

The War and Navy departments and the Maritime commission were instructed to bring in their entire programs of plant and facility construction for joint review with WPB officials.

A spokesman for Nelson said "if there is a disagreement on whether any project is essential, we win—the project is out."

An official said that Nelson had received a personal go-ahead from President Roosevelt on the curtailment—a fact which reinforced the WPB chief's power to deal with any recalcitrant agency.

Jeopardizes War Program

The volume of contemplated 1943 construction, along with carryover work from this year, Nelson said in his letters, is "so great as not only to jeopardize the various military and essential civilian production programs in general, but to force the most essential war projects dangerously behind schedule."

The type of projects to be halted was not set forth in detail, but a WPB official named among them certain plants and plant expansions for the completion of military contracts; reclamation projects; highways; and Federally financed schools, water works, hospitals and the like. War housing is not affected, inasmuch as each project is subjected to sharp scrutiny by WPB before approval.

24 ONE-TIME BUND LEADERS GIVEN TERMS

Sentenced To 5 Years By Croix De Guerre Winner Of Last War

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Judge Assails Those Who Use Citizenship Cloak To Hinder Draft

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—Twenty-four former German-American Bund leaders convicted of advising their followers to evade the draft were sentenced to prison today by a man who won the Croix de Guerre beating back the Germans in the last war.

The mass sentencing of the twenty-four, moody and bitter at the trial's end, ended the Government's first major step to boot the Bund out of America.

Sentenced To 5 Years

The man who sent them on their way to five years in prison each was Federal Judge Alfred D. Barksdale, who went from Virginia to European battlefields and became an infantry captain in the first World War.

Expressing sympathy for "any naturalized citizen who finds his adopted country at war with the land of his birth," the judge looked first at sharp-faced Gerhard Wil-

helm Kunze, confessed Nazi spy and former Bund leader.

"I have the greatest respect and admiration for those of German descent or birth who form a great body of good United States citizens," he said.

Assails Use Of "Cloak"

"But I have neither great respect nor admiration for those defendants who used their citizenship as a cloak to hide behind while they sought to hinder selective service."

The court said that in its opinion all of the defendants were guilty of "far worse than any technical violation of the selective service law."

The judge added that he would not impose fines because that might have the effect of causing their families to lose their homes. Each could have been fined $10,000.

Consecutive Sentences

Judge Barksdale directed that Kunze and Dr. Otto Willumeit, former Chicago Bund leader, each sentenced at Hartford, Conn., in August to terms of fifteen years and five years, respectively, for conspiring to send United States military information to the Axis, serve consecutively the sentences imposed in the present conspiracy case, boosting the total to twenty years for Kunze and ten years for Willumeit.

Prominent attorneys were assigned—without fee—to the defendants during the month-long trial. The Government charged the Bund had issued an order, known as Command No. 37, urging Bund members to evade selective service.

The defense said that Bund members sought only to test the law, with particular reference to the clause barring Bund members from jobs vacated by men called to service.

RUMANIAN INFANTRY BY RIFLE, MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE," IT WAS SAID.

STRIKING BY NIGHT, DETACHMENTS OF THE RED ARMY OF THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS RECAPTURED A COMMUNITY IN THE MOZDOK AREA AND PRESSED ON TO DISLODGE THE GERMANS FROM ANOTHER POSITION, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. IT SAID ABOUT 900 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND FOOD, UNIFORMS AND ARMS WERE CAPTURED.

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"SOUTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK," THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED, "ONE OF OUR MARINE DETACHMENTS REPULSED ENEMY ATTACKS AND ANNIHILATED ABOUT 100 ENEMY OFFICERS AND MEN."

A RUMANIAN CAVALRY TROOP WHICH ATTACKED A RUSSIAN FORCE IN ANOTHER SECTOR OF THAT BATTLE FRONT NEAR THE BLACK SEA WAS DECLARED DISPERSED BY RIFLE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

MOSCOW, OCT. 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN FORCES CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE IN THE MOZDOK AREA OF THE CAUCASUS AND RE-CAPTURED THREE POPULATED PLACES.

LONDON, OCT 21-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT TODAY THAT GERMAN AND SLOVAK TROOPS HAD BROKEN THROUGH THE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE HARBOR AT TUAPSE, THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA NAVAL STATION ABOUT 70 MILES BELOW NOVOROSSISK.

(THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED SEPT.30 THAT THEIR TROOPS HAD REACHED TUAPSE AND THE BATTLE FOR THE PORT HAD STARTED.)

MOSCOW--ADD RUSSIAN

COMPLETING A 48-HOUR PERIOD IN WHICH THE INVADERS WERE CONCEDED NO GAINS IN THEIR DRIVE TO MASTER THE CITY, THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT "AT THE END OF THE DAY, OUR TROOPS FIRMLY HELD THEIR POSITIONS."

MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO'S RELIEF ARMY STRENGTHENED POSITIONS CHALLENGING THE AXIS LEFT FLANK NORTHWEST OF THE CITY AND FOUGHT A FEW MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

"ONE OF OUR DETACHMENTS EXTERMINATED ABOUT TWO COMPANIES OF

LONDON, OCT. 21-(AP)-COPIES OF NEWSPAPERS DATED 1805 REPORTING NELSON'S VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR WERE DISPLAYED ON TRAFALGAR SQUARE TODAY BESIDE THE LATEST EDITIONS CHRONICLING THE ADDITION OF THE TWO MIGHTY BATTLESHIPS, THE ANSON AND HOWE, TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

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NELSON'S LAST SIGNAL FLUTTERED FROM THE COLUMN ON WHICH STANDS A STATUE OF THE ADMIRAL, AND AT ITS FOOT WERE BANKED WREATHS, FLORAL V'S AND ANCHORS, TRIBUTES TO THE ROYAL NAVY'S HEROES OF ALL WARS.9

TODAY IS TRAFALGAR DAY, THE 137TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH AND SPANISH FLEETS.

30.24 - 1944

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Oct. 21-(AP)-The United States wants friendship and collaboration with the Union of South Africa to grow, Lincoln MacVeagh, new United States minister, said today in presenting his credentials to Sir Patrick Duncan, the governor-general.

South Africa is a land of great open spaces and prolific producer of great men, and Americans liked great spaces and great men, MacVeagh said.

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New York, Oct. 21-(AP)-War obliterated another time-honored British tradition today when proceedings of the British parliament were broadcast for the first time in history.

Although the deliberations of other legislatures had been broadcast, among them the congress of the United States, Britain had adhered strictly to the rule that words spoken in Commons must not be heard beyond its walls.

Only the extraordinary circumstance of the visit to London of the venerable prime minister of the Union of South Africa, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, broke the rule of radio silence.

The radio, therefore, was barred from the floor of parliament until today when the extraordinary circumstance arose of a speaker who was not a member appearing to address it.

When parliament next returns to its regular debates, no doubt, the proceedings again will be barred to broadcast.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt never appears before congress or sends it a message except at stated times or at moments of great national emergency--as the declarations of war against the Axis, for instance.

The President of the United States may not be a member of the senate or the house, therefore he does not engage in their debates and his messages, of interest as much to the public as to the legislators, are broadcast.

Chungking, Oct. 21-(AP)-The air alarms sent the inhabitants of Chungking to cover late tonight when eight Japanese planes were reported approaching the capital. No raid materialized, however. It was only Chungking's second alarm since August, 1941.

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General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia--add awards

Silver Stars were also awarded to the following:

First Lieutenants Paul E. Dawson (326 Arcadia Place) San Antonio, Tex., and Ralph G. Martin (16190 Warwick Rd.) Detroit; Second Lieut. Marne Noelke, Bonita, Ariz.; Staff Sergt. Franklyn L. Timberlake, Stevenson, Ala.; Corp. Julian J. Champagne, Moosup, Conn.; Technical Sergt. Cal Russel, Cason, Tex.; and Staff Sergt. Donald T. Ostlund, Dewey, Ill.

First Lieut. Frank E. Angier (602 Woodington St.) Baltimore, Md., was awarded the Purple Heart.

Maj. Hall and Capt. Petri led a flight of attack planes through a curtin of machine-gun fire to drop bombs directly on their targets. The entire flight destroyed 17 parked Japanese planes and two anti-aircraft positions, their citations said.

Maj. Hall personally accounted for five enemy planes while Capt. Petri destroyed three while flying at high speed ata low level seeking carefully camouflaged aircraf

Lieut. Dawson was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry Feb. 8 over Kendari, Netherlands East Indies, when he navigated a Flying Fortress to a safe landing after it had been damaged so badly it was unfit for further service.

He was navigator on the bomber in a formation which was bombing a Japanese-held

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airdrome at Kendari. Nine Zero fighters attacked the Flying Fortress and in the engagement whichfollowed Dawson manned a forward gun and, with other planes, diverted the enemy attacks and shot down seven Zeros.

Then, since their base field was under Japanese attack, Dawson skillfully navigated the plane to Djekjakarta, where it was landed safely.

Sergt. Russel,a veteran of 43 combat missions against the enemy, was awarded the Silver Star for valiant workJuly 3 against the Japanese over Lae,New Guinea.

He was serving as engineers and top turret gunner on a Flying Fortress on a bombing mission and after a successful run this bomber and others making up the flight were attacked by 12 Zeros.

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The side and lower turret gunners on Russel's plane were wounded by cannonfire, leaving Russel with most of the responsibility for defending the bomber. His citation said he blazed away, shooting down one Zero, badly damaging three others and ensuring the safe return of the plane.

Lieut. Martin was awarded the Silver Star for an action July 23 over Buna, New Guinea, in which he was credited with shooting down a Japanese seaplane. He engaged in a strafing mission over Japanese troops in the Buna-Gona area and after he had strafed the enemy he spotted a seaplane taking off. Although his gasoline supply was low and hisguns were functioning improperly, he chased the plane out over the sea and shot it down in flames.

Lieut. Noelke was a member of a B-25 bomber crew which acted as a decoy to draw Japanese planes away from a bombing target June 9 at Lae, New Guinea, while other bombers blasted the target.

Three members of the crew in all were awarded Silver Stars for the exploit, the others being Staff Sergt. Franklyn L. Timberlake of Stevenson, Ala., and Corp. Julian J.Champagne of Moosup, Conn. Their citations said they deliberately provoked interception by Zero planes so the enemy planes would chase them and thus allow the other bombers to make uninterrupted bombing runs. They battled 10 Zeros for 20 minutes and Noelke shot down one plane while Timberlake and Champagne successfuly fought off all attacks.

Sergt. Ostlund was awarded the Silver Star for continuing to man a gun against attacking Zero fighters although he was wounded. He was a turret gunner on a Flying Fortress which had the leading position in a bombing raid Aug. 2 over the north coast of New Guinea. Nine Zeros intercepted the formation, concentrating their fire on Ostlund's plane and continuing scoring 15 hits with explosive cannon shells. His citation said Ostlund was wounded at the start of the air battle but continued to fight until the Zeros were beaten off.

Lieut. Angier won the Purple Heart after two dramatic escapes from death while on patrol missions over the mountains and jungles of New Guinea. He was forced to jump in his parachute July 4 after his plane had been attacked by several Zeros. While floating down, he was attacked by three enemy fighters but a fellow pilot of Angier's drove them off and he landed uninjured. After four days of travel through the jungle he returned to his home field. Shortly afterwards while on another patrol over the Owen Stanley Mountains, he was forced to use his parachute again. It took him 14 days to hike back to his home field.

A Silver Star award made yesterday went to Corp. Harold E. Gus of 105 Richmond Street, Dayton, Wash. His home town previously had been given incorrectly as Dayton, Ohio. Gus was one of a number of gunners on Flying Fortresses honored for shooting down seven of 20 Zeros in fierce air battles Aug. 7 over New Britain in support of the American attack on the Solomon Islands.

The gunners were all cited for gallantry in action during action against the Japanese-held airdrome of Vunakanau, at Rabaul. After destroying seven Zeros and scattering the rest, the bombers went on to drop their bombs with such devastating effect that the airfield was put out of commission temporarily. Gus' citation and those of the other gunners said they"exhibited cool determination and courage in the face of heavy enemy cannon and machine-gun fire."

TORONTO - THIRD ADD HEPBURN X X X IS GOEBBELS."

THE ENERGETIC HEPBURN SELDOM MISSED AN OPPORTUNITY TO EMBARRASS KING'S GOVERNMENT. DESPITE HEPBURN'S REPEATED STATEMENTS AGAINST COMMUNISM, HE STOOD ON THE SAME PLATFORM TEN DAYS AGO WITH TIM BUCK, CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEADER, AND CALLED FOR A LIFTING OF THE LEGAL BAN ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY. WHEN INFORMED OF THE RESIGNATION OF HIS FOE, PRIME MINISTER KING IN OTTAWA SAID "THIS IS PURELY AN ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MATTER AND NATURALLY I HAVE NO COMMENT."

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CAIRO -- FIF ADD NITE LEAD MEDITERRANEAN X X X THE MEDITERRANEAN.

-- DASH --

IN LONDO ITISH MILITARY SOURCES SAID THE OC BER RECORD OF SINKINGS IN ED A FAR GREATER NUMBER OF ALLIED PLA AND SUBMARINES WAS OPERATI AINST MORE AXIS SHIPS HURRYING REINFORCEMENTS TO ROMMEL

MEANWHI HE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGANS NYHE REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE SHIFTED LARGE AIR REINFORCEMENTS FROM RUSSIA TO SICILY AND CRETE. THE BRITISH SOURCES SAID THIS OBVIOUSLY INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS HAD HURRIED REINFORCEMENTS TO THESE BA YS AFTER RECENT HEAVY LOSSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THESE BRITISH OBSERVERS ALSO NEW IN THE REPORT AN INDICATION OF OBVIOUS ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY THERE.

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BERN - 1ST ADD NITE LEAD FRENCH UNREST X X X THE CHURCH.

THE REMAINDER OF THE MONTH, SAID IN PRIVATE ADVICES FROM UNOCCUPIE FRANCE TO CONSTITUTE THE GRACE PERIOD ALLOWED LAVAL BY THE GERMANS TO DELIVER THE WORKERS, WAS VIEWED AS THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD FOR FRANCE SINCE SHE SIGNED THE 1940 ARMISTICE.

FRENCH WORKERS WERE AWARE AFTER LAVAL'S SPEECH THAT THEY FACED FORCED HERDING INTO NAZI ARMAMENT FACTORIES AND THEY WERE SAID TO BE PUZZLED AND UNABLE TO COMPREHEND HOW THEY CAN BE THUS TRUSTED.

LAVAL ANNOUNCED AN AGREEMENT FOR A LEVY UPON EACH FACTORY, AN ARRANGEMENT HE SAID WAS MADE TO WARD OFF MEASURES OF "CONSTRAINT" UPON FRANCE.

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THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID LAVA L'S APPEAL TO THE WORKERS DEMONSTRATED HOW THE RECRUITMENT OF MANPOWER FOR GERMANY WAS THE "ALL DOMINANT" FACTOR IN FRENCH POLITICS.

AXIS INSPIRED DISPATCHES MEANWHILE EMPHASIZED DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEUE ZUERCHER LEITUNG QUOTED BERLIN CIRC AS SAYING THE DANGER OF REPORTED AMERICAN LANDING IN LIBERIA TO THE FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSION "COULDN'T BE OVERLOOKED." HOWEVER, AN INFORMED SOURCE IN VICHY SAID THE FRENCH WERE NOT OVERLY CONCERNED WITH THE AMERICAN LANDING.

THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM TIDNINGEN QUOTED POLITICA CIRCLES IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL AS EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT THE FRENCH COLONIES SOON WOULD BE IN AN UNTENABLE POSITION BECAUSE OF "FAR REACHING STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE PLANS OF THE ALLIES IN AFRICA."

ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH LAND, SEA A AIR FORCES, IS STILL IN VICHY BUT HE WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR DAKAR. IT WAS ADDED, HOWE ER, THAT THIS WAS NOT YET DEFINITE.

NIGHT LEAD HESS (thurs)

LONDON, OCT. 22--(AP)--BRITAIN'S ONLY COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WILLIAM GALLAGHER, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT UNOFFOCIAL RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR THE IMMEDIATE TRIAL OF RUDOLF HESS WERE PROMPTED BY A DESIRE TO SEE THAT "ALLIED NATIONS MAKE IT CLEAR THEY ARE PREPARED TO WAGE TRIAL WAR AGAINST FASCISM AND AGAINST FASCIST LEADERS."

GALLAGHER SAID THERE HAS BEEN "TOO MUCH TALK AND TOO LITTLE ACTION" BY RUSSIA'S ALLIES AND THERE WAS A FEELING THAT THE TREATMENT OF THE FORMER NO. 2 NAZI LEADER INDICATED A "SPIRIT OF APPEASEMENT" WAS STILL ALIVE IN BRITAIN.

GALLAGHER'S COMMENT CAME AFTER FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN ASSURED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT HESS WAS BEING TREATED AS A "PRISONER OF WAR" WITHOUT SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

EDEN SAID THE SOVIET HAS NOT FORMALLY REQUESTED THE IMMEDIATE TRIAL OF HESS AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY TOLD QUESTIONERS THAT HESS ONCE ENJOYED SPECIAL TREATMENT AS HIS "ARRIVAL WAS A TRIFLE UNEXPECTED AND ARRANGEMENTS PERHAPS THEREFORE HAD TO BE IMPROVISED" BUT THAT NOW HE IS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP.

GALLA GHER AGREED WITH THE FEAR EXPRESSED IN INFORMED CIRCLES THAT A TRIAL OF HESS MIGHT BRING REPRISALS BUT HE SAID "IF YOU ARE GOING TO FIGHT" GERMANS IT MUST MEAN THAT ALL HANDS HAVE GOT TO PITCH IN."

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WITH CAIRO

LONDON, OCT 22--(AP)--WITH THE AXIS INCESSANTLY ATTACKING MALTA, LT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM DOBBIE, TOLD THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION IN LONDON TODAY THAT THE ISLAND IS "REMARKABLY STRONG, AS THE ENEMY WILL FIND TO HIS COST SHOULD HE SCREW UP THE COURAGE TO ATTACK IT." THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS IN THE ATTACK HAVE PASSED FOR GOOD AND ALL."

...

(thurs)

LONDON, OCT 22--(AP)--GERMAN BOMBERS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ATTACKED POINTS IN NORTHEASTERN AND EASTERN ENGLAND DURING THE NIGHT, AND ONE RAIDER WAS SEEN TO CRASH INTO THE SEA AFTER BEING STRUCK BY TRACER BULLETS. MINOR CASUALTIES AND SOME DAMAGE RESULTED IN AN EAST ANGLIAN TO .

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(thurs)

LONDON, OCT 22--(AP)--CLUTCHING A SIX-PENNY BUNCH OF VIOLETS U.S. ARMY SERGT. JOE BAILEY, OF BALTIMORE, MD., ELBOWED HIS WAY THROUGH TRAFALGAR DAY CROWDS TO PLACE THE FLOWERS "FOR MY FATHER" AT THE FOOT OF ADMIRAL NELSON'S MONUMENT BESIDE THE WREATHS OF ADMIRALS AND UNITED STATES DIGNITARIES.

BAILEY'S FATHER, CAPT. JOHN LAMB BAILEY, OF THE BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE, LOST HIS LIFE IN NOVEMBER, 1917, WHEN HIS SHIP WAS TORPEDOED IN THE ATLANTIC.

"I PROMISED MY MOTHER TO DROP A BUNCH OF FLOWERS IN THE ATLANTIC WHEN I MADE THE CROSSING," BAILEY SAID. "BUT SINCE I COULDN'T GET ANY FLOWERS FOR THAT LITTLE CEREMONY I DECIDED TO PUT A BUNCH OF THEM ON SOME SUITABLE MEMORIAL HERE. I BOUGHT THESE VIOLETS FROM A PICCADILLY FLOWER GIRL. I GUESS DAD WOULD HAVE LIKED THAT."

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30.24 - 19443

--- (T.Thurs).

MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCT. 22--(AP)--LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN ROBERT EDWARD LANGDON, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 3 PLATT ST., BINGHAMPTON, N.Y., WAS KILLED WITH TWO OTHER MEN TODAY WHEN TWO TRAINING PLANES CRASHED AFTER COLLIDING IN THE AIR WEST OF MONCTON.

THE OTHER MEN KILLED WERE AN INSTRUCTION AND ANOTHER STUDENT AIRMAN. ALL THREE OF THE DEAD WERE FROM NO. 8 SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL.

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TWO OTHER AIRMEN WERE INJURED, ONE OF THEM, PILOT J.M. LYNCH, IS AN INSTRUCTOR WHO WAS FLYING IN A SINGLE-ENGINED PLANE WITH LANGDON. HE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY AFTER A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO FREE HIS COMPANION.

OTTAWA, OCT 21--(AP)--TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND ANOTHER ONE IS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE REPORTED TONIGHT IN ITS 401ST CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR.

SGT. RAYMOND ARMOND PATENAUDE, SON OF MRS. ARTHUR PATENAUDE OF (26 BEDFORD ST) COHOES, N.Y.; AND SGT. THOMAS WALTER YAPP, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (8024 STROND AVE.) SEATTLE WERE THE TWO LISTED KILLED.

FLT. SGT. BENTLEY CLEMENTS, SON OF W.D.CLEMENTS, GOLDTHWAITHE, TEX. WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

MONTREAL, OCT 21--(AP)--FROM A NAZI PRISON CAMP THERE CAME TO MONTREAL TODAY THE FIRST DIRECT WORD OF ONE OF THOSE VETERANS OF THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE WHO BECAME CAPTIVES OF THE NAZIS. THE MESSAGE WAS A LETTER RECEIVED BY MR. AND MRS. WALTER MCGAW FROM THEIR SON, CORP. GEORGE MCGAW OF A QUEBEC REGIMENT, TAKEN PRISONER IN THE BLOODY FIGHTING ON THE CHANNEL BEACHES.

THE PENCILED NOTE, WAS WRITTEN SEPT. 9 AND PASSED THROUGH THE GERMAN POSTOFFICE TEN DAYS LATER. IT WAS SENT FROM CAP "M STAMMLAGER V111,B.," AND PASSED THROUGH UNITED STATES CENSORSHIP.

MCGAW WROTE IN PART;-

"JUST A FEW LINES TO LET YOU KNOW I AM KEEPING WELL AND GETTING ALONG FINE, X X X

"PLEASE DON'T WORRY AS EVERYTHING IS FINE . . . THE THINGS YOU ARE A LLOWED TO SEND ME ARE A 10-POUND CLOTHING PARCEL AND ONCE EVERY THREE MONTHS. BUT DON'T WORRY SO MUCH ABOUT THAT, AS THE RED CROSS IS LOOKING AFTER US VERY WELL. BUT DON'T FORGET THE CHOCOLATE BARS AND SOME SMOKES.."

FOLLOWING IS A COMPILATION OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIP LOSSES SINCE DEC.7, WITH ACTUAL SINKING DATES BEING USED WHERE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED:

Add. U.C. Oct. 21

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	TOTAL
UNITED STATES	5	11	24	28	39	46	23	9	5	2	192
GREAT BRITAIN	5	6	8	3	21	19	10	12	1	1	86
NORWAY	7	1	5	6	10	12	4	3	0	0	48
PANAMA	2	2	2	3	5	8	2	3	0	1	28
BRAZIL	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	6	2	0	19
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	2	6	4	1	2	0	0	16
GREECE	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	10
SWEDEN	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	7
HONDURAS	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	6
LATVIA	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	6
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	6
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
NICARAGUA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
CUBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BELGIUM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CHILE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
URUGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

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RUSSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EGYPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
UNIDENTIFIED											
ALLIED	0	5	5	3	7	3	1	4	4	1	29
TOTALS	21	27	50	49	102	111	51	48	14	4	478

(NOTE: BETWEEN DEC.7 AND JAN.11, A TOTAL OF 23 UNIDENTIFIED MERCHANTMEN WERE REPORTED SUNK BY SUBMARINES IN THE CARIBBEAN. SINCE EXACT SINKING OR ANNOUNCEMENT DATES WERE UNDISCLOSED, THESE ARE NOT LISTED IN THE TABLE ABOVE.)

OCT 21 1942

U.S. Troops on Guadalcanal Repel Ground Thrust Toward Airfield; Stalingrad Army Dents Nazi Line

OCT 22 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22—Still waiting for Japan's big push, American forces in the Solomon Islands repulsed a minor enemy thrust on October 20, destroyed an enemy bomber with anti-aircraft fire and continued a general process of seeking out and bombing Japanese positions on Guadalcanal Island.

The navy made this announcement today in a communique which indicated that the battle for the Solomons was still in its preparatory stages, with the Japanese attempting to mass troops and ships and American aviators striving to blast them before they can get set.

Enemy Thrust Repelled

The communique reported no "material change in the military situation in the Solomon Islands." It went on to say that on October 20 (October 19 in Washington) "a minor enemy thrust against the western flank of our troop positions on Guadalcanal was repulsed."

"During the night of October 20-21," it continued, "an enemy bomber was shot down over Guadalcanal. The bomber, which is believed to have been on a reconnaissance mission, was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

"Our aircraft continue active in seeking out and bombing enemy troop and supply concentrations on Guadalcanal Island."

U. S. Victory Forecast

In Washington, meanwhile, James V. Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said that if the American prospects in the Solomons were measured by "the courage of those men down there, there can be but one outcome, complete and final victory."

He was addressing a meeting of civilian employes of navy yards and other shore stations.

Our troops in the Solomons, he said, worked from improvised bases hewn from the jungles and frequently lived on supplies captured from the Japs.

Fighting Without Rest

They were undergoing, he added, "black, thick jungle fighting, in the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

blackest of night." They were fighting without rest, he added, and have "been bombed by day and shelled by night and attacked from the jungles both by day and night."

At a press conference, Secretary Stimson said General MacArthur, in supreme command in Australia, and Vice-Admiral Robert A. Ghormley, in command in the Solomons, were "working in the closest possible cooperation."

The responsibilities of their commands were "well fixed and thoroughly understood," he added. Informed that there was some confusion regarding unity of command, Stimson replied that although the whole Pacific area has had to be divided into theaters of operation there should be no occasion for confusion.

Heads Most Of Pacific

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commands most of the Pacific, including army operations in the Aleutians, Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, but excluding the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Alaskan mainland. Admiral Ghormley is in direct charge of the southern portion of the Nimitz command, including the Solomons.

General MacArthur commands all United Nations' forces in Australia, New Guinea, and in the islands to the north of Australia. Stimson said he had given extremely valuable bomber support to Admiral Ghormley.

REDS REPORT GAIN IN SNOW ABOVE VOLGA

OCT 22 1942

Claim Capture Of Two Trenches Northwest Of Stalingrad

Russians Inside City Wipe Out Battalion In Hand-To-Hand Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Friday*, Oct. 23—The Red army fighting on the snowy steppes northwest of Stalingrad occupied two Nazi trenches in an offensive spurt yesterday, while inside the besieged city the Russians in hand-to-hand combat killed a battalion of Germans and smashed twelve enemy tanks in a successful defense now entering its sixtieth day.

The Soviet midnight communique said 200 Nazis were slain in their trenches northwest of Stalingrad as "Red army men by a sudden blow broke into the enemy's positions," and five machine guns, thirty-six tommy guns and other equipment were seized.

500 Axis Troops Killed

A two-day fight in another sector of the same front, where the Russians have been attacking the Nazi flank to relieve pressure on the Stalingrad garrison, resulted in the killing of 500 German and Rumanian troops, the bulletin added. This fight was said to have developed from an Axis effort to recapture some hill strongholds.

"In the area of Stalingrad," the communique related, "our troops repelled enemy infantry and tank attacks. The Germans attacked in the area of a factory. In bitter fighting which often developed into hand-to-hand engagements, twelve German tanks were smashed and one battalion (about 500 men) was wiped out."

Infantry Company Destroyed

South of Stalingrad, the Russians said, one of their units destroyed another German infantry company along with five guns and twenty machine guns.

Snow and cold rains began enveloping the Stalingrad area yesterday as the Russians continued their resolute defense amid the ruins of the battered Volga river city. Front dispatches said the German penetrations into the northern industrial district several days ago still were ineffective.

In the Caucasus the communique acknowledged the Germans had "succeeded in driving a wedge into the front line of our defenses" in the Mozdok area, but added, "fighting is in progress for the annihilation of this enemy group."

7 Tanks Knocked Out

Seven German tanks were knocked out, eight guns destroyed and approximately 500 Nazis killed in the region which protects the approaches to the Grozny oil wells.

Along the Black Sea coast southeast of Novorossisk, the Russians said, the Germans lost 150 officers and men in an unsuccessful charge up the slopes of one Russian-held hill, and in another sector of the same area a Soviet marine unit killed more than 300 Rumanians.

Fighting again flared in the Voronezh sector, some 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, with the Russians mowing down two more Axis infantry companies, the communique said.

All along the 2,000-mile front, Hitler's silent enemy, the Russian winter, was tightening its grip, and in spots where the first white flakes had not hidden the rubble of battle, the autumn rains had converted great areas into deep quagmires.

The army newspaper *Red Star* said the Germans, staggered by great and continuing casualties, had slackened their offensive on Stalingrad and resorted to attacks on small sectors, all of which attacks were repulsed.

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"Results of the last seven days of battle in the Stalingrad district show the enemy somewhat reducing the tempo of a general offensive and he has reported to tactics of blows in a narrow sector," Red Star said. "German units operating in the city district are expiring more and more."

The principal combat scene on this 59th day of siege remained the factory and workers settlement north of the city. The rains and high winds coupled with the snow hampered German maneuvers and supply columns.

From now on the Germans faced the prospect of snow drifts piling steadily higher, driven by piercing winds across the naked steppes.

Documents captured and statements of prisoners showed that Hitler intended to take Stalingrad and then turn against Moscow before the first snow fell. The enemy, however, is at a standstill 100 miles west of Moscow and holds only a small part of Stalingrad, and that is in ruins and deprived of heat and light.

The Germans presumably are better prepared for the winter campaign this year than last, but the best prepared army in the world has more than a match in the Russian winter.

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Enemy At Standstill

The enemy, however, is at a standstill one hundred miles west of Moscow and holds only a small part of Stalingrad, and that is in ruins and deprived of heat and light.

[The German communique spoke vaguely of capturing "stubbornly defended pillboxes and barricades" in Stalingrad and claimed to have repelled relief attacks on the Don-Volga steppes north of the city. Torrential rain was reported in the western Caucasus where the Germans claimed the capture of two important villages and 1,200 troops.]

A suggestion that the Germans might be trying to outflank the Russian defenses along the Black Sea was found in the official announcment that five Axis vessels, including a 13,000-ton transport and

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a Rumanian destroyer, had been sunk in a continuing Black Sea battle.

These and three auxiliaries were declared sunk by the Black Sea fleet, which includes an ancient battleship, an aircraft carrier, several cruisers and numerous destroyers, submarines and smaller craft.

Three other ships were declared sunk in the Gulf of Finland.

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Reds Take Initiative In Stalingrad Area As Nazis Weaken

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22. — Snow swirled across the steppes of the Don-Volga corridor today as the Russians announced recapture of several buildings within the industrial area of Northern Stalingrad and a major trench raid northwest of the city in which more than 200 Germans were slain.

Winter was starting to grip Russia's greatest battlefield of 1942. The steppes were converted into muddy bogs.

A Pravda dispatch reported an abrupt shift in the weather, with dry warmth suddenly succeeded by rain, a cold wave and the first snowfall of the season.

Whether the snow had reached Stalingrad was not apparent, but a Red Star dispatch said rains and high winds—apparently forerunners of the steppes storm—hampered enemy movements there.

Nazi Offensive Slackening.

Russian seizure of the initiative in the northern suburbs was reported to have come at a time when the Nazi offensive was slackening to attacks in restricted sectors. All assaults at the two principal points of combat, near a north side factory and a workers' settlement, were reported repulsed.

Izvestia said a Russian counter-attack outside Stalingrad had driven the Germans from an important hill overlooking the city. Another height was declared captured through a Red Army flanking maneuver which overran two Nazi defense lines.

The noon communique announced that Soviet troops had broken into German intrenchments northwest of the city and had slain more than 200 Germans in hand-to-hand fighting. A 13,000-ton Axis transport and three auxiliary vessels were reported sunk in the Black Sea.

The diminished attacks on Stalingrad were said to have been initiated from the west, against Red Army lines formed through the factory yards, and from the north.

Nazis Numerically Superior.

Pravda said the Germans still held numerical superiority, sometimes putting twice as many men as the Russians into action. The Russians were said to have adopted the classical round defense at individual points where the enemy hit hardest.

Deep snow fell in the mountains of the Caucasus, where the Germans have bogged down in the two main sectors, the district of Mozdok and southeast of Novorossisk.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans continued to press numerous attacks in the foothills without effect.

In the mountains above them has set in, later by two weeks than last year.

Invaders Caught Short.

Russians said, however, that it came in time to catch the invaders short of completion of their autumn campaign plans—to take Stalingrad as a base for wintering on the Volga, then to turn north for a blow at Moscow before the snow fell.

The counterattacks were declared coupled with an iron defense in this 59th day of the siege of Stalingrad.

Moreover, the Soviet Information Bureau announced that eight Axis vessels, including a Rumanian destroyer and a 13,000-ton German transport, had been sunk in the continuing war at sea.

Both the destroyer and the transport and three auxiliaries were declared sent to the bottom of the Black Sea by Red Fleet warships. The others went down in the Gulf of Finland, a communique said.

Night fighting within Stalingrad apparently was on a small scale. The army newspaper Red Star said "results of the last seven days of battle in the district of Stalingrad show that the enemy is somewhat reducing the tempo of the general offensive and has resorted to the tactics of striking on a narrow sector."

Victims of Russian Mines.

"More and more German units operating in the city district are expiring," the newspaper commented.

A communique announced that a platoon of Nazi scouts had been blasted to death on a Stalingrad mine field. A mortar crew was credited with killing about 100 Germans and firing five tanks. Futile infantry and armored attacks were declared to have cost the Germans another company of riflemen.

"South of Stalingrad our scouts destroyed an enemy mortar battery and six machine guns and wiped out 70 Germans," the communique said.

Russian seizure of the initiative within the salient hacked out by the Germans in costly assaults across the industrialized area last week was linked with a revival of active operations by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's relief army on some sectors to the northwest.

The successful counterattack—executed on rain-sodden terrain from which the defenders had been forced back four times in the early stages of the latest German push toward the Volga—was announced tersely at midnight.

"In the region of one of the factories our troops occupied a number of buildings, annihilated 150 Hitlerites and destroyed two mortar batteries and five machine-gun posts," the communique said.

Nazi armored and rifle units were reported to have suffered heavy losses, including nine tanks and about two companies of infantry, in futile thrusts elsewhere about the city.

The communique said Russian lines held against attacks and Germans in other sectors.

small groups of Nazi Alpine troops tried to penetrate Russian positions over the snowdrifts, but they were reported being wiped out or dispersed by Caucasian snipers.

Pravda calculated that the Germans were employing three divisions of infantry in the narrow and mountainous sector near the Black Sea coast. Combat flared on heavily wooded summits and in deep gorges.

4,000 Nazis Lost in 10 Days.

Ten days of action were estimated to have cost the invaders 4,000 men without a territorial gain.

Without specifying the time of the action, Pravda said the Germans broke through temporarily in one sector southeast of Novorossisk, but the Russians drove them back and established themselves in the outskirts of a Nazi-occupied community.

The snow, extending from the northern front through the intermittent wet downfall on the Stalingrad steppes to the drifts already deepening in the Caucasus Mountains, drove home to the Germans the nearness of the winter.

Along the northern half of the front winter-like weather already

man casualties mounted in other active theaters.

It reported a Nazi infantry company was wiped out northwest of Stalingrad; that 500 men were annihilated in the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus; that about two companies fell southeast of Novorossisk.

Poles Fill Nazi Gaps: Moscow

Moscow, Oct. 22 (AP)—Some Poles in Nazi-occupied Poland have been proclaimed "Germans" and sent to the Soviet front to fill gaps in several German divisions, the Government newspaper *Izvestia* reported today.

It said that several groups of Polish soldiers deserting from the Eighth German Light Infantry Division were fired on by Nazi machine gunners but that some reached the Soviet lines.

Nazis Repeat Taking Pillboxes

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 22 (AP).—The high command said today that more "stubbornly defended ground pillboxes and barricades were taken in the bitter battle" of Stalingrad.

Repeated Soviet relief attacks against the German flank from the north on the battleground between the Volga and the Don were reported "repelled by the German and Rumanian air force."

Worsening weather also was described by the high command.

"German Alpine troops, despite torrential rainfalls, penetrated into enemy field emplacements in the western Caucasus," the war bulletin reported. "In fierce street fights they took two important villages and annihilated a regiment of Soviet riflemen.

"More than 1,200 prisoners were taken, seven guns, 127 machine guns and numerous other war materials were captured in local fighting south of Terek."

German bombers were said to have concentrated upon Russian defenses in the northern district of Stalingrad and upon communications east of the Volga. Other German planes caused fires and destruction in a surprise raid south of Murmansk, the high command said.

KALININ HAILS SOVIET STAND

President Declares Nazi Battle Losses Are Higher Than Those Of Russia

Addressing Red Youth, He Pays Tribute To Defense Of Stalingrad

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 22 — President Michael Kalinin, addressing Russian youth today, declared that Russia's losses "of course, are not small, but the Germans are losing more. All my investigations among military experts confirm this conclusion: The Germans are losing considerably more than we are."

Kalinin said "the issue of the war depends on our continued resistance" and that the resistance of the Red armies was on the increase.

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Praises Stalingrad

After praising the stanch defense of Stalingrad as an example of "how every inhabited locality must be defended," the President said:

"On other fronts also where the Germans are trying to assume the offensive they are meeting with powerful rebuffs. The mightier our blows the quicker will the Germans understand what awaits them in their banditry."

Kalinin said the equipment of the Red army was better than at the beginning of the war.

Fortresses Downed 9 Planes

U. S. Airmen Fought Running Battle With Foe on Way to Lorient

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London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Nine enemy fighters were destroyed by United States Flying Fortresses in their raid yesterday on the German submarine base at Lorient, France, headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces announced today.

"Interrogation of the bombing crews indicated that the engagement in which these planes were destroyed began as the Flying Fortresses crossed the enemy coast on their way to the target," said the statement, issued by the headquarters of the Eighth Air Force. "Formations of F-W 190's attacked the bombers and a continuous running battle was fought until the planes neared the vicinity of Quinperle. Three of our bombers are missing."

Both transmitters of the German-controlled Hilversum radio in Holland went off the air between 1 and 3:30 P. M. today, the Dutch News Agency said, indicating that Allied planes might be in the region. Hilversum, in central Holland, is in an area recently hard hit by the Allies in blows against Nazi rail and water transport in the Netherlands.

An earlier communique on the Fortress raid had said only that direct bomb hits were scored on the target, but reports broadcast by the Vichy radio indicated that the raid had had a devastating effect.

Flew in Bad Weather.

In punishment inflicted on the German Air Force, the Lorient attack fell below the level of the raid on Lille on October 9, when only four out of 115 Flying Fortresses and Liberators were lost and the big bombers destroyed forty-eight enemy fighters themselves, probably desrtoyed thirty-eight more and damaged nineteen.

In the raid yesterday, however, they were flying in extremely bad weather and met fighter interception long before reaching their objective.

R. A. F. Army co-operation planes raked ground targets in Northern France today and fighter planes pounced on two armed trawlers off the French coast, it was reported authoritatively. One fighter was missing.

The airdrome at Maupertus, near Cherbourg, from which Nazi aircraft work in co-operation with the submarines, was a secondary target of the Fortresses, three of which failed to return.

German raiders struck back at dawn, bombing and machine-gunning a town on Britain's southeast coast and leaving the streets littered with the debris of dwellings and business buildings. Nine bodies were recovered from the wreckage and searchers hunted for others.

While fortresses were busy over northern France, American-built Mustang fighters of the R. A. F. made a hedge-hopping attack on objectives in western Germany. The speedy fighters, which flew approximately 600 miles in the sweep, strafed barges in the Dortmund-Ems Canal, surprised the defenses at Lathen in Hannover province and strafed a factory and gas tank there. Mustangs also set fire to a 500-ton ship in the Zuider Zee, while Mosquito bombers—operating singly—attacked selected targets in Holland and western Germany. Opposition was described as ineffectual, and all the British raiders returned.

The Berlin broadcast of the German communique said: "The French population again suffered losses" in the Fortress raids on western France, but purported the damage to have been slight. It said German fighter planes downed three of the four-engined bombers.

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Flying Fortresses Bag 9 Focke-Wulfs

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—American Flying Fortresses displayed once more their mastery over the best German planes by shooting down nine Focke-Wulf 190's yesterday while fighting their way to bomb the Lorient submarine base, United States headquarters announced today.

Three Fortresses were lost, the largest number the Germans yet have been able to bag on one raid. The raiders ran into extremely bad weather which hampered their mission considerably, although their bombs were seen to crash directly on the target.

The successful running fight of 300 miles against the best German opposition pointed to the day when Fortress formations will go directly east into Germany itself. Western Germany with its arsenals is nearer than Lorient.

RAF In Daylight Sweep

Bad weather kept most of the big bombers grounded last night. RAF fighter squadrons, however, resumed daylight attacks on ground objectives in northern France and set two armed trawlers afire ten miles off Le Havre.

Flying a few feet above sea level, a Spitfire squadron fired hundreds of cannon shells and machine-gun bullets into the ships, the Air Ministry said. The trawlers threw up a heavy barrage, but the Spitfires split up and attacked from all angles.

Spitfires and Mustangs, many flown by Canadians, carried out the strafing operations in France. A freight train sought to escape by stopping between a row of trees, but returning pilots said their bullets sent geysers of steam rising from the locomotive, putting it out of action for some time.

Canadians Hit Amiens Rail Yard

The crowded railway yards at Amiens was attacked by the Canadians who also crumbled a control tower and sprayed an anti-

aircraft position.

Vichy broadcasts that 100 Frenchmen were killed and 450 injured indicated considerable devastation by the Americans at Lorient and thus gave the lie to German assertions that damage was slight and that only four of the big bombers participated, three of which were downed.

The Vichy radio also reported the buildings in the Haute Vienne department had been set afire by bottles containing inflammable liquid which were attached to balloons.

The Americans also attacked the Maupertus airdrome near Cherbourg from which Germans planes team with submarines in raids on eastern Atlantic shipping.

Running Fight During Raid

A United States communique said the Fortresses were engaged in a running fight as soon as they crossed the occupied French coast. Reports of returning crews were studied carefully and correlated before the Eighth Air Force announced the nine victories over the Nazis.

Apparently stung by the American and RAF daylight offensive the Nazis sent raiders over today and killed twenty-two persons at two villages in East Anglia and on the southeast coast. Clouds protected the Germans.

The Germans were reported using a new bouncing bomb. One landed on the beach, leaped waterfront buildings and wrecked a house 100 yards away. Others were said to have bounded 200 yards over a row of cottages.

FIRE BOMBS DROPPED

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio reported today that buildings in Haute Vienne Department had been set afire by bottles containing inflammable liquid which were dropped, attached to balloons, from hostile planes.

A United States Flying Fortress Station Somewhere In Britain, Oct. 22—A Flying Fortress dubbed "Hellzapoppin" fought off at least a dozen attacks by Germany's dangerous Focke-Wulf 190's during the raid on Lorient yesterday and returned to its base without a scratch.

"The most unusual thing was that we were attacked so much and didn't even get hit once," said the first pilot, Capt. Arthur M. Hughes, Spokane, Wash.

He was seconded by Staff Sergeant Delest Cooper, Wheat, Tenn., turret gunner and engineer, who declared "five attacked us at one time, but they were as sorry as hell about it afterward because we drove 'em all off."

Five Attack At One Time

"We were all in it shooting when five came at us," Cooper continued. "The tail gunner was the first to start shooting. The Focke-Wulfs were firing at us all the time but not hitting us. We peeled them off one at a time. That attack was broken up.

"We got one and shared another with a second ship."

Sergt. Alton H. Hinson, of Cochran, Ga., the tail gunner, told it this way:

"We got one coming in from the rear to attack us. We gave him bursts. He got about 300 yards from us and then blew up. The ship fell in about four pieces, all burning."

Tight Formation Baffles Foe

Lieut. Carl S. Peklenk, Louisville, Ky., the navigator, asserted "our evasive action was excellent throughout. We flew in a very good and tight formation and it was hard for the enemy to get a bead on us.

"It was one of those things you don't do going into combat for the first time, but that you do after having a little experience."

The Lorient foray was the first time this entire crew of fighting youngsters, comrades in training, ever had been together on an operation over the German-occupied territory.

Some of the crew have been in eight flights, all told.

"Hellzapoppin is a good name for our ship; it sure is," commented Staff Sergeant David H. Evans, Johnstown, Pa., the radio operator.

Others of the crew were Lieuts. James K. Bone, Cresson, Texas, copilot; Alfred J. Cogdill, Lexington, Ky., bombardier; Sergts. Victor S Hunter, Matthews, N. C., ball-turret gunner and assistant radioman; Larry B. Hagan, Lancaster, Pa., waist gunner; George F. Richardson, Savannah, Ga., radio gunner.

Pilot's Story Of Raid

Lieut. Carl H. Esmay, of Saint Mary's, Idaho, copilot of a Fortress in another squadron, gave this account of the raid which cost the Germans nine fighters:

"As we approached the French coast we were met by about fifteen to twenty enemy fighters. They flew under our formation and attacked us from the rear. They pressed the attack about ten to fifteen minutes and then withdrew.

"About the same time we began running into heavy flak.

"The leader of the flight, Major J. A. Thomas, of Riverside, Cal., then took evasive action, a decisive turn to the left to avoid the burst of flak. It was an almost psychic action and one that probably saved us.

Focke-Wulf Explodes In Air

"We saw one Focke-Wulf 190 explode in the air. Soon afterward the attack broke off and the ships proceeded to the target without oppostion except for the flak over the target area.

"Visibility was not especially favorable, but cloud formations broke up to better advantage. It was necessary, however, to bomb from an altitude lower than usual, an altitude where both the ground defenses and German fighters were most effective."

Esmay said the "target was damaged to a great extent." On the way back, he added, the planes ran into considerable flak and were set upon again by the Focke-Wulfs.

Flying Fort Fights Off Dozen Attacks In Raid On Lorient

"Hellzapoppin" Returns Unscathed But Bags One Focke-Wulf, Shares Another

[By the Associated Press]

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—A chain of air-raid alarms tonight across the European continent along the route from England to Italy indicated that Allied planes were raiding industrial northern Italy for the first time in many months.

Reports reaching London from the continent said alarms were sounded in Geneva Paris, Vichy, Toulouse and Lyon.

Two Alarms At Geneva

There were two alarms in Geneva, the number usually sounded in the past when British airmen winged southward toward Italy's northern factories and then returned after accomplishing their mission.

Lengthening nights now make possible further Allied plane forays.

The last RAF raid from Britain on northern Italy was last April 13, when British bombers smashed at the Royal Arsenal at Turin.

Southern Points Pounded

Since then the British have struck repeatedly from the Mediterranean area at Sicily and points in southern Italy, notably Naples and Taranto.

The raid an Turin last April involved a round trip of 1,500 miles.

RAID ALERTS MARK PATH OVER EUROPE

First Allied Attack On North Italy In Months Is Indicated

LOST TRANSPORT CLAIM CALLED LIE

General Eisenhower Declares Every U. S. Soldier Reached England Safely

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today branded as lies the recent German claims that submarines had sunk several liners "heavily laden with American troops."

The commander of United States Army forces in the European theater issued this statement:

"At the end of September the Axis spread and later repeated stories to the effect that several large ocean-going liners 'heavily laden with American troops' had been torpedoed. These claims are completely unfounded and are merely another example of the untrustworthiness of Axis reports.

"This information has been withheld until every American soldier that was on the Atlantic at the time of the German announcement was landed safely in the United Kingdom and we could assure ourselves of the complete falsity of the German claims.

"The navies, whose task it is to escort our continuous troop movements into this theater, have been and are daily according magnificent protection—a fact which every soldier in our army clearly appreciates and gratefully acknowledges."

On September 28, the German high command asserted that the "greater part of an American troop transport destined for England" had been sunk in the North Atlantic. The Germans said hard sea fighting continued several days in which the following ships were sunk:

A 19,000-ton Viceroy-of-India type; a 17,00-ton Reina Del Pacifico type; a 11,000-ton Derbyshire type and an escorting destroyer. Two other transports were reported damaged.

The British Government flatly denied the claims the same day they were made.

NAZI LIE IS SPIKED BY EISENHOWER

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—German claims to have sunk several large American troop transports were declared today by Lieut.-Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States Army Forces in the European theater, to be completely unfounded and "merely another example of the untrustworthiness of Axis reports."

Gen. Eisenhower said that he had delayed his denial of the reports, which appeared late in September, "until every American soldier that was on the Atlantic at the time of the announcement was landed safely in the United Kingdom, and we could assure ourselves of the complete falsity of the German claims."

His complete statement follows:

"At the end of September the Axis spread, and later repeated stories to the effect that several large ocean-going liners 'heavily laden with American troops' had been torpedoed. These claims are completely unfounded, and are merely another example of the untrustworthiness of Axis reports.

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LAVAL PLEA IS UNHEEDED BY WORKERS

Nazi Warning Follows Failure Of Men To Appear at Paris Depot

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 22—German authorities in Paris announced today that the Nazi occupation army will use force unless French workers respond to orders to leave for labor in Germany.

The warning statement, signed by the German commander for greater Paris, followed the non-appearance of designated skilled workers at a railway station yesterday for ordered departure.

More skilled workers also had been ordered to report to the station (presumably in the German-occupied zone) today.

The German notice said those who did not report in the future "will expose themselves to forceful measures."

Laval Warning Recalled

The German order apparently referred only to the occupied zone.

The Vichy chief of Government, Pierre Laval, has warned Frenchmen in both zones, however, that if they refused to volunteer to go to Germany, then the Germans would resort to compulsion.

The Germans have demanded 150,000 skilled Frenchmen, but only a few thousands have volunteered throughout France. Laval appealed again last Tuesday night, but there were no indications that he will be able to recruit many more workers voluntarily, and his whole pro-German policy is endangered.

There have been reports that Laval himself is about washed up as far as the Germans are concerned, and that the Nazis may soon take over additional parts of the unoccupied zone.

Darlan In Dakar; Warns Of Danger

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 22—Admiral Jean Darlan, broadcasting at Dakar, told the inhabitants of France's West African naval base today that "new dangers are hanging over you."

A communique said Darlan was undertaking an inspection of Dakar's land, sea and air forces.

The message from Petain read by Darlan over radio Dakar said:

"At the moment when Admiral Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of our military forces is leaving for Dakar, I give him this message of gratitude and confidence for you inhabitants of French West Africa.

"For more than two years, by your daily efforts to come to the aid of the motherland, you have demonstrated your attachment to the unity of the empire. This attachment you proved magnificently in September, 1940, when you met a baseless attack with a victorious resistance on which unfortunate France still rightfully prides herself.

"Today new menaces hang over you to which, in other parts of the empire heroic defenders succumb under the weight of numbers knowing that their sacrifice will not be in vain when the day of justice dawns.

"These menaces, as you know

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better than anybody, have not a shadow of pretext—it is with the most legitimate pride that I affirm that despite the most anguishing difficulties France never since our defeat has failed in her word.

"I bring you assurance that she shall not fail in it in the future.

"You will give the same answer as in September, 1940. Dakar, for whose defense and development so many Frenchmen have paid with their lives, despite its distance, grows daily closer to our hearts."

His broadcast, in the name of Marshal Petain, was the first indication that Darlan, chief of all Vichy's armed forces, had reached Dakar on a hurried trip from France.

He was reported earlier at Algiers en route to the West African port.

Like Madagascar

Darlan compared Dakar's situation with that of British-invaded Madagascar and gave the inhabitants the marshal's word that any attack on it would meet the same answer as that in September, 1940, when a De Gaullist-British expedition failed to take the port.

The message read by Darlan also declared on behalf of Petain, "with the most legitimate pride," that charges concerning Dakar were false and that "France never since her defeat has failed in her word."

(There have been reports that Dakar had been used by the Germans as a submarine base.)

Study Preparedness

(A Berlin broadcast under Vichy dateline said Darlan's purpose at Dakar was to reassure himself of its military preparedness and to discuss with colonial commanders measures to be taken for effective defense in the event of any attack on French West Africa.

(Broadcast apparently before Darlan spoke, the Berlin report said he was expected to deliver a message from Petain at a big demonstration at Dakar.)

The news of Darlan's trip received widespread attention here because of reports of the landing of American forces in Liberia and the Axis interpretation that this was a prelude to an American attempt to occupy the French West African port.

Liberia has a land frontier almost 500 miles long adjoining French West African territory.

(Dispatches from Bern said the Vichy correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reported that Darlan was expected to reach Dakar via French Morocco probably tomorrow.

(Reports reaching Switzerland said Vichy was making every effort to appear calm over the African situation, especially during the critical period when Pierre Laval is trying to compel French workers to go to Germany.

(Neutral dispatches to Switzerland said, however, that "the eyes of the whole of France are directed upon West Africa." They said the purpose of Darlan's trip was to inspect French troops newly dispatched to Africa and to look over Dakar's defenses in view of Axis press intimations that a big Allied offensive is in the making there.)

Darlan's trip to Dakar started after repeated assertions by the French government that France was ready to defend the base against any attack.

Earlier, white women and children were ordered evacuated from the port.

The admiralty issued a formal denial yesterday of charges reported here from abroad that German submarines operating in the Atlantic had received assistance from West Africa.

France's Secret Press Seen Leading Revolt Against Labor Edict

THOMAS HAWKINS

Nazis Regarded as Sure To Use Force if Laval Doesn't Supply Men

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 22.—Editors of newspapers printed and circulated secretly in Unoccupied France were reported today to be assuming the leadership in a campaign to defy conscription of labor for Germany.

Their work, more than any other underground activity, appeared to have a chance of co-ordinating individual resentment against the conscription issue which, the Vichy correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said, really involved "a decision for or against collaboration with Germany."

"This secret press has succeeded in realizing a unity of attitude among the people," the Berner Tagwacht declared, in a dispatch from Lyon.

Use of Force Expected.

Sources here asserted it appeared clear that Germany was determined to take French workers by compulsion if Pierre Laval failed to supply them in adequate numbers by November 1, and foreign observers believed from the tone of Laval's speech at Vichy two days ago that he himself was not optimistic of success.

A question thus was posed individually for every Frenchman—the most direct personal problem to arise since Laval took power as the chief of government in Vichy six months ago. The Tagwacht predicted that "energetic reactions" could be expected.

The situation conceivably could become so critical as to compel the Axis to undertake the occupation of the whole country, although conservative observers thought matters had not yet gone that far.

(In London a Free French source predicted Germany would take over a big slice of Unoccupied France to bring workers who refused to go to the Reich under Nazi control. Probably included, said this source, would be the whole industrial area between Lyon and Limoges extending southward at least to St. Etienne. He added that authoritative advices indicated Laval planned to visit Berlin within 48 hours to confer with high German authorities.)

Situation Reviewed.

At present the situation is this: Factory managers have received detailed instructions and quotas of the number of workers they are expected to supply. They have been advised that a French labor inspector and a German representative would visit them soon to arrange where the workers are to go and what they will be paid.

Refusal to comply, said the Tagwacht, means that "compulsory measures" will be invoked at once.

Newspapers leading the campaign of resistance, it was declared, probably are read by several million persons. They include Combat, which prints and distributes more than 100,000 copies twice monthly; The Liberator and a half-dozen others.

The Tribune de Geneve said Laval had put the main issue squarely up to the French people themselves, telling them in effect that they could go to work in Germany "or explain themselves to Germany herself, to her armed forces and her police."

Berlin Reports Laval's Moves.

The Berlin radio in a Paris dispatch reported Laval had summoned departmental prefects of the unoccupied zone to a meeting with cabinet officials yesterday afternoon at which he "made a comprehensive statement on the general situation and explained recent decisions made by the French government in political, social, economic and administrative respects."

"He also instructed the prefects," the broadcast said, "as to effective support to be given to the government's policy in their departments."

Admiral Darlan Reaches Dakar, Speaks Of "New Menaces"

Darlan Warns Dakar 'New Menaces' Loom

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 22—Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of Vichy's armed forces, reached Dakar today on a mission of evident urgency and, in the name of Marshal Petain, chief of state, told the population of the West African base that "new menaces ring out against you."

He compared the present situation of Dakar to that of Madagascar before the big Indian Ocean island was occupied by British forces.

Quotes Petain Message

Quoting from the message he carried from Marshal Petain, he added that any new attack on Dakar would meet "the same answer as in September, 1940," when a de Gaullist-British expedition failed to take the port from the sea.

[Reports reaching the Swiss press said that considerable Vichy reinforcements had preceded Darlan to Dakar. The German radio, which has been most vocal in charging that the Allies are about to start an offensive in West Africa, said Darlan would discuss with the local commander, General Barraut, "measures to be taken for effectively meeting eventual attack on Dakar or other parts of the French African empire."]

Darlan's trip followed reports of the landing of United States troops in Liberia, which has a long land frontier in common with contiguous French African territories.

Use As Sub Base Denied

In his speech, made over the Dakar radio, Darlan gave the local population Petain's assertion, made "with the most legitimate pride," that charges concerning German utilization of Dakar were false.

Yesterday the Vichy Admiralty had issued a formal denial of accusations that German submarines in the South Atlantic had received aid from French West Africa.

Petain's message, as read by Darlan, continued:

"France, never since her defeat, has failed in her word. I bring you the assurance that she shall not fail in it in the future."

Dakar recently was ordered cleared of European women and children in line with the defense measures of Pierre Boisson, Governor of French West Africa.

Last week Vichy announced that a Dakar naval air pilot had died "a hero's death" in combat with an unidentified opponent over French West African territory.

The nearest Allied base to Dakar is British Gambia.

A communique said that Darlan was at Dakar for an "inspection of land, sea and air forces."

Petain's Message

Petain's message which Darlan broadcast said:

"At the moment when Admiral Darlan, commander in chief of our military forces, is leaving for Dakar, I am giving him this message of gratitude and confidence for you inhabitants of French West Africa.

"For more than two years, by your daily efforts to come to the aid of the motherland, you have demonstrated your attachment to the unity of the empire.

"This attachment you have proven magnificently in September, 1940, when you met a baseless attack with a victorious resistance on which unfortunate France still rightfully prides herself.

Sees "New Menaces"

"Today new menaces ring out against you to which in other parts of the empire heroic defenders succumb under the weight of numbers, knowing their sacrifice will not be in vain when the day of justice dawns.

"These menaces, as you know better than anybody, have not the shadow of a pretext—it is with the most legitimate pride that I affirm that despite the most anguishing difficulties France never, since our defeat, has failed in her word.

"I bring you the assurance that she shall not fail in it in the future.

"You will give the same answer as in September, 1940. Dakar, for whose defense and development so many Frenchmen have paid with their lives, despite its distance, grows daily closer to our hearts."

DARLAN IN DAKAR; FRENCH LEADERS MAY LEAVE VICHY

Labor Draft Brings Threat of Chaos; Admiral Warns Colony It Is in Peril.

Berne, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy's chief of the armed forces, arrived in Dakar today. His tour of French Africa is to sound out defense possibilities in case of a decision by some sort of French Government to transfer its base of operations from Vichy, usually well-informed and conservative private observers said tonight.

The present question of labor conscription in France has presented the most serious crisis faced by the French since the military defeat. It holds the possibility of open chaos in the unoccupied territory, said these informants, who insisted on anonymity.

Much depends on how the Germans exert further pressure and in the reaction of the opposing workers, who now have been joined by many factory owners. The situation had become so acute some time ago, according to private advices, that Vichy Cabinet members were ordered to prepare to leave Vichy on twenty-four-hour notice. Now that order has been rescinded.

France May Shift Government to Africa

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 22—(AP) Well-informed observers asserted tonight that Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the Vichy's sea, land and air forces, now at Dakar, is checking the possibility of using French Africa as a base in the event the Nazi pressure to send workers to Germany leads to open chaos in France and a decision by some sort of French government to leave Vichy.

"Big events are ahead of France," said one Frenchman who should be well informed and with good connections in Vichy. "The French are in the mood now to refuse to go much further. Anything may happen. Nothing may happen. Wait and see."

These sources must remain anonymous, but it was said that much depends on how the Germans exert further pressure and the reaction of workers, now joined by many factory owners, in opposing the attempt to force them to labor for Germany.

The situation became so acute two days before Chief of Government Pierre Laval spoke last Tuesday night, according to private advices from unoccupied France, that cabinet members were ordered to prepare to leave Vichy on 24 hours notice.

No developments followed, however, and the "alert" order was rescinded.

RIOM WAR TRIALS MAY NOT REOPEN

LaChambre to Renew Appeal for Freedom, French Sources Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. — (AP) French circles in Vichy regard it as unlikely that the Riom war responsibility trials will be reopened, according to information which reached the Associated Press today from usually reliable European sources.

The trials recessed last April, supposedly for two weeks, but never resumed. Reports in mid-June that they might be renewed in two months never materialized.

The possibility that Guy La Chambre, minister of air in the French republic and now a defendant in the trials, may renew an appeal for his freedom also was reported by these sources, who may not be identified.

They said La Chambre appealed several weeks ago for release from imprisonment on grounds of ill health but his appeal was rejected.

The assertion has been made in some French quarters that La Chambre had hoped that he would be freed when the war responsibility trials against himself and other Republican leaders ended.

This fell through because of the unforeseen manner in which the trials were adjourned, they said, and La Chambre's future status is in doubt.

British Papers Charge News Favoritism

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—The British press determined today to have a showdown in the House of Commons over alleged favoritism in news releases to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

This was the direct aftermath of the censorship muddle yesterday which prevented British afternoon newspapers from printing the speech by South African Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts although it was being broadcast to the United States and South Africa.

Discrimination Charged

The Press Association, whose position as a non-partisan news service is comparable to that of the Associated Press in the United States, took the unprecedented step of putting on its wires a denunciation of "typical lack of coordination" between Government departments and charged discriminatory treatment of the press.

"A first-class row is boiling up," said the Press Association, and Fleet Street sources predicted that hot questions would be put to Brendan Bracken, who controls both the BBC and press censorship, at an early sitting of Commons.

Complete Silence

On the asserted grounds of security, afternoon newspapers were forbidden to say that Smuts was speaking until he had finished, although American listeners had been hearing his voice for an hour.

The press censors were not informed of the broadcast direct from the hall where Smuts addressed members of Parliament, although it had been arranged hours in advance. They even denied that there were broadcasting facilities in the hall when the news agencies protested that Smuts was being heard on the air. The BBC's home listeners, however, did not hear the speech direct.

BRITISH YOUTHS 18 CALLED TO COLORS

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Britain, anticipating possible American action, made youths of 18 liable for military service today.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the House of Commons that King George VI had signed a proclamation making men who reached the age of 18 subject to the call for national service.

Those who reached 18 between July 1 and September 30 will be required to register on November 7 and will be examined later that month and called up for service as needed, the first of them in December.

Last December the age limit was reduced to 18½ years. At the outset of the war it had been 20.

Bevin said that the manpower requirements of all services made the reduction to 18 urgently necessary but that men would not be sent abroad for service until they reached 19.

The King signed the proclamation at a Privy Council meeting which was attended by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa.

Aces And Queens

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Queens

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—One of the most closely guarded "military secrets" of the war seeped out today—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's one-man Commando raid on the poker-proud chiefs of the United States Army air forces.

Protesting that he "had only one virtue," and that was that he had never played poker, Rickenbacker sat in on a game with Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the United States Air Forces in the European theater, and Brig. Gen. Asa Duncan, Air Force Chief of Staff, during his recent visit to England.

On the first hand Rickenbacker laid down four queens with the query, "Is this enough?" and from then on it went from bad to worse— for Spaatz and his staff.

Rickenbacker also stopped off at Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's bomber command. By then his game had improved.

II
Ace

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Pilot Officer George Beurling, 20 - year - old Verdun (Que.) Spitfire pilot, who has become one of Canada's most decorated pilots, the RAF Middle East headquarters announced today.

Beurling, now recovering from a heel wound suffered when he bailed out of his damaged Spitfire on October 15 after he had shot down a bomber and two fighters—the latest of his three multiple air victories at Malta—now has received a commission and four decorations.

He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Flying Medal and bar and a rating with the greatest fighter aces of the RAF. His score so far is twenty-nine enemy planes destroyed.

Bomber Fitted For Torpedoes

London, Oct. 22 (AP) — The first disclosure that Britain has converted some of her twin-engined Hampden medium bombers into torpedo planes was given by the Air Ministry today in a communique which said that one, on patrol with the coastal command yesterday, had scored a hit on an enemy supply ship off the Norwegian coast.

Hampdens had recently been used in mine-laying operations and modifications were necessary to make them efficient long-distance torpedo bombers.

As a bomber, they had a speed of 265 miles an hour and a range of 1,725 miles, carried a crew of four and were armed with three gun positions.

500 Yugoslavs Killed In Battle

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 22—Axis forces, attempting to recapture the towns of Jajce and Kupres in southern Bosnia, have slain more than 500 Yugoslav guerrillas in heavy fighting, the Yugoslav Government in exile reported today.

The towns, which have a population of 15,000 to 20,000, were captured by the guerrillas three weeks ago, the Government said. Since that time the guerrillas have been reported heavily reinforced.

Axis Withdrawal Reported

There was no mention of the casualties inflicted on the Axis forces, but intensified fighting and an unusually early winter were said to have forced them to withdraw toward the coastal areas where communications are better.

A Croat patriot army also routed German and Italian troops defending the town of Kljuc on the Sana river in Bosnia. Axis reinforcements arrived and the battle was resumed twenty miles east of the town, the report said.

Strikes in Britain Cost 53,000 Days

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that labor disputes during September had caused stoppages costing 53,000 working days.

In answer to a question Mr. Bevin said that 25,000 workers had been involved in 132 disputes. Wages were the main issue in seventy-four cases and working conditions in forty-nine.

Bouncing Bombs

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Press Association said persons who saw today's German raid on the southeast coast reported that the Germans used a bouncing bomb.

One bomb which landed on a beach was said to have bounced over water-front dwellings and struck a house on a side street several hundred yards away. Other bombs, it was said, hit in a street and bounced 200 yards over a row of cottages.

U. S. Soldier Pays Honor to Dad at Trafalgar Fete

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Clutching a six-penny bunch of violets Sergt. Joe Bailey, U. S. A., of Baltimore, elbowed his way through Trafalgar Day crowds yesterday to place the flowers "for my father" at the foot of Lord Nelson's monument beside the wreaths of admirals and United Nations dignataries.

Sergt. Bailey's father, Capt. John Lamb Bailey of the British merchant marine, lost his life in November, 1917, when his ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

"I promised my mother to drop a bunch of flowers in the Atlantic when I made the crossing," Sergt. Bailey said. "But since I couldn't get any flowers for that little ceremony I decided to put a bunch of them on some suitable memorial here. I bought these violets from a Piccadilly flower girl. I guess dad would have liked that."

NAZIS REPORTED CLAMPING DOWN ON NORWEGIANS

New Moves Seen as Plan to Reduce Nation to Role of Protectorate.

FIGHTING GROWS IN BALKANS

German Troops Kill 500 Yugoslav Guerrillas in Battle for Two Bosnian Towns.

Berne, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Germany, tightening her grip on Norway, apparently is extending the Reich's "protection" to the kingdom, the Swiss telegraph agency reported today from Copenhagen. It cited an order to Norwegian nationals in Denmark, whose interests have been in the hands of Swedish consuls, henceforth to report to German consuls.

This might mean Norway was to be reduced to the status of Bohemia-Moravia, made a protectorate after Hitler's absorption of most of Czecho-Slovakia.

Dispatches from Stockholm said that Nazi authorities in Norway had declared the greater part of the Tomso area on the far northwestern coast and the northern part of the Nordland province, which borders on Sweden, a forbidden zone. This was said to be part of an effort to stop escapes of prisoners of war and Norwegian civilians, which have increased considerably recently. Nazi troops along the Norwegian-Swedish frontier were reported under orders to shoot any one trying to cross.

Nazis Close Border.

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Norwegian spokesmen said today that they had received unconfirmed reports that the Germans had closed an area sixty miles long and twenty miles deep along the border between Sweden and Occupied Norway and another along the northern Norwegian coast from Tromso, more than 200 miles south to Bodo.

The report said that the Germans had massed a "considerable" number of troops in those areas and that no Norwegian was allowed to enter without a special permit.

A Reuter's dispatch from a point on the German frontier said that Germans had executed three men at Graz, Austria, on a charge of preparing high treason.

22 CONDEMNED IN SOFIA

LONDON, Oct. 22—(AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio said tonight that a military tribunal in Sofia, Bulgaria, had condemned 22 "Communist students" to death on undisclosed charges.

Britain Expects Leader Of WAACs

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAACs, is coming to Britain shortly to see Britain's women at war work, it was learned authoritatively today.

Mrs. Hobby's visit, returning the visit to the United States of Chief Controller Jean Knox, of Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service, may be made with Mrs. Roosevelt, who, it has been announced, is expected soon.

Arrangements were said to have been made for Mrs. Hobby to make a full inspection of the ATS, including women serving as military police, War Office telegraphists, anti-aircraft gun-site crews and barrage balloon operators.

King Christian Worse

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A Copenhagen broadcast said King Christian X of Denmark injured in a fall from a horse, lapsed occasionally into unconsciousness today. It described his condition as worse.

Rome Radio Denies Italian King Is Ill

London, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The Rome radio was heard today broadcasting a denial of reports published abroad that King Victor Emmanuel was ill.

Mercy Ships Reach Athens

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported tonight that three Swedish mercy ships chartered by the International Red Cross had arrived in Athens with 11,500 tons of grains, 5,000 tons of vegetables and several tons of medicine for the starving Greeks.

GRAIN FOR GREECE

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 22—(AP) Three Swedish steamers chartered by the International Red Cross "arrived from overseas" today at the Athens port of Piraeus with 11,500 tons of grain, and 5,000 tons of clothing and other supplies destined for distribution to the Greek population.

(The Allied nations have been sending aid to Axis-occupied Greece).

PLANE OVER ICELAND

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—A German Focke-Wulf plane, presumably on reconnaissance, was sighted over Reykjavik today and was driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire, the United States Army reported. Reykjavik had a forty-minute alert.

It was the third time in the last two weeks that the guns of the Reykjavik area have opened fire on enemy aircraft.

SPAIN SENDS NEW ENVOY TO BERLIN

Madrid, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Gines Vidal y Saura was named today as Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, replacing Jose Finat y Ecriva de Romani, Count of Mayalde.

The Count of Mayalde, a close friend of former Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner, was appointed Ambassador to Berlin July 14, 1941. He returned by air from Germany last September 30.

This was the second assignment of a new Spanish Ambassador to an Axis nation in two days. Yesterday the Government announced that Raimundo Fer-

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30.24 — 19449

nandez Cuesta, former envoy to Brazil, had been named Ambassador to Italy.

Cuesta, a prisoner of the Loyalists during the Spanish civil war, was one of the closest associates of the late Jose Antonio Primo Rivera, during the early days of the phalange. He became Ambassador to Brazil June 16, 1941.

ROMMEL CALLED CHIEF IN WHOLE MIDDLE ZONE

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Said to Be Supreme Over Land, Sea and Air Forces in Mediterranean Area.

PROMOTED ON BERLIN VISIT

Is Said to Have Orders to Launch Double-headed Offensive to Take Near East.

Cairo, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Reports reached here from Europe tonight that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been placed in supreme command of Axis land, sea and air forces in the Mediterranean area, where United States and British planes struggled for mastery of the air in battles which the Italians said involved 400 planes.

A source with close contacts on the Continent said Field Marshal Rommel was reported to have been given his top command during his recent trip to Berlin, and was charged with touching off a twin offensive against Egypt and into Syria from the Axis - occupied Greek islands of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The United States Army air forces, in the first all-American bombing over the African desert, kept the enemy's transport lines and desert air bases under steady pressure yesterday with continued large scale light bomber and fighter attacks.

Previously United States flyers had carried out offensive operations over the North African land front in co-operation with Allied bombing formations. This time they made the raids by themselves. (The United States' big bombers, however, have made all-American long-distance attacks to blast Axis shipping in the Mediterranean and the enemy rear in southeastern Europe.)

Operating with R. A. F. and South African forces, American planes struck at enemy airfields and encampments in the desert, and returning flyers said they observed many hits and fires. The landing field at El Daba was one of the chief targets.

Allied fighters and medium bombers found the Axis opposition softer than previously. Three enemy fighters were shot down.

The R. A. F. hammered at advanced airdromes, supply dumps and communication lines in the desert yesterday, keeping the enemy air force on the defensive and shooting down three fighter planes, a British communique reported.

While the major aerial activity was centered over forward areas, long-range British fighters also swept along the coastal road between Gambut and Sidi Barrani, strafing trucks bearing vital supplies of ammunition and gasoline to the front, the bulletin said.

These daylight activities followed up a night assault by R. A. F. bombers on the Axis supply port of Tobruk and other targets in the enemy rear.

Three planes were lost in all these operations.

TWIN ROMMEL LUNGES LOOM

Nazi General Reported In Command Of All Forces In Mediterranean

Italian Navy Seen Reduced To Puppet Status—Syria Second Objective

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 22—Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported tonight in supreme command of all Axis land, sea and air forces in the Mediterranean—including the Italian navy—and planning twin offensives against Egypt and Syria.

Sources with close contacts in Europe said Rommel obtained his expanded authority on his recent visits to Berlin and Rome.

These reports implied that the Italian navy, which rarely has ventured beyond the range of coastal guns, and Mussolini's army and air forces had been reduced to about the same puppet status as the forces of Rumania or Hungary.

Size Of Navy Reduced

Britain's Mediterranean fleet has greatly reduced the size of the Italian navy, built around six battleships, most of which are believed in various stages of repair as a result of air attacks.

Rommel previously had been in command of the Germans and Italians in North Africa.

These informants said Hitler had instructed Rommel to attack Syria from Greek islands in the western Mediterranean to forestall any possible Allied attack.

Troops Reported Set

Concentrations of parachute troops and planes have been reported from time to time in positions for just such an attack on the British rear position guarding the Middle East.

[Whether Rommel can beat the British to the offensive punch in Egypt is doubtful. His Mediterranean shipping has suffered heavy losses, while reports for months have told of the growing Allied strength since General Sir Harold Alexander took command. Vast quantities of new American equipment and troop units have been reported moving into battle positions.

A battle of quartermasters has been in feverish, if unspectacular, progress ever since the Allied line halted the Axis eighty miles west of Alexandria. Reports of the last few weeks have spoken of the imminence of an offensive. Many have suggested that the British would be the first to strike.]

To disrupt any offensive plans Rommel may have, American and British planes continued their destructive attacks on Axis supply lines and advanced bases in Egypt.

Land Forces Deployed

The land forces deployed between El Alamein and the Quattara Depression remained quiet.

Informed opinion was that the Allied air command is stronger than at any time in the desert campaigning.

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Steady reinforcements have reached the Allies, while the Germans apparently have been unable to spare planes from Russia. Smaller Axis forces are making their attacks, which rarely penetrate far behind the front.

Display Of Air Strength

The great desert display of Allied air strength includes Spitfires, Hurricanes, Tomahawks, Mitchells, Bostons, Baltimores, Kittyhawks, Marylands, Blenheims, Wellingtons and Consolidateds.

At one United States bomber base, the crossing of runways has been dubbed Fifth avenue and Forty-second street.

Medium B-25 Mitchell bombers protected by fighters made all-American attacks on German and Italian tents and landing fields in the battle area, scoring many hits in the camps and airdromes and starting fires.

ALLIED AIR BLOWS STRUCK IN EGYPT

Camps, Airdromes, Planes and Transport of Foe Are U. S.-British Targets

MALTA DOWNS 5 RAIDERS

Cairo Hears Rommel Heads Axis Land-Sea-Air Forces in Mediterranean Area

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CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 22 (AP)—United States and British planes continued yesterday their destructive attacks on Axis supply lines and advanced bases in Egypt. The land forces deployed between El Alamein and the Qattara Depression remained quiet.

Medium bombers protected by fighters made all-American attacks on German and Italian tents and landing fields in the battle area, scoring many hits in the camps and airdromes and starting fires. Americans, British, Australians and South Africans all attacked the enemy's principal forward airdrome at El Daba. Allied air mastery was exhibited by the softer opposition.

Air Mastery Indicated

The Americans, British, Australians and South Africans all attacked El Daba, the enemy's principal forward airdrome. The Allied air mastery was exhibited by the softer opposition.

Some dogfights developed in which the British and Germans each lost three planes. Two additional Italian Macchi-202's were destroyed on the ground by the Americans, who returned without loss. Several other grounded planes were damaged.

[The Italian and German communiques said fifty-five British planes were shot down yesterday at the loss of eleven Axis craft. It was the second successive extravagant claim. The day before the Italians said they shot down "scores."]

Long-range RAF fighters strafed ammunition and gasoline trucks between Gambut and Sidi Barrani. Night bombings were reported on Tobruk and other targets far behind the lines.

Malta Action Light

Enemy annoyance at Malta was confined exclusively to fighters and fighter-bombers which refused to engage British Spitfires.

Six times the enemy came, and six times he ran away, crossing the rocky island coast only once or twice. Only one German plane came close enough to the RAF to be shot down. The British had no loss.

RAF Blows Keep Foe On Defensive In Egypt Fighting

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British Flyers Attack Advanced Airdromes And Supply Lines

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—The RAF hammered at advanced Axis airdromes, supply dumps and communication lines in the desert yesterday, keeping the enemy air force on the defensive and shooting down three fighter planes, a British communique reported today.

While the major aerial activity was centered over forward areas, long-range British fighters also swept along the coastal road between Gambut and Sidi Barrani, strafing trucks bearing vital supplies of ammunition and gasoline to the front, the bulletin said.

These daylight activities followed up a night assault by RAF bombers on the Axis supply port of Tobruk and other targets in the enemy rear.

Three planes were lost in the course of all these operations, the communique reported.

Enemy activity over Malta yesterday was reported confined to fighter and fighter-bomber operations, during which one Italian plane was shot down by British fighters without loss.

British Lost 55 Planes In Egypt, Rome Claims

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 22 (AP).—The high command said today that an aerial battle over the Egyptian desert Tuesday involving 200 planes on each side cost Britain 55 aircraft against a loss of 11 by the Axis.

"In other actions we have lost two planes, while 15 were more or less seriously damaged," it was announced.

The high command said eight British planes were shot down by fighters yesterday and four others by anti-aircraft fire, while one Italian plane failed to return.

ALLIES HIT JAP SHIPPING; GAIN IN NEW GUINEA

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Friday, Oct. 23 (AP).—Japanese and Allied bombers exchanged blows—the Japs bombing Port Moresby and the Allies Buin—while Allied ground forces were continuing to push the Japanese back toward Kokoda in the Owen Stanley Mountains, the Allied High Command reported today.

The Allied bomber attack on Buin, at the southern tip of Bougainville Island in the Solomon Islands to the north of embattled Guadalcanal, was made at night on enemy shipping concentrations in the face of strong anti-aircraft and searchlight opposition. Such shipping concentrations had been sought out by the Allies to weaken any impending assault upon American-held Guadalcanal.

Ten tons of bombs were dropped by the planes, all of which returned safely to their bases.

Three Jap bombers made a night raid on Port Moresby, southern New Guinea base at the Allies against which Japanese ground forces made an unsuccessful thrust across the Owen Stanley range. Neither casualties nor damage were reported.

The High Command said that the Allied ground offensive, yesterday placed at Eora, only nine miles south Kokoda, now had proceeded north of Eora although hampered by rains and severe weather conditions.

2 U. S. Cruisers Sunk, Axis Says

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Tokyo today asserting — without confirmation from any other source —that the United States had lost a heavy cruiser and a light cruiser in addition to two destroyers in the latest phase of the fight for the Solomons.

The dispatch said the losses were "announced" in Tokyo, but did not attribute the announcement to any official source. No Tokyo broadcast giving such a claim by the Japanese high command had been heard in New York.

The Berlin broadcast said one Japanese cruiser "sustained meddium damage."

The United States Navy communique announcing the loss of the destroyers O'Brien and Meredith in recent operations in the southwest Pacific made no mention of any other loss.

Japs Finally Concede Loss of Ships at Java

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Japanese acknowledged today, belatedly and backhandedly, that they lost several transports last February in the landing on the island of Java.

A Tokio report in the newspaper Asahi, broadcast by the Berlin radio, listed two Japanese transports and an enemy gunboat as already raised by divers in Bantam Bay, Java, and said salvage crews were working on "several Japanese transports, which all had been sunk when the Japanese landed on Java."

M'Arthur Awards DSC To Fugitives From Philippines

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Friday*, Oct. 23 (AP)—General MacArthur today awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to two officers who escaped from the Philippines and made their way to Australia by foot and small boat on a perilous 159-day journey.

The men honored were Captains Damon J. Gause, of Winder, Ga., and William Lloyd Osborne, of Los Angeles, whose safe arrival in Australia was announced four days ago.

The story of the arrival of the two men in Australia referred to Gause as a first lieutenant.

Husband of Employe Of WPB Here Gets Army Silver Star

Sergt. Quentin Blakely Among Air Force Group To Receive Emblems

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 22.—Fourteen officers and men of the United States Army Air Forces were awarded Silver Stars today.

The men included Sergt. Quentin W. Blakely, who, with Corpl. Ernest E. Brown, Little Rock, Ark., received Silver Star awards for gallantry in action over Madioen, Java, during a raid February 28 against approximately 50 Japanese vessels unloading troops and equipment for the conquest of Java.

(Sergt. Blakely's wife, an employe of the War Production Board, who resides here at 1203 Clifton street N.W., said he is a radio operator in the Air Forces.)

Corpl. Brown and Sergt. Blakely were members of a Flying Fortress crew who kept their plane in the air while Madioen Field was being bombed by the Japanese, thereby saving the bomber from destruction.

On landing after the raid, they worked without rest to load their Fortress for a bombing mission against a big convoy. On that mission, three runs were made over the target at a low altitude and despite heavy anti-aircraft fire direct hits were scored on two transports. They were set afire.

When the Allies withdrew from Java, Sergt. Blakely and Corpl. Brown were among the last to leave the island.

Others who received the awards were:

Capt. George W. Prentice, San Antonio, Tex.; Sergt. Thomas L. Cotner, Casper, Wyo.; Second Lt. Samuel C. Cravens, Zenda, Kans.; Staff Sergt. Douglas H. Logan, Lawton, Okla.; Second Lt. Wayne L. Hartman, Benton, Pa.; Sergt. George Sweedar, Nesquehoning, Pa.; Second Lt. Donald H. Lee, jr., Detroit, Mich.; Second Lt. Stephen Poleschuk, Youngstown, Ohio; Sergt. David H. Runager, Trinity, Ala.; Corpl. James O. Cannaday, Tullos, La.; Technical Sergt. Hilroy M. Boswell, Savannah, Ga., and Second Lt. Feaster A. Norwood, Miami, Fla.

U. S. Explorer Killed In New Guinea Mishap

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 21 (Delayed)—Lieut. Bruce Fahnestock, one of two American brothers widely known for their travels in South Pacific waters before the war, was killed accidentally several days ago in New Guinea, it was disclosed today.

Fahnestock, who had made many exploration trips with his brother, Sheridan, died as a result of the same accident which took the life of Byron Darnton, New York *Times* war correspondent. Details of the mishap have not yet been revealed.

Buried Beside Darnton

Fahnestock was buried beside Darnton this morning with full honors in a quiet, impressive military ceremony. An honor guard fired three volleys over the flag-draped caskets as they were lowered into the graves and an army bugler sounded taps.

Sheridan Fahnestock, now a captain in the American armed forces in Australia, flew to New Guinea to attend his brother's funeral.

War Correspondent Buried In New Guinea

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 21 (Delayed A. P.) Byron Darnton, New York *Times* war correspondent, was buried today alongside American and Australian fighting men as Allied officers and United States, Australian and British correspondents paid him their last respects.

Darnton was killed accidentally October 18. No details have been disclosed as yet.

His body was taken this morning from an American base hospital to a small cemetery. Among those attending the services were the commanding officer of the Allied forces in New Guinea, a general of the air forces and the senior American officer with the supply services. Pallbearers represented the American, British and Australian press. The services were conducted by Chaplain Frederick Bartrop, of New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Last Respects Paid Darnton

Darnton was buried earlier today alongside American and Australian fighting men as Allied officers and United States, Australian and Brit-

His body was taken this morning from an American base hospital to a small cemetery. Among those attending the services were the commanding officer of the Allied forces in New Guinea, a general of the air forces and the senior American officer with the supply services.

Writers Are Pall Bearers

Pallbearers, representing the American, British and Australian press, were Lewis Sebring, of the New York *Herald Tribune*; E. D. Nodrer, Chicago *Tribune*; Pat Robinson, International News Service; Noel Monks, London *Daily Mail*; George Johnston, Melbourne *Argus*, and Dean Schedler, of the Associated Press.

The services were conducted by Chaplain Frederick Bartrop, of New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. A guard of honor fired three volleys over the flag-draped casket as it was lowered into the grave and taps were sounded by Private Richard Geb, of Milwaukee.

Death Shocks Colleagues

Besides every ranking officer in the New Guinea area those present included some officers who were on the same transport which brought Darnton from the United States on March 9.

Darnton, known to his co-workers as Barney, was most popular with the troops here. His genial personality made him a favorite with the fighting men. He made them feel that he wasn't just after a story, but was their friend.

Those in the correspondents' hut here were shocked when told of his death. A press relations officer who had served in Greece, Syria and elsewhere in the Middle East said he never met a finer and more congenial man than Darnton.

WAR THRUSTS LOVE ASIDE

Most Australian Girls Engaged to Americans Delay Marriage

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP)—Although a considerable number of Australian girls have become engaged to members of the United States armed forces, the majority plan to wait until the war ends before marrying, Wayne Clark, American Red Cross field director, said today.

When the United States forces first arrived, Mr. Clark declared, some anxiety was felt here lest marriages between Australian girls and American soldiers become a problem. The boys, however, have not rushed into marriage, he said, and the Australian girls seem inclined to put their war work before everything.

Mr. Clark, just returned from a tour of northern operational areas, said he believed that most of the American troops were happy and contented.

Married Men Of 40 Face Call In Australia

Melbourne, Oct. 22 (AP)—Married men up to 40 years old who are not in protected industries or reserved occupations now are liable to immediate call into the armed services, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today.

He said Australia's forces were not yet up to full strength and other classes could not supply the man power needed.

Bitten By Cobra, Sergeant Expects To Die—But Lives

New Delhi, India, Oct., 22 (AP)—Sergt. George W. Wright, 20, of Eagle Rock, Cal., wanted to make a pet of a cobra he bought from a snake charmer. The snake objected and bit his arm.

Wright thought he certainly would die and went around bidding his friends good-by.

Finally he collapsed from the excitement of his expected departure, and perhaps from some traces of poison, and was taken to the base hospital.

Then he learned that the charmer had stripped the snake of its poison.

He'll live.

Nazis Fear Attack Through Aegean, Report

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—A report through usually reliable channels from Bulgarian-occupied Eastern Greece said tonight that the Bulgars assisted by Nazi military engineers were busy fortifying the Aegean coastline and reinforcing their garrisons in the hinterland.

This news followed reports that Greek guerrillas operating in eastern Macedonia above the coast were becoming increasingly troublesome to the invaders after establishing contacts with Serbian guerrillas operating in adjacent Yugoslavia.

It also reflected German preoccupation with Allied second front possibilities. The Nazi naval commander at Salonika and the German commander in Yugoslavia and Macedonia were reported to have inspected Bulgarian troops and coastal defenses in the area.

Chiang Sees Foe Weakening

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 22—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Peoples' Political Council today that the Chinese armies were making all possible preparations for a counter-offensive against Japan.

"The Japanese have reached the peak of their offensive power and now are on the decline," Chiang said. "Allied victory is a certainty."

Chiang declared that Japan's victories in China since last November had been wiped out by Chinese counter-offensives.

Japan Believes Allied Burma Drive Near

New York, Oct. 22—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"A tokyo dispatch today quotes the newspaper *Nichi Nichi* for the opinion that Britain and the United States 'probably intend to use the period from November to April for launching an attack on Burma.'

"'With the rainy season approaching its end in Burma,' the dispatch says, 'Japanese quarters expect a revival of operations in this war theater.'

"Roads Good In November"

"'In November road conditions will again permit moving troops and material on a large scale. After April climatic conditions do not permit large-scale operations.

"'In the Japanese opinion, the dispatch goes on, the Allies consider reoccupation of Burma essential because it offers a land link with China.

"'It appears that the British and American military command intends to utilize China as the base of their planned offensive on Japan proper,' *Nichi Nichi* says.

Training Chinese Troops

"'According to reports which this newspaper has received from Shanghai, Chungking troops which were defeated this spring in Burma and subsequently fled to Indian territory are also to take part in the attack on Burma.

"'The Japanese have information that these Chungking troops are at present being reorganized and equipped with United States arms. In addition, the United States is said to have promised to furnish Chungking 500 planes.'"

There is no mystery over the ultimate intention of the Allies to drive the Japanese from Burma, but the question is when. Chinese troops, reorganized and reequipped after retreat into India from Burma, have long been known to be undergoing training for the eventual counter-offensive.

4 Tokyo Raiders May Be Held By Japanese, Stimson Admits

He Suggests Possibility Of Capture Of Americans After Forced Landings In China.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22—Official acknowledgment that four United States aviators who participated in the bombing of Tokyo April 18 may be in Japanese hands came from the War Department today.

It came amid indications that the Axis might be heading toward formal repudiation of the accepted laws of humanity in warfare.

Names Correspond

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told his press conference the names of the four airmen used in recent Japanese propaganda broadcasts "fairly well correspond" with those of American flyers long listed by the army as missing.

One of the planes in the Japan raid, he said, was interned in Russia and several others were involved in forced landings in China.

Japan has asserted the airmen would be punished for alleged inhumanities during the bombing of Japan, but Stimson said he had no reports, other than those of the Japanese radio, that the men had been subjected to trial.

"Destinations" Reached

When he received the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt on May 19, Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the raid, was quoted as saying all the bombers reached their destinations safely, without explaining whether the destinations were the Japanese targets or landing places.

In announcing the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to twenty-three of the raiding party June 27, the War Department said that except for five flyers who were in the United States, but did not attend the ceremony, "the other members of the raiding party are still in combat zones."

Eighty Men On Raid

Eighty officers and men took part in the Tokyo attack, and of those unaccounted for on June 27, it was believed that many had escaped after having made forced landings.

The War Department's policy of carefully wording all information about the raid was believed to have been prompted by a desire to avoid helping the Japanese round up the men forced down and to keep the enemy in the dark as to the source of the attack.

Stimson today stressed that he

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had stated none of the raiding planes was shot down by the Japanese over Japan or Japanese-controlled territory.

Possibility Recognized

It was possible, he said, that the flyers had been forced down after leaving Japan and had fallen into enemy hands.

The Secretary said he was "very loath to believe that Japan" would violate rules of the Geneva convention governing the conduct of war.

"Our flyers who attacked Tokyo were instructed to attack only military objectives, and our reports are that they did so with remarkable accuracy," Stimson said.

Tokyo Gives Names

Following up a Monday broadcast that the American airmen had been convicted of "inhuman acts" in the bombing of civilians and the machine gunning of school children and would be "severely punished" under international law, the Tokyo radio yesterday gave their names as:

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. FARROW, 23, of Darlington, South Carolina.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DEAN E. HOLLMARK, 27, of Dallas, Texas.

CORPORAL JACOB D. DESHAZER, 29, of Oregon.

SERGEANT MECHANIC HAROLD A. SPATZ, 20, of Kansas.

In War Department records the following four men are listed as missing in action:

LIEUT. WILLIAM G. FARROW, Darlington, S. C.

LIEUT. DEAN E. HALLMARK, Dallas, Texas.

SERGT. HAROLD A. SPATZ, Lebo, Kansas.

CORPORAL JACOB DESHAZER, whose next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Hulda Andrus, Madras, Ore.

Two Associated Press men, Morris J. Harris and James D. White, who recently returned from Shanghai, said they had heard reports there that American flyers were in Japanese hands.

The indications that the Axis might be preparing the ground for formal departure from international law were read between the lines of German propaganda.

Correspondents Heard Rumors.

Morris J. Harris and James D. White, two Associated Press correspondents who returned from Shanghai on the exchange liner Gripsholm, said that they had heard reports there that American flyers were in Japanese hands. Mr. Harris, for years chief of the Associated Press Bureau at Shanghai, said in Oklahoma City.

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"Before leaving Shanghai last June 29, I was informed from quarters considered reliable that American flyers who participated in the Doolittle raid on Tokio last April had been captured by the Japanese military in China and brought into Japanese gendarmerie headquarters at Bridgehouse Prison, in Shanghai, where I was imprisoned for seventy-two days. This alleged well-placed information stated that the crews participating in the Tokio raid were forced to land in China.

"Their landing supposedly was a result of gasoline shortage, and the flyers hid safely for several days until Japanese soldiers eventually discovered them.

"The report continued that the Americans were brought to Shanghai and imprisoned at Bridgehouse, but this allegedly occurred after I was released and therefore I had no chance to see them there, but the story continued that the Japanese were holding the Americans in the hope of gaining information about the origin and the execution of the Doolittle raid."

Mr. White said in Washington that the information he had gathered independently in Shanghai paralleled that of Mr. Harris except that it was his understanding that some flyers reported held by the Japanese were American volunteers (Flying Tigers) flying with the Chinese, who had been downed in combat in various parts of China.

Stimson Sees Teamwork Behind Solomons Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22—Secretary of War Henry Stimson reported today that, in the fight for the Solomons, Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley and Gen. Douglas MacArthur were "working in the closest possible cooperation" along the territorial border line where their two commands joined.

The Secretary told his press conference that the responsibilities of command in the Pacific were "well fixed and thoroughly understood."

Outlines Arrangements

He outlined the command arrangement in response to a suggestion that confusion existed as to unity of command between MacArthur and Ghormley.

"Although the whole Pacific area has had to be divided into theaters of operation, there should be no occasion for any real confusion," Stimson replied.

The bulk of the Pacific area, he said, was under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, including army installations and troops in the Aleutians, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand. The southern part of this command is under direct orders of Ghormley.

Cites Support In Solomons

Excluded from Nimitz's command. Stimson noted, were the West Coast of the United States and the Alaskan mainland, both under Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, with Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner in immediate control in Alaska.

Also separate is General MacArthur's command of all United Nations forces in Australia, New Guinea and islands to the north of Australia.

In the Solomons fight, Stimson said that MacArthur was giving "extremely valuable support" to the fight of naval, air and ground forces under Admiral Ghormley with the bombers which have been pounding the Japanese.

The Under - Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestall, said today that if the outcome of the battle of the Solomons were measured by the "courage or those men down there, there can be but one outcome—complete and final victory." Declaring his belief that the operations in the Pacific had kept Japan from attacking Russia this summer, he said that he had found on a recent visit to the Solomons area that to supply the troops there "is one of the most difficult tasks undertaken by any navy in the history of the world."

Speaking to about 200 civilian employees of navy yards and other shore establishments, meeting here in the interest of promoting morale and harmonious working conditions, Mr. Forrestall said, that the American troops work from improvised bases hewn out of the jungles and frequently live on captured Japanese supplies.

"It is black, thick, jungle fighting in the blackest kind of night," he said. "Fighting without rest, they have been bombed by day and shelled by night and attacked from the jungle both day and night."

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph A. Bard, welcomed the employees on behalf of Secretary Knox and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral Ben H. Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, told them that "differences are resolved easily and quickly when we know each other, and that is the idea of this meeting here today." Miss Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, praised the assembled workers and the group they represented, urged them to try to produce the most and the best in the quickest time, and to protect their health so that illness will not take them from their jobs.

TELLS OF COURAGE IN SOLOMONS FIGHT

Washington, Oct. 22 (A. P.)—

KNOX SCORES 'LABOR PRESS' IN SPEECH

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Says It Has To Be Mad Or Haughty And Uses Navy As "Goat"

Addresses Representatives Of Civilian Workers At Shore Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22 — Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared tonight that "the armed forces of the United States, and particularly the navy, have been the favorite goats for the labor press."

"I don't intend to lecture or exhort you workers of the navy," he said in a speech at a dinner meeting of civilian worker representatives from naval shore establishments, "because this is strictly a family party. . . . So, speaking for you rather than at you, I would like to address my remarks to our friends representing the labor press here tonight.

Navy's "Friends"

"I say 'friends' with my tongue in my cheek, but in perfect good humor," Knox continued. "The labor press has to be mad or haughty about some one and frequently the navy is used for a practice dummy."

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The Secretary did not specify any particular papers or articles he had in mind.

The Secretary advised the more than 200 delegates, asesmbled here by the navy in the interests of morale and labor relations, to "please relax and believe me when I tell you that this historic gathering of representatives of workers in continental shore establishments of he navy is neither a company-union clam bake, or a whoopee junket."

Must Be United

The gathering, he said, represented hundreds of thousands of Americans who were building and repairing the tools of war all over the country, and "the navy family must be welded together as never before in order to meet this terrific war menace."

President Roosevelt, he concluded, had directed him "to convey to you his sincere wish that you take home from this visit to Washington a sober recognition of the immense task for winning the war that still lies before us, and a fixed determination that nothing will be allowed to hamper, delay or interfere with its accomplishment.

"To this message from the President I can add no more."

Urged To Do More

In day sessions the workers heard appeals that they "help to do more with less in a shorter time" and themselves reply to rumors of loafing. These were made by high naval and Government officials.

Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of the Bureau of Ships, lauded accomplishments to date, but added:

"Yet all is not sweetness and light. From an overall point of view, I am persuaded that our naval shipbuilding program in both navy yards and private yards is progressing on a fairly even keel and at a better than average rate of speed, but it is not above improvement."

Repeated Rumors

Recently, he said, he had repeatedly been called upon "to explain the rumors that are so widely rife concerning the loafing that is going on in our shipyards.

"Most of the inquiries are directed at the private shipyards, but in some cases the contention has been put forward as ain indictment of the whole shipbuilding industry."

Despite explanations that could be made about material shortages and training programs, the admiral stated, "I find the conclusion still persists that all this smoke about loafing in shipyards, there must be some licks of fire lurking in remote corners. It is your job to stamp out the sparks before they take hold in a flame."

The plea that workers "help do more with less in a shorter space of time" came from Donald Nelson, head of ehtWar Production Board.

ICKES BLAMES LACK OF SHIPS

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Interior Head Says He Welcomes Inquiry Into Puerto Rico's Plight

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 22—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said today he had no objection to a Congressional investigation of his department's administration of the affairs of Puerto Rico, asserting the territory's economic plight was caused by lack of ships "and that is the jurisdiction of the War Shipping Board."

Senator Chavez (Dem., N. M.) has introduced a resolution for an inquiry at the request of Filipo de Hostos, president of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce.

Criticism of Gov. Rexford Tugwell was voiced in a House committee hearing on a bill to authorize appropriation of $15,000,000 to promote production of food in the island.

Blames Lack Of Ships

"All I know is that not only Tugwell on his frequent visits here, but we in the department, are trying to do everything in the world for Puerto Rico," Ickes told his press conference.

"We are just doing all we can," Ickes said. "We can't do anything until we get ships. Lew Douglas (of the War Shipping Administration) is very much concerned about the situation."

Asked about the Congressional inquiry proposal, Ickes declared "we haven't any objection to an investigation. De Hostos has been up here saying a good many things that aren't true. If Congress wants to go into it, that's all right."

Predicts Probe

De Hostos said he was delighted to learn that Secretary Ickes had no objection. In view of promises which he had received from Senator Truman (Dem., Mo.) and Senator Tydings, chairman of the Territories Committee, de Hostos added, "it appears there will be such an investigation which is badly needed."

The president of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce also said that he had learned that Secretary Ickes was under the impression he had made untrue statements regarding conditions in Puerto Rico and that he was writing Ickes immediately asking him to enumerate those statements so that he could "verify them beyond question of a doubt."

DRY AMENDMENT SIDETRACKED BY VOTE OF SENATE

Proposal for Prohibition Near Army Camps Sent to Committee for Study.

LEE LOSES FIGHT, 49-25

Way Now Open for Early Consideration of 18,

19-Year Draft Bill.

POLICE GUARD CAPITOL

Galleries, Corridors Jammed as Upper Chamber Debates Anti-Liquor Plea.

WASHINGTON, Oct 22 — (AP) —A dry amendment to the youth-draft bill was sidetracked by the Senate, 49 to 25, today after a hot debate in which supporters called it a necessary safeguard for soldiers and sailors and opponents denounced it as "the entering wedge of the long blue nose of prohibition."

Offered by Senator Lee (D-Okla), the amendment would ban sales, gifts or use of all alcoholic drink from Army and Navy reservations and adjacent areas.

Barkley Plea Wins

At the earnest suggestion of Senator Barkley (D-Ky), majority leader, the Senate decided to send the amendment to its military committee with instruction to hold hearings and report as soon as practicable.

This meant, it was apparent, a delay in Senate consideration until after the Nov. 3 elections and Senator Norris (Ind- Neb) told his colleagues it spelled the death of the Lee proposal, which he supported.

"The Military Affairs committee is opposed to this amendment," Norris declared before a vote was taken, "and if you send it to that committee you are sending it to a pigeonhole where it will never again see the light of day."

Early Vote on Draft Bill

The Senate decision opened the way for an early vote on the draft bill, making youths 18 and 19 years old available for military service. However, this vote was put off at least until tomorrow when the Senate recessed late in the day.

Extra policemen guarded the Senate wing of the Capitol as the dry issue was threshed out. Police authorities described the guards as "purely a precautionary measure" because of the overflow crowds in galleries and corridors.

Barkley told his colleagues that Congress ought to have additional time to study the question. Adoption of Lee's amendmenta now, he said, would be bound to delay final action on the draft legislation until some time in November. He said Speaker Rayburn of the House had informed him it would be impossible to raise a House quorum until next month because so many members had gone home. The House passed a draft bill last Saturday without any amendment such as Lee proposed.

Knox noted that no alcoholic beverages in any form were allowed on naval vessels. War department officials had previously pointed out that sale of hard liquor at Army camps is barred by regulations.

Lee warned his colleagues that if they rejected his proposal they might be only "fanning the flame for national prohibition."

"This is a very mild measure and yet its passage would take away the best argument the so-called 'dry' forces have; whereas to refuse its passage will, I believe, result in fanning the flame for national prohibition," he declared.

Lucas, Tydings Take Opposite View

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) and Tydings (D-MD) were on their feet, immediately, however, to contend that the amendment would be a step toward drying up the whole nation. Tydings said he was not going to be a party to establishing "another Al Capone reign—another orgy of crime, murder and kidnaping."

Lucas said the men in the service ought to get a hearing "before we put anything over on them." He said adoption of the proposal might give military authorities "control of the entire city" of Chicago, since many hotels there are filled with troops.

Lee insisted, however, that he was seeking only to "create clean, wholesome surroundings for the training of these boys of school age" who would be called to the colors under the 18-19 draft proposal.

"Either there is consumption of liquor in and around the military camps or there is not," he declared. "If there is, it should be prohibited in the interest of military efficiency as well as health and morals. If there is not, then there should be no objection to the passage of this amendment."

Norris Backs Proposal

Senator Norris said he did not "see anything wrong" with the Lee amendment. He was "proud," he said, of the prohibition record in the last war.

"We lived through it and we are alive today to see another war," Norris said.

It was Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis.) who called the Lee proposal "the entering wedge of the long blue nose of prohibition" which would soon "plunge us into another dire experiment of regulating personal habits."

La Follette said he "did not believe democracy could survive another corrosive experience with prohibition and the effort to enforce it."

Brazilian General Gets Legion Of Merit Award

Washington, Oct. 22 (AP)—The award of the Legion of Merit of the United States to Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, of Brazil, was announced at a luncheon in his honor given by Under Secretary of State Welles today. The announcement was made by Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson.

General Bittencourt, who is military attache of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, is leaving Sunday for Brazil where he will undertake another assignment, the nature of which has not been announced.

Welles extended the thanks of this Government for the cooperation of General Bittencourt in military matters. No officer of any foreign government has done as much in Washington to aid the cause of hemisphere defense as has General Bittencourt, Welles said.

Legion Charter Change.

Washington, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The Senate passed today and sent to the White House a House-approved bill amending the charter of the American Legion to make veterans of the present war eligible for membership.

The Letter A Sailor In The Pacific Hoped His Parent Would Never Receive

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 22 — Henry H. Glorch, machinist's mate, first class, reported missing two days after the navy announced the loss of the U. S. S. George F. Elliott, upon which he was stationed, wrote his parents a day or two before his death. "This is one letter I hope you never get!"

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Glorch, of Chicago, received their son's last letter several days ago from John Damarski, whom Glorch had asked to mail it in case he died.

Glorch's letter said:

"Dear Mother and Dad:—This is one letter I hope you never get! Funny way to start a letter, isn't it? But it's the best I can do under the circumstances, because if you do get it, that means I have been very unfortunate.

He Couldn't Wait

"Tomorrow I will have the great honor to participate in Uncle Sam's first move of retaliation against the Japs. And believe me I can't wait! Oh, boy, oh, boy! Have they got a surprise coming to them.

"We have been preparing for this for a long time and now the time has come to quit practicing and start doing! At dawn tomorrow we are going in and land United States Marines by the carload onto the Jap-held Solomon Islands!!! And I hope the Jap fleet comes to the rescue, because we'll land all over them, too!

"I would like to say something about what we have in the line of support, but censors forbid. Suffice it to say, if the Japs' fleet comes around they'll think we dug up a dozen Pearl Harbors! They've got the surprise of their lives coming to them.

Passing Time Away

"We've been cruising around the Coral Sea here the last couple of days, just passing the time away while a few of our planes and destroyers and cruisers and stuff are dropping cold steel messages on the Solomons to sort of soften them up a little.

"Boy, I'm sure glad I'm not a Jap! Especially the way some of our marines are acting up! Serious as h—l and making expert and tricky preparations.

"And the bets! You should hear them bet who is going to be the best machine-gun outfit, which rifle company will pick off the most snipers, etc.!! There's only one United States Marines.

Only One Answer

"Our job, of course, is to get them to the beach as fast and as many as we can. And we'll do it if we have to swim ashore with the marines on our backs! Because I don't think in history a bunch of men have gone into any engagement as cold and calm and confident as this group. There's only one answer. It will be successful.

"As I write this, I want you to know that I am not writing because I have any premonition of anything happening to me. I'm just writing this because in case I do get mine, you'll know I got it like a man, with a clear conscience, and I am not afraid to die for my country.

His One Regret

"Believe that and please don't grieve, for this will all soon be over. I have only one regret, and that is I could not see you once more. I loved my mother and father and family more than I ever said.

"I will put this letter in my locker and in case it happens, my buddy has instructions to mail this to you first thing. I hope he never gets the chance.

"I'll close this letter now and try to catch a few hours' snooze before we get ready to make the Japs remember Pearl Harbor. So it's good-by and good sailing and my most sincere love to all the family and my friends. Your fond and loving son, Henry."

Machinist's Mate Glorch was in charge of landing boats and on October 3 was reported missing in a casualty list issued two days after the navy announced the loss of the transport George F. Elliott.

Sailor Swims to Shore Towing Raft of Wounded

By The Associated Press.

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 22—A young Naval ensign related last night how a powerful Negro mess attendant swam six hours through shark-infested waters, towing to safety a raft load of wounded seamen from the United States destroyer Gregory, sunk by the Japanese off the Solomons.

The Ensign was Robert N. Adrian of Ontorio, Ore. He was wounded in the engagement, he said in a National Broadcasting Company broadcast, but despite his injuries he was able to cling to the side of the overloaded raft while the strong Negro seaman inched his way to shore. The mess attendant was known to Ensign Adrian only as "French." The officer never was able to get the hero's full name.

In Newark, N. J., Harry Taube, manager of a clothing shop, said the description of the mess attendant fitted that of Fred French, 20-year-old shipping clerk for the firm until his enlistment in the Navy. He said the young man had a widowed mother living in Newark who had been informed by the Navy several months ago that her son was missing.

Nome Life Sees Big Change After Raid on Dutch Harbor

Civilian Population Flees to U. S.; Soldiers, Defense Workers Fill City.

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 22.—(Wide World) Over in the Catholic church, a weary priest is putting in a new floor for a tiny office, doing the carpentry personally and without much hope that the empty church building will soon be filled.

But down on Main street, concourse of the ghosts of a thousand vanished prospectors, Monte, the restaurant chef, is doing a land office business with men who never before tasted reindeer steak and are not familiar with seal liver as a delicacy.

That's what war in the Bering sea has done to Nome.

After 40 years of gold rushes, fires, floods, famines and periodic sieges of pneumonia, nothing surprises Nome very much, and nothing bothers its people very long. Up until June 3, Nome hardly knew a war was going on. A few of the mines which normally operated had not opened this year and some of the young people were going into the Army or the Navy. It was a little difficult to get building ma- terials, but Nome long since had become used to such difficulties.

Jap Attack Brings Change

The attack on Dutch Habror by Japanese airplanes changed all that. In two days, Nome woke up.

Women and children battled for places on airplanes. Others scurried to summer cabins in the hills. Reserve food supplies were reinforced. Many a malemute dog was turned loose to fend for himself on the tin can-strewn beach.

Civilians In Panic

Even now, no civilian here will deny that it was a panic. Families arose in the middle of the night, packed their bags and left for retreats from which they could not possibly have escaped had an attack come.

But it didn't. And the families of Nome, some stil jittery, others [illegible]ne-faced, wandered back—just in time for a crisis which was more real than the first.

That was the failure of the Nome ship to arrive from Seattle on schedule. That first ship of the year always has been in a race on its way here, and no one has been able to guess very accurately whether the town would run out of the winter's food supply before the first ship came.

Food Supply Runs Low

This year, the food gave out first. There being still no method of traveling to Nome overland, airplanes were used to keep the town from starving until a ship could be convoyed past the danger zone in the Aleutian islands. Nome did not go hungry, but it was close enough so that smart mothers sent their children outside and people who had no business in the town found nearly everyone in favor of their departure.

Meanwhile, of course, the armed forces were making hasty preparations against an attack which still might come. That work kept most civilian men here and brought in hundreds of new workers, both Ekimos and whites. But the ordinary, everyday business of the town and the surrounding mining country came to a virtual stop and is still stopped. Most mines are closed, most non-essential stores have shut their doors.

No White Children in Town

The population has not decreased much, but it has changed. Just before all this happened, Nome was finding pride in the fact that it had a lot of families who were living

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there permanently, sending their children to schools like the one maintained by the Catholic church and contributing to the community life. Today, a visitor can be in Nome for a week without seeing a white child. And all the white women in town could gather in a sewing circle in a couple of small rooms.

In their places are the unmarried defense workers and the native families, drawn here by high wages —common labor, when you can find some one to work, costs $1.50 an hour.

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Restaurant Busy

So Monte, with his restaurant and his reindeer steaks, does very well. H. J. Slack, machinist who has been here 15 years or so, periodically losing his business shirt in floods or fires, admits he is at last more than solvent. But the priest in the church sees his congregation grow smaller every week and Mrs. Mary Maynard, proprietor of the famous Nome Nugget, a tri-weekly newspaper, has watched circulation dwindle almost to the vanishing point because these newcomers are interested more in the size of their pay checks than in what goes on in Nome.

The Polet store, selling everything from carved ivory to groceries, finds business booming in the first line and nearly at a standstill in the second (soldiers and defense workers buy trinkets to send home but get their food in bunk houses and Army messes.)

The few remaining white families go to the movie as often as they can because it is their only entertainment, even if the screen does flicker a little. Getting up a mixed bridge game is a virtual impossibility; the lodge dances are a thing of the past.

As for the postmaster, he is without hope. Always served by air, he was prepared to send out 1,200 pounds of mail a week in planes, plus a certain amount on boats in summer time. Now he can only stare at the bulging sacks stacked almost to the ceiling in the post office and shake his head wearily. He doesn't see any chance of ever getting the floor cleared so it can be swept again.

New Marine Brigadier General Is Veteran of Many Fronts

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Pedro 'Pete' Del Valle Was Promoted Soon After Battling Japs

By the Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 22.—A tough, able Puerto Rican sea dog who got out of the Annapolis calaboose just in time to be graduated, married the commandant's daughter, then joined the Marines instead of the Navy, has just been promoted to brigadier general.

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He is Pedro "Pete" Del Valle, at 49 still handsome, husky and fit, second islander to finish at the Naval Academy and the first to achieve such high rank in the Marine Corps.

Del Valle's 27 years with "the first to fight" have taken him to many shores—to Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Cuba, to Ethiopia and Italy, to England and the North Sea during the World War and, lately, to the Pacific.

But his love for life and action, and contentment with his lot are unimpaired.

"At 48," he wrote friends in San Juan last January, when his Marine regiment was based in North Carolina, "I can still live in a tent, as I am now doing, break the ice in the water bucket to wash on a frosty morning, and bless the Lord for giving me a good constitution, enough brains to get along and a grand country to fight for.

"What the hell more can a fellow want?"

Caught Japs in Pacific.

In a more recent letter to his elder brother Francisco, former San Juan municipal judge, the then Col. Del Valle told how his outfit had mounted an attack against the Japanese on an unnamed island in the Pacific, dislodged them and stood off their vigorous counter-attack.

"Pedro, that was a good job," the general commanding the operation told him.

Soon after, President Roosevelt nominated him brigadier general.

Del Valle, born in San Juan in August, 1893, was taken to Baltimore with his family in 1899, right after the Spanish-American War, and educated there, finishing at the Mercersburg Academy in 1910. He thought for awhile of studying engineering, but soldier's blood ran in his veins—a great-grandfather was in the Spanish Navy and a grandfather in the Army—and he chose Annapolis.

Served at Scapa Flow.

There was nothing distinguished about his career there, he insists—except that he was released from the academy's equivalent of the guardhouse, the old U. S. S. Reina Mercedes, to participate in the graduation exercises. A few nights earlier he had been caught trying to climb a wall for a few hours A. W. O. L.

He promptly got even with the commandant, Commodore Nelson, by marrying his daughter, Katherine, and joined the marines.

Within six months his travels started. He went with the marines to Haiti, to Santo Domingo. Aboard the U. S. S. Texas he joined the British fleet at Scapa Flow, for the World War—and then came home to hear his little daughter ask, "Who is that man?"

Since then he has served in Haiti, Cuba, at the Quantico Field Officers' School as student and as instructor, at marine headquarters in Washington and in Nicaragua. In the Cuban revolutionary disturbances in 1933-34 Del Valle served as intelligence officer for the American Fleet surrounding the island and informal aide to United States Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Decorated by Italians.

Soon after he went to Ethiopia as the only American observer the Italians allowed with their armies and later was detailed as assistant naval attache in Rome. King Victor Emanuel personally gave him one of the many medals he has accumulated.

In 1937 he attended the Army War College, afterward serving on the marine general staff in charge of operations and training and, later, as executive officer. In March of last year he was given a motorized field artillery regiment at Guantanamo, Cuba, which he later took to the mainland.

Not long ago he wrote a book, a mixture of personal recollections and marine service stories.

AXIS CAPTIVES FIGHT GUARDS

Injuries On Both Sides As Prisoners Resist Shackling In Canadian Camp

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 22—Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense, announced tonight that both prisoners of war and Canadian guards were injured October 10 during a clash at the Bowmanville (Ont.) prison camp when the prisoners resisted shackling by the guards.

Ralston said there was mild resistance at one other camp, but no trouble in any of the fifteen other prisoner-of-war camps.

In the fight at Bowmanville, he said the prisoners barricaded themselves in their barracks. Four rifle shots were fired, three in the air and one toward the ground. The fourth shot wounded one prisoner in the leg.

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Officer Assaulted

Ralston said the shots were fired when the prisoners "seized and brutally assaulted an officer of the guard." Two other prisoners received light bayonet wounds.

At one point in the camp a hole was chopped through the roof and a fire hose used to quell the disorder. Furniture was smashed and windows were broken.

The statement said that some of the prisoners went on a hunger strike for two days, but the shackling continued as ordered. Normal life at the camp was restored, he said, when the guard was reinforced by detachments from a near-by military camp.

Government's Statement

The Government issued the following statement:

"The Minister of National Defense tonight stated that when prisoners of war at Bowmanville, Ontario, forcibly resisted shackling on Saturday, October 10, both prisoners of war and guards received injuries, the majority of a minor character.

"Refusing to obey orders, prisoners of war barricaded themselves in their barracks. It was necessary to fire four warning shots by rifle, three in the air and one toward the ground, which ricocheted and wounded one of the prisoners in the leg.

"This took place at a time when the prisoners seized and brutally assaulted an officer of the guard. Two other prisoners received light bayonet wounds. There were no fatalities.

"At another point a hole was chopped through the roof and a fire hose was used to help quell the disorder. Considerable furniture was smashed and windows were broken.

"No machine-gun fire was used, nor was there tear gas or any other form of gas resorted to throughout the trouble. Food was prepared and served to the prisoners, some of whom went on a hunger strike which lasted for two days.

"The shackling at Bowmanville prisoners-of-war camp was proceeded with. Normal prisoners-of-war camp life was resumed after the guard was reinforced by detachments from a near-by military camp. All has been quiet in the Bowmanville camp since a few days after the encounter.

"Except for mild resistance at one other camp, no further trouble has been encountered in any of the fifteen other prisoner-of-war camps."

The shackling of officers and men of the German fighting forces now held prisoner in Canada was carried out by the Dominion Government as a reprisal against similar action by the Germans against Canadians captured at Dieppe.

National defense authorities have not made public the number of Germans fettered in Canada. An official statement issued October 10 said "a certain number of German prisoners of war have been fettered in Canada."

It was understood that some Germans also were fettered and that the total number placed in chains was equivalent to the number the Germans announced they had fettered.

The original German statement said that 107 officers and 1,268 non commissioned officers and men, captured at Dieppe, had been placed in chains. The Canadians constituted five sixths of the army force which made the attack at Dieppe last August.

News Withheld

The news of the resistance of Bowmanville prisoners to the shackling had been withheld from publication in Canadian newspapers since the day of the incident.

The aim was to prevent any possibility that garbled reports might reach Germany which could be used as an excuse for reprisals against Canadian soldiers and airmen held in German custody.

United States censorship circles maintained a similar ban.

The United States censorship ban was lifted promptly yesterday when the weekly news magazine *Time* appeared on the stands with an account of the incident. The Canadian Government's statement last night apparently was intended to present an official and counteracting report.

Nazis In Ca la Fight Fetters

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—*Time* magazine reported today that 400 Germans of the Bowanville (Ont.) prison camp barricaded themselves in the main hall of the camp on October 10 in defiance of Canadian orders for reprisal manacling and held out there for two days until they were subdued by student commandos.

Publication of the story brought a quick flurry in United States and Canadian censorship circles which had maintained a ban on it for nearly two weeks.

Canada Continues Ban

The Washington censorship promptly lifted its instructions that nothing be published after *Time* magazine appeared, but the Canadian censorship continued the ban although the magazine already had appeared in Canadian cities.

There were indications that officials of both countries were investigating the publication of the story.

Time's story, "battle of Bowmanville," related that in the melee touched off when the Canadians came to put manacles on the prisoners one German was bayonetted and another shot, the former seriously wounded. Four hundred others barricaded themselves in the main hall.

Routed By Tear Gas

The 400 were subdued after two days of foodless siege by student commandos from Kingston who battered down the camp door with a telephone pole, chopped a hole in the roof and turned a fire hose on recalcitrants, *Time* said.

"After thirty-five minutes of high pressure water and tear gas, the Nazis marched out smartly in military formation," the magazine related.

Canada Files Protest On Article in Time

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—(AP) The Canadian press said in a Washington dispatch tonight that the Canadian legation had made official representations to U. S. authorities over publication in the current issue of Time magazine of an article describing a riot in a German officers' war prison camp at Bowmanville, Ont.

The Canadian Press story said:

Censorship Breach Charged

"The official Canadian attitude is that the publication was a serious breach of censorship regulations and the representations being made seek a full investigation of the source of the information and how it was brought across the border, it was said.

"According to officers of the Canadian legation, the Canadian government takes a serious view of the incident because it might have drastic repercussions on the lives of Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.

'Representations were made in particular to censorship officials in Washington, who two weeks ago issued instructions that nothing be published in the United States on the Bowmanville incident."

The riot at the camp occurred Oct. 10 when the prisoners resisted reprisal shackling by the guards. Canadian authorities said the story was suppressed because of fear that garbled reports might reach Germany and be used as an excuse for reprisals against Allied prisoners in Germany.

U. S. censorship circles effected a similar ban which was lifted today after appearance of the Time article.

HEPBURN QUITS ONTARIO OFFICE

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Is Succeeded as Premier by Attorney-General Conant.

Toronto, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, stormy petrel of Canadian politics and severe critic of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Dominion Government, resigned last night with an unexpectedness in keeping with his colorful and frequently spectacular public career.

Without explanation the 46-year-old Premier surrendered the reins of the liberal Provincial Government he has headed for more than eight years to Attorney-General Gordon Conant and indicated his ultimate intention to quit public life and retire to his 600-acre farm in Elgin county.

Following Mr. Hepburn out of office, Harry Nixon sent in his resignation as Provincial Secretary eighteen hours later but said he would retain his seat in the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Nixon was the man Mr. Hepburn had wanted to succeed him. Mr. Hepburn said he had offered Mr. Nixon, who served as his deputy, the premiership a year ago and again three months ago, but that Mr. Nixon declined.

Mr. Hepburn said he would retain his Cabinet portfolio as Provincial Treasurer for a short time and also his seat in the Legislature, but would not seek re-election when an election is called.

A master of showmanship, Mr. Hepburn has not only provided Canadian newspapers with reams of colorful copy, but probably has made the headlines in American newspapers more than any other provincial premier.

He caused something of a furore only last February when he asserted in a by-election campaign speech that "because of Pearl Harbor the main fleet of the United States Navy is in hiding."

Critic of War Effort.

He has been a bitter critic of the war effort of the Liberal Dominion government and Prime Minister King, whom he has attacked as enthusiastically as once stumped for him. Recently Mr. Hepburn called the Ottawa government "a narrow-minded and bigoted" group which led the Canadian people "to feel safely sheltered behind the American Eagle and the British Lion."

Mr. Hepburn was assailed bitterly in turn by his opponents, one of whom—E. B. Jolliffe, an Ontario Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader—said not long ago:

"He opens his mouth with the best of intentions and the next thing you know he is saying just what the doctor ordered—and the doctor's name is Goebbels."

Conant, who was sworn in to succeed Hepburn last night, is 57, a former crown attorney for Ontario County, and was first elected to the Legislature in 1937. He said the personnel of the new government would be announced in a few days.

of the homes of foreigners suspected of pro-Axis activities.

Magistrate Arancibia had ruled that the charges against the Germans, Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Russ and Wilhelm Dorbach, could not be prosecuted under the law for international security which Morales had invoked October 7 in the original arrest of the men.

Fernandez Accepts

Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Ambassador to Uruguay, accepted the post of Foreign Minister after German Riesco, who previously had accepted, declined the office a few hours before he had been expected to be sworn in.

Francisco Solar, Radical, who was sworn in as Minister of Commerce last night, resigned after the central governing board of his party refused him permission to accept the post and Gen. Foilan Arriagada was chosen to replace him.

Fernandez, the new Foreign Minister, succeeded Ernesto Barros Jarpa, chief advocate of continuing relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, as a result of a Cabinet shake-up which had been widely demanded by pro-democratic groups.

Morales Reappointed

There was no definite indication of an immediate change in international policy. However, the reappointment of Morales was regarded by observers as significant.

New Axis Curbs Seen In Chile Shakeup

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 22—Sharp indications of firm treatment for Axis agents in neutral Chile emerged today as a new Cabinet, following two last-minute changes of personnel, took the reins of government under President Juan Antonio Rios, himself an advocate of continental solidarity.

The Interior Minister, Raul Morales, of the Radical (Liberal) party, a carry-over member of the Cabinet, used decree power to order banishment of three Germans accused of espionage after Magistrate Jose Arancibia had freed them of charges of secretly radioing information of ship movements.

Three Ordered Held

Morales ordered the three to be held on the Island of Quiriquina, facing the military port of Talcahuano, until the end of the war. At the same time he ordered search

The crisis developed swiftly after Barros protested a statement by United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles in Boston October 8 that two American republics were being used as bases by Axis agents. Neither was named, but of all the American republics only Argentina and Chil have not broken relations with the Axis powers.

Even as the new Cabinet was being shaped yesterday a throng estimated by police at 700 persons demonstrated before the United States Embassy and left a letter asking that Ambassador Claude G. Bowers explain Welles' charge. Several youths were arrested.

CHILE BEARS DOWN ON SPIES FOR AXIS

Rios Brushes Aside Obstructive Politics In Replacing Foreign Minister

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[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Oct. 22—President Juan Antonio Rios and his new Cabinet set up to fulfill Chile's long-deferred hemispheric obligations cracked down summarily today on both Axis spies and obstructive internal politics.

The President ruled out politics by rejecting and replacing his first designate to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, who had wanted to consult with his political cronies before accepting the all-important portfolio.

President Rios told the Liberal designate, German Riesco, that he could not spare the time to go into political parleys on the subject of Cabinet formation and Riesco then said the President might withdraw his name.

Names Fernandez Promptly

The President promptly named Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Ambassador to Uruguay, as his Foreign Minister.

Fernandez takes over the Foreign Ministry from Ernesto Barros Jarpa, principal Cabinet advocate of maintenance of relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

Fernandez said in Montevideo that he probably would return here Saturday to take over the expression of President Rios' foreign policy "within the framework of the principle of fraternity of all nations, particularly those of the Americas."

To Maintain Friendship

He said Chile's friendship with the United States will be maintained at the present "warm level."

"I personally feel happy," Fernandez added, "to point out that my country sincerely admires the vigorous and noble personality of President Roosevelt."

Señor Fernandez served in 1932 as Minister of the Interior under Provisional President Carlos Davila. In 1938 he was named Minister and recently Ambassador to Uruguay. He is Chile's representative to the Inter-American Continental Defense Committee.

The crack-down on spies was undertaken by the Minister of the Interior, Raul Morales, a carry-over from the Cabinet disbanded in the crisis over Chile's maintenance of relations with the Axis.

Morales used decree power to imprison for the duration three men arrested as German spies who had been released by a magistrate on a legal technicality.

Morales' anti-spy order was regarded as especially significant in view of the charges by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, that Chile and Argentina, as the only two American republics still on diplomatic terms with the Axis, were permitting Nazi agents to tip off Allied shipping movements for U-boat action.

Talks To Demonstrators

Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador, told twenty-five demonstrators tonight that the United States had agreed for Chile to publish President Roosevelt's oral reply to Chile's formal protest against Welles' charges.

The ambassador received the demonstrators, who appeared before the embassy for the third straight day and said they were asking the United States Government for an explanation of the Welles charges.

[In Washington, the State Department said there had been no announcement there regarding permission for Chile to publish the reply.]

The delegation at the embassy professed sympathy with the aims of continental solidarity and defense. They added that "Nazi elements" had joined their demonstrations.

Search Of Homes Ordered

The Interior Minister acted after Magistrate Jose Arancibia freed the Germans, Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Russ and Wilhelm Dorbach, of charges of sending out shipping information by radio.

The magistrate held that they could not be prosecuted under the international security law invoked by Morales when they were arrested October 7.

Morales countered with the order that they be held on Quiriquina Island, guarded by a military post on the opposite shore, and directed a search of the homes of all suspect foreigners of Axis leanings.

One last-minute cabinet change involved the Ministry of Commerce, which was taken over last night by Francisco Solar, Radical, but was vacated by his resignation when his party refused him permission to accept. Gen. Foilan Arriagada was chosen to replace him.

U. S. FLYERS SAFE

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Buenos Aires, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—Col. Charles Deerwester, chief of a United States air mission to Argentina, and two companions who disappeared Tuesday on a flight to Mendoza were disclosed last night to have made a forced landing safely at a remote point in Mendoza province.

Col. Deerwester, whose home is near Loveland, Ohio, Staff Sergt. Frederick Blay of San Diego, Cal., and an Argentine flyer were forced down in a United States Army plane on what normally would be a three-hour flight. The Colonel traveled 150 miles from the point of the forced landing to telephone officials and his wife that all were safe.

Agents Accused in Argentina.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 22 (A. P.).—The congressional committee investigating un-Argentine activities accused Axis agents today of exploiting religious groups in promoting subversive propaganda, particularly in Misiones territory, next to the Brazilian border, where there is a large German population.

Stamps Reported Used In Espionage Scheme

Mexico City, Oct. 22 (AP)—Government counter-espionage agents believed today they had uncovered a scheme whereby both instructions and funds were dispatched to Axis agents in the Americas by means of valuable postage stamps.

Investigating a young Czech woman, the agents said they found a sheet of paper bearing Spanish Moroccan stamps apparently attached in a definite design and edged with mysterious markings.

The stamps had been sent from Madrid to Geneva, and thence to Bolivia where the woman received them. She then entered Mexico and attempted to cross the border at Nuevo Laredo to join a German now interned in the United States.

Philatelists called in by the Interior Ministry said the stamps could have been sold for a considerable sum. German funds here are frozen and Axis aliens are blocked from receiving currency from abroad.

UruguayFixes'SafetyZones'

Bars Dangerous Aliens and Certain Natives From Areas

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 22 (AP).—A Defense Ministry decree established today "safety zones" from which dangerous aliens or anti-democratic natives will be barred. Aliens now residing in the zones will be required to give proof that they are free from totalitarian sympathies, or leave within fifteen days.

Pledges Hemisphere Security

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 22 (AP).—In his first public statement since appointment as Foreign Minister of Chile, Joaquin Fernandez declared today that "Chile will not hesitate to go to the utmost limit, if necessary, to safeguard the security of the hemisphere."

FRANK WARNS OF ESPIONAGE

Would Close All Fascist Embassies In America, Including Franco's

Declares Spain's Perhaps Are "Most Treacherously Dangerous Of All"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—Waldo Frank, lecturer and author of books on South America, said tonight that all Fascist embassies in America—not forgetting the Franco embassies, perhaps the most treacherously dangersous of all—should be closed."

In an address at a dinner meeting of the Union for Democratic Action held in his honor, Frank spoke of an "Axis system of espionage and sabotage in South America" and said:

"The United States should begin with the one in Washington. Spanish Fascist embassies are the convinced allies of the Nazis. They take over — and are carefully trained to carry on—when the Axis embassies are closed."

Back From South America

Frank recently returned from a trip to South America during which he was assaulted and beaten in Buenos Aires by a group which objected to printed comment of his interpreted as being critical of the Argentine Government.

"The United States must send deeds, not words, to Latin America—without deeds all the propaganda and the economic aid—good in itself—simply creates distrust," he continued. "What we've got to go down there with is the record—the fair and eloquent record of our own democratic way of life."

One Selling Point

Frank said the United States had one selling point with the Latin-American people, and only one—"our common ideal of democracy."

"I refer to the common background and psychology which we share with all the Latin-American peoples, so varied among themselves," he said "and our common descent from an old world."

"So long as we go on appeasing our own race-discriminators, the United States will not make much headway in South America, where the majority of the Latin-American peoples have large part-Negro, part-Indian or part-Oriental populations."

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Urges Encouragement

He said that this nation must deal realistically with the official authorities in Latin America.

"They must do so in such a way as not to maim, but rather to encourage, the Latin-American peoples in their struggle to solve their own infinitely difficult democratic problems and to preserve their own wonderful human values," he said.

HEALTH IN BRITAIN REMAINS ON PAR DESPITE BOMBINGS

Epidemics Averted, But Increase Noted in Common Contagious Diseases.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
(Wide World Science Editor)

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 — Liverpool's chief medical officer, Dr. William M. Frazer, is here on a health mission and he brings a story about the imperviousness of human health to bombing that would have been incredible before the war.

Liverpool took terrific bombings. But there weren't even any outbreaks of common colds resulting. No epidemics. No wide scale illnesses of any sort directly traceable to bombings.

No Increase in Neuroses

And not even neuroses. In the bombings and all the war strains to date, there has been no increase in mental troubles. The common-

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est neuroses are anxiety and hysterias, but Dr. Frazer said there are no more of these than-in peace.

He traced the complete maintenance of sanity to three causes: One, people are working harder and have no time for the introspection which may bring on nervous trouble; two, the English shelter program was well under way when the bombings began, and while the people were exposed to danger, they felt that something was being done for them; three, racially the English are not much subject to neuroses.

However, it is a significant fact that Liverpool's large foreign population also showed no sign of panic.

Spread of Typhoid Prevented

Failure of typhoid epidemics to show up, Dr. Frazer said, was a surprise. The water system was damaged frequently. Carts were substituted to distribute water. The mains were frequently repaired within 24 hours. A factor in preventing typhoid, he said, was the chlorination of the repaired mains before they were placed in service.

Dr. Frazer has an interesting slant on failure of another anticipated health hazard to develop, namely spread of epidemics among children evacuated from their homes. City children were supposed to pick up the country infections, and vice versa. But a part-time education program apparently worked as the preventive.

Dr. Frazer explained that under the part-time program the children were not exposed to each other very long at any one time. The result was that they became immunized by mild attacks of this and that child illness. Medically the part-time educational program worked like vaccination.

There has been an increase in the contagious diseases, those, that is, spread by contact from person to person. These diseases included diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, measles, whopping cough, and in some centers the itch and venereal disease. But none of these amounted to epidemics.

NEW YORKERS HALT FOR AIR-RAID TEST

For 23 Minutes All Traffic Ceases As Millions Seek Cover In Drill

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—New York's canyons of stone and steel appeared almost as deserted as the cliff-villages of the Pueblos today when the city's millions underwent their first surprise daylight air-raid drill.

From the busy financial marts in Wall Street to the crowded reaches of upper Fifth avenue, traffic came to a standstill between 2.31 and 2.54 P. M. Many motorists, leaving their cars in the middle of the street, took shelter in buildings. Pedestrians, and in many instances passengers on busses and streetcars, were ordered to cover.

Only incorrigible "peepers" in upper windows of the city's skyscrapers spoiled Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's joy in a drill which seemed well carried out in all New York's boroughs.

Court Activities Halted

All courtroom activity ceased, and air-raid wardens quickly directed lawyers, judges, witnesses and spectators to shelters in the court buildings, segregating jurors from witnesses.

Children living less than five minutes from schools were conducted to their homes. Others were taken to shelters in school or near-by buildings.

The Stock Exchange suspended operations and employes filed into a special air-raid shelter at 20 Broad street, adjacent to the Stock Exchange Building. Within a minute after the all-clear, trading was resumed.

Money Put In Vaults

In the financial houses, papers and money were quickly placed in vaults in accordance with regulations and workers then went to the floors of their buildings designated as safety zones.

All subways, elevated lines busses and trolleys stopped as soon as the sirens sounded. Subway and elevated trains discharged passengers at the nearest stations.

At Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, which has been called "the busiest corner in the world," a thoughtful cop freed a dejected-looking horse from a delivery wagon on the deserted crossroads and tied it to a lamppost in front of the Corn Exchange Bank.

When the sirens sounded, the equivalent of nearly four army divisions of police, firemen and wardens sprang to action.

In today's drill, 4,500 police were added to the 4,600 already on duty; 2,176 additional regular firemen and 2,483 auxiliaries supported the regulars at their posts, and 40,000 air-raid wardens patroled the streets.

BOMBS END SHIP'S VOYAGE

OCT 22 1942

Aircraft Attack in North Atlantic Brings Toll Of Sinkings To 503

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—Destruction of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel by enemy aircraft in the North Atlantic, announced by the navy today, increased to 503 the Associated Press count of announced losses of United Nations and neutral ships in Western Atlantic waters since Pearl Harbor.

The merchant ship was sunk by a warship as a menace to navigation last July after it had been abandoned by its entire crew, now safe in an East Coast port.

High-Level Bombing

Capt. Julius Holmgren, the vessel's skipper, said the ship was the victim of a high-level bombing attack by planes which were beyond the range of the ship's guns. The ship was not hit directly, he added, but near misses caused severe damage.

The navy announced earlier yesterday the sinking of a United States merchantman in the North Atlantic last month by a U-boat with the probable loss of three crew members.

Survivors, who were picked up shortly after abandoning ship and landed at an East Coast port, said they did not see the attacking sub which lammed two torpedoes into the ship's starboard side.

BOMBER DAMAGES U. S. CARGO SHIP

Vessel Sunk by Warship After Attack, Captain Reports on Arrival Home.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 22.—(AP) A merchant skipper told today how the near misses of enemy aircraft—no direct hits were scored—severely damaged his medium-sized U. S. vessel during an attack in the North Atlantic early in July.

Captain Julius Holmgren and his entire crew were safe in this east coast port—picked up by his rescuers shortly after the attack.

The skipper said his vessel was victim of a high level bombing attack and that the planes were beyond the range of the ship's guns. The ship was not hit directly, he added, but near misses caused severe damage and the merchant vessel was sunk by a warship as a menace to navigation.

The entire crew of the vessel was picked up shortly after they abandoned the craft.

British Tars Landed

An East Coast Port, Oct. 22 (AP). After surviving thirty-five days at sea in an open boat without ill effects or serious inconvenience, three British merchant mariners who landed here from South America are going back to sea just as soon as they get home.

They gave this picture of their lifeboat trip, during which they covered 350 miles:

There was plenty of food and plenty of water.

The lifeboat had good sails and oars.

The men had time on their hands, so they organized a checker tournament.

As the lifeboat wasn't stocked with equipment for playing checkers, they made their own. They carved a board on a thwart. They made their checkers out of lead.

The sixteen occupants of the lifeboat were divided into groups of four, who took turns rowing, watching and playing checkers.

Loss of their ship, a medium-sized British merchantman, was announced earlier when other survivors landed at another East Coast port.

3 LOST WITH U. S. SHIP

Survivors of Torpedoing in Atlantic Land on East Coast

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 22 (AP)—Three crew members of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel were believed lost when the craft was torpedoed in the North Atlantic last month, survivors of the sinking said today.

The submarine was not seen by any of the crew as she fired two torpedoes into the starboard side of the vessel. One struck amidships, the other in the bow.

The survivors said they abandoned ship in good order and were picked up shortly afterward.

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—A small Swedish motor freighter was sunk off the Norwegian coast early today, the American-Swedish News Exchange announced. The crew was saved.

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio said tonight that survivors of the United States battleship Idaho, which the Italians claimed to have sunk 330 miles off Freetown, West Africa, October 6, had been landed today at Gibraltar.

The report, like the original Italian claim, had no confirmation from any source.

Son Born To Danish Princess

New York, Oct. 22—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press reported that a son was born today to Princess Caroline Mathilde, wife of Prince Knud, second son of King Christian X of Denmark. The couple have a 7-year-old daughter and a 3-year-old son.

German charges that the British attacked a dressing station for wounded on the North African front.

Reuters quoted a Vichy broadcast of dispatches from Stockholm as reporting that Germany and her associates had conferred on plans to denounce the Geneva Convention agreements on Red Cross and war prisoners on the grounds that the 1864 convention had been violated by the United Nations.

Blame Harris, Eaker

Referring to the Japanese action against American flyers, the German diplomatic commentary declared:

"Although attacks contrary to international law against peaceful residential quarters, places of culture and hospitals . . . must be considered as serious, these attacks are not and were not acts committed arbitrarily by some individuals. Public statements made by British Air Marshal Harris and United States Air General Eaker clearly reveal that those responsible for it in London and Washington not only approve of such acts but that they have given special orders against German children and women."

The commentary spoke bitterly of the blockade of Germany, which it purported to be "mass murdering." It said that in Washington and London "hypocrisy was even driven so far that measures of the hunger blockade were not regarded as being contrary to humanity because no blood was being shed by such methods."

The Berlin radio said the Japanese official gazette had published a law permitting factories to apply for prisoners of war as workers.

MRS. BINGHAM IN ENGLAND

Head of Bundles for Britain to Study Needs for Supplies

Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, national president of Bundles for Britain, 475 Fifth Avenue, has arrived in England to study the present needs of the British people, in order that Bundles for Britain may send money, materials and warm clothing where they are most urgently needed, the organization announced yesterday.

Curtailed shipping facilities, which occasioned Prime Minister Churchill's request to President Roosevelt for fewer gifts to be sent to Britain, has in no way affected the organization's sending increasingly large shipments, approved and requested, by both the British and American Governments, as space continues to be allotted through official channels for these much needed supplies, Bundles for Britain emphasized.

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Nazis Hint Ditching Of Humanity Codes

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—German propaganda took another ominous step today along a course which, although still obscure, might lead toward Axis repudiation of the accepted laws of humanity in warfare under the pretext that the Allies first violated the codes.

The Berlin radio gave circulation to statements attributed to the semi-official German commentary *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz* that Germany, Italy and Japan have proof "that on the enemy side formal orders were given for warfare contrary to humanity."

To Be "Called To Account"

The statement added the threat: "The day will come eventually when those responsible will be called to account for their actions."

This newest outburst followed Japan's assertion that captured American airmen would be punished for "inhumanities" during bomb raids on Japanese soil, and

LONDON, OCT.22-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECH OF LUXEMBOURG - ID TONIGHT THE GERMANS HAD FORCED MORE THAN 6,000 MEN FROM THE TINY STATE "AS CANNON FODDER" INTO THE GERMAN ARMY AND DEPORTED 10,000 OTHERS SINCE THE INVASION.

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THE NAZIS CHARGED THE DEPORTEES WERE "UNRELIABLE BORDER GERMANS UNWILLING TO RECOGNIZE THEIR DUTY TO THE REICH," BECH TOLD THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

"LUXEMBOURG NEVER HAS BEEN AND NEVER WILL BE GERMAN," THE MINISTER SAID, DESPTE A RECENT GERMAN MOVE TO INCORPORATE INTO THE REICH THE DUCHY WHICH LIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BECH SAID THE GESTAPO SENT 50 TO 100 INTO EXILE EACH WEEK, IN SOME CASES SEPARATING CHILDREN FROM PARENTS. THESE, HE SAID, WERE REPLACED BY TWICE AS MANY GERMANS.

FIRST LEAD VICHY ALARM

LONDON, OCT. 22-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED IN VICHY TONIGHT AND BROADCAST REPORTS FROM THE CONTINENT SAID INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD THERE AND IN LYON, BOTH IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

THE PARIS AND TOULOUSE RADIO STATIONS WENT OFF THE AIR AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED IN VICHY.

THE VICHY GUNS WENT INTO ACTION ABOUT 9:10 P.M.

A BLACK-OUT WAS IN FORCE AT TOULOUSE. IT WAS REPORTED.

THE VICHY NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST A REPORT THAT TWO AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN GENEVA DURING THE NIGHT, THE FIRST LASTING 86 MINUTES AND THE SECOND 85.

London, Oct. 22--(ap)--The Daily Mail ~~tonight~~ TODAY opened

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a campaign asking ~~the~~ British government to double the allowance it permits to be sent to the United States and Canada for British children evacuated there.

The newspaper said the present allowance of £ 10 ($40) monthly for adults and £ 3 ($12) for children was inadequate.

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"There is no necessity for that British children should live on charity," it added. The paper emphasized that no complaints have come from the United States or Canada.

There are more than 10,000 evacuated children living in Canada and the United States.

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SECOND ~~ADD~~ LEAD DARLAN-DAKAR

BY TAYLOR HENRY

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VICHY, FRANCE, OCT. 22-(AP)-AMID GERMAN CHARGES THAT THE ALLIES PLANNED TO ATTACK DAKAR, ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, CHIEF OF VICHY'S ARMED FORCES, FLEW TO THAT WEST AFRICAN PORT TODAY TO TELL THE POPULATION IN THE NAME OF CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN THAT "NEW MENACES RING OUT AGAINST YOU."

IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED PARIS THE NAZI AUTHORITIES MEANWHILE WARNED FRENCH WORKERS THEY WOULD BE FORCED TO GO TO GERMANY UNLESS THEY RESPONDED VOLUNTARILY.

THIS GERMAN OFFICIAL ORDER RESULTED FROM THE NON-APPEARANCE OF DESIGNATED SKILLED WORKERS AT A RAILWAY STATION YESTERDAY, AND

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PRESUMABLY THEIR FAILURE TO REPORT TODAY AT THE SAME POINT FOR GERMAN-BOUND TRAINS.

PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, WHO ALREADY HAD WARNED FRENCH WORKERS THAT THEY MUST FREELY GO TO GERMANY TO FULFILL BERLIN'S DEMAND FOR 150,000 LABORERS, RETURNED HERE THIS AFTERNOON FROM CONFERENCES WITH FRENCH AND GERMAN OFFICIALS IN PARIS.

HE IMMEDIATELY CONFERRED WITH MARSHAL PETAIN AND FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO PARIS. OCT 22 1942

THE DARLAN VISIT TO DAKAR, SCENE OF AN ABORTIVE FREE FRENCH-BRITISH ATTACK IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, WAS ONE OF EVIDENT URGENCY.

HE COMPARED X X 2ND GRAPH PREV.

BERN (ADD DARLAN) AX NOTICE

NO DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWED, HOWEVER, AND THE "ALERT" ORDER WAS RESCINDED.

CRITICAL SITUATIONS IN VICHY HAVE ARISEN WITHOUT END SINCE THE 1940 ARMISTICE ONLY TO DWINDLE UNTIL A NEW INCIDENT EVOLVED A NEW CRISIS.

THE PRESENT QUESTION OF LABOR CONSCRIPTION, HOWEVER, INVOLVING ALMOST EVERY FRENCHMAN INDIVIDUALLY, IS MORE SERIOUS THAN ANY HITHERTO CONFRONTED AND THERE ARE THESE POINTS WHICH PRIVATE OBSERVERS ACCEPTED AS BASED ON SOUND FACTS:

"LAVAL IS FIGHTING A BITTER BATTLE TO RETAIN HIS POSITION AS, IN THE WORDS OF THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE, THE "LESSER EVIL."

HE IS RELIABLY SAID TO HAVE UNTIL NOV. 1 FORMALLY TO ORDER CONSCRIPTION AND UNTIL NOV. 30 TO DELIVER WORKMEN TO GERMANY.

HE IS SAID TO BE WELL AWARE OF THE RISKS INVOLVED.

A NUMBER OF FRENCHMEN WHO ARE ANTI-LAVAL BELIEVE HE HAS TOLD THE GERMANS THAT CONSCRIPTION PROBABLY WOULD FAIL.

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HE MIGHT GO SO FAR, THESE FRENCHMEN FEEL, IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP HIS POSITION AS TO RECOMMEND THAT THE GOVERNMENT ABANDON VICHY.

IF HE DOES NOT AND AXIS PRESSURE IS KEPT UP THE EFFORT MAY BE MADE BY OTHERS. OCT 22 1942

DARLAN'S TOUR OF FRENCH AFRICA WAS PRECEDED BY A FANFARE OF THE AXIS PRESS TRUMPETING WHAT IT CALLED THE DANGER TO DAKAR, WITH SPECIAL CONCENTRATION ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REPORTS OF AMERICAN TROOP LANDINGS IN LIBERIA.

VICHY ITSELF, HOWEVER, HAS MADE AN EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LIBERIAN REPORTS. NEWSPAPERMEN IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE WERE TOLD THAT VICHY WAS NOT CONCERNED OVER THEM AND THAT VICHY HAD NO FEARS FOR DAKAR.

MOSCOW (ADD) OCT 22 1942

"Results of the last seven days of battle in the Stalingrad district show the enemy has somewhat reducing the tempo of a general offensive and has resorted to tactics of blows in a narrow sector," Red Star said, "German units operating in the city district are expiring more and more."

The principal combat scene on this 59th day of siege remained the factory and workers settlement north of the city. The rains and high winds coupled with the snow hampered German maneuvers and supply columns.

From now on the Germans faced the prospect of snow drifts piling steadily higher, driven by piercing winds across the naked steppes.

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In the wintry blasts, the counter-attacking Russians pressing on the German left flank from north of the city were reported by Izvestia to have driven the Germans from an important hill overlooki Stalingrad.

The snow and rain localized actions to the northwest, but the Russians claimed to have improved their positions capturing more enemy strongpoints in flanking maneuvers.

The Germans presumably are better prepared for the winter campaign this year than last, but the best prepared army in the world h more than a match in the Russian winter.

In the Caucasus where snow already is deep in the high mountains, the Germans were reported blocked in both the Mozdok region near Grozny's oil and along the Black Sea southeast of Novorossisk.

Alpine units which tried to penetrate Russian positions near Mozdok were reported wiped out.

The Germans were probing in several directions below Novorossisk through a mountain spur. One Red unit said it repulsed five attacked on an important hill while another checked an enemy battalion tried to break across a mountain path. The newspaper Pravda said three divisions were being used in a narrow , wooded mountain sector and that 4,000 Germans were eliminated in ten days. One minor break was admitted but the Russians said the counter-attacked, restored their positions and penetrated a village.

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New Delhi, Oct. 22-(AP)-American troops have enjoyed generally good health during the many months they have been in India, contracting few of the diseases common to the country, Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell said tonight.

The commander of the Tenth Air Force said a number had died of heat prostration and diseases easily contracted i the united states or elsewhere. None, however, had contracted dysentery, nor various insect-borne maladies such as typhus.

Valletta, Malta, Oct. 22-(AP)-Four axis planes were destroyed over Malta today and others were damaged, the British announced tonight. Yesterday's toll was raised by one with the addition of an Italian fighter.

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GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD AWARDS X X X FIRST LIEUTENANT).

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS ALSO WAS AWARDED TO CAPT.ALBERT J. MOYE, ASHTON, ILL., AND THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL WAS GIVEN TO FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT L.PERRY, (915 CHANNING ST.) PALO ALTO, CALIF., AND TECHNICAL SERGT.ELLIOTT H.LANDHEIM, LEWISTON, MONT.

CHUNGKING FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

HE ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH JAPAN WON VICTORIES AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, SHE HAD SUFFERED A SERIES OF SETBACKS SUCH AS THOSE IN THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY.

"THE JAPANESE MILITARY LEADERS KNOW THAT THEIR FUTURE IS EXCEEDINGLY DARK," HE SAID. "THEIR ONLY COURSE IS TO PREPARE JAPAN FOR A WAR OF ATTRITION. WITH THIS END IN VIEW THEY ARE SEIZING THE RESOURCES OF ALL OCCUPIED TERRITORIES."

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCT.22-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI, OF URUGUAY, TONIGHT PRONOUNCED VIRTUALLY COMPLETE THE MAIN WORK OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE AND SAID ITS FUTURE TASK WOULD BE TO INSURE ENFORCEMENT BY ALL COUNTRIES OF MEASURES ADOPTED TO CONTROL SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA.

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SPEAKING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, GUANI SAID THE COMMITTEE REALIZED THE "URGENT NEED TO IMPROVE SYSTEMS OF REGISTRATION AND CONTROL OF PERSONS." HE ADDED THAT "ONE TRATIRO STRATEGICALLY PLACED CAN JEOPARDIZE THE DEFENSE OF A NATION, DEMOCRACY AND THE WHOLE HEMISPHERE."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMITTEE RECOGNIZED THE WISDOM OF

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THE POLICY OF DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE ALIENS BUT ALSO HAD "NOWLEDGE OF NUMEROUS AXIS AGENTS OPERATING UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CITIZENSHIP IN VARIOUS AMERICAN REPUBLICS."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD THE MEETING, HELD TO CELEBRATE THE COMPLETION OF SIX MONTHS OF WORK, THAT THE COMMITTEE SOON WOULD SUBMIT TO ALL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ABUSE OF CITIZENSHIP, SPECIAL MEASURES FOR PROTECTING SHIPS, PORT FACILITIES, MINES AND OTHER VITAL FACILITIES AGAINST SABOTAGE.

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BUENOS AIRES-- FIRST ADD AXIS.X X X X POPULATION.

"RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES, LIKE MANY OTHER ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL LIFE, ARE DISTURBED BY THE INFILITRATION OF FOREGIN AGENTS OF THE TOTALITARIAN STAMP," THE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID; DECLARING THAT IN THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS 19 FOREIGN PRIESTS ENTERED ARGENTINA --15 ITALIAN AND FOUR GERMAN.

THE REPORT SAID THAT WHLE INSTANCES OF SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS WERE ISOLATED, "NOT A FEW PRIESTS CARRY ON INSISTENT TOTALITARIAN PREACHING DESPITE THE SEVERE ANTI-RACIST AND ANTI-TOTALITARIAN ADMONITIONS OF THE PRESENT POPE AND OTHER HIGH CHURCH DIGNITARIES."

THE COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT THERE WERE "MANY INSTANCES" IN WHICH PASTORS "VIOLATED THE PRECISE MANDATE OF THEIR MINISTRY BY ORIENTING THE CONSCIENCES OF THEIR FLOCKS TOWARD POLITICAL CONCEPTS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS OF ARGENTINES."

THE REPORT CITED SPECIFICALLY THE "VERBO DIVINO" CONGREGATION WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "INCLINING OPENLY TOWARD ANTI-DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITIES." IT SAID THAT THE CONGREGATION PUBLISHED A PAPER IN MISIONES CALLED "LA OPINION" WHICH "MAINTA INS CLOSE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS WITH THE GERMAN CONSUL IN POSADOS."

MI KX FOR OKLA CITY

OTTAWA, OCT 22-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT REPORTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS PILOT OFFICER CHARLES CORBETT SHADLE, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS.C.C. SHADLE OF (926 N.W. 19TH ST.) OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

ANOTHER OKLAHOMA AIRMAN IN THE R.C.A.F., SGT.CLAUDE WEAVER, D.F.M. WAS LISTED AS A PRISONER OF WAR. HIS NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, CLAUDE WEAVER OF (1201 N.W. 38TH ST.) OKLAHOMA CITY.

SGT.GEORGE HENRY WATERS JR., WHOSE FATHER, G.H.WATERS SR. LIVES

AT (1011 PORTER AVE.) EAU CLAIRE, WIS., WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

N.Y. (ADD) RESOURCES.

THE ITALIANS SAID THE SUBMARINE BARBARIGO SENT FOUR TORPEDOES INTO THE OLD IDAHO'S BOW, LEAVING HER SINKING. SINCE BATTLESHIPS HAVE SPECIAL BOW PROTECTION AGAINST TORPEDOES BY A HONEYCOMB OF WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS, NAVAL EXPERTS CONSIDER IT UNLIKELY THAT HITS AT A SINGLE SECTION COULD SINK THEM.

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THE SAME SUBMARINE WAS CREDITED BY THE ITALIANS WITH SINKING A BATTLESHIP OF THE MARYLAND CLASS OF BRAZIL LAST MAY 22--A CLAIM NEVER SUBSTANTIATED.

AXIS PROPAGANDA AGENCIES FREQUENTLY ISSUED SUCH STATEMENTS IN ATTEMPTS TO GAIN INFORMATION ABOUT NAVAL DISPOSITIONS. IN NO CASE HAS THE UNITED STATES OR HER ALLIES TAKEN THE BAIT.

THE IDAHO WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1919 AND DISPLACES 33,400 TONS.

IT MOUNTS A DOZEN 14-INCH GUNS AND MUCH LESSER ARMAMENT.

NEW YORK-1ST ADD INHUMANITIES CHARGES X X X SUCH METHODS.

THE JAPANESE HAVE GIVEN THE NAMES OF FOUR PRISONERS WHO THEY SAID PARTICIPATED IN THE APRIL 18 RAID ON TOKYO. THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THEY HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF SUCH INHUMANITIES AS GUNNING CHILDREN AND BOMBING CIVILIAN PROPERTY, AND WOULD BE PUNISHED "UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW."

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SECRETARY OF WAR STIMPSON SAID SOME OF THE AMERICAN FLIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THAT RAID MIGHT HAVE BEEN FORCED DOWN AFTER LEAVING JAPAN AND FALLEN INTO JAPAN'S HANDS. HE DECLARED THAT "OUR FLIERS WHO ATTACKED TOKYO WERE INSTRUCTED TO ATTACK ONLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES; AND OUR REPORTS ARE THAT THEY DID SO WITH REMARKABLE ACCURACY."

"WE ABIDE BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF WAR," HE DECLARED, "AND WE EXPECT OUR ENEMIES TO DO THE SAME."

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE JAPANESE OFFICIAL GAZETTE HAD PUBLISHED A LAW PERMITTING FACTORIES TO APPLY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR AS WORKERS. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT SOME AMERICANS CAPTURED IN EARLY SIEGES OF THE PACIFIC WAR HAD BEEN PUT TO WORK ON DOCKS AND SUCH PROJECTS, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST INTIMATION THAT JAPAN MIGHT PUT THEM TO WORK IN FACTORIES.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1899 PROVIDES THAT PRISONERS OF WAR MAY BE USED AS WORKERS PROVIDED THEIR TASKS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS, AND THAT THEY SHALL BE PAID AT THE SAME RATE AS TROOPS OF THE COUNTRY INTO WHOSE HANDS THEY HAVE FALLEN.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-FIRST ADD FAHNESTOCK X X X FUNERAL.

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-- DASH --

BRUCE FAHNESTOCK, JR., AND HIS BROTHER SHERIDAN, OF MANHASSET, N.Y., AND HARTFORD, CONN., SONS OF AN INVENTOR OF RAILWAY EQUIPMENT, SET OUT WITH FOUR OTHER YOUNG ADVENTURERS FROM NEW YORK ON DEC. 31, 1934, IN THE 65-FOOT SCHOONER DISCOVERY FOR A VOYAGE OF RESEARCH AND COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC MATERIAL IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

THEY RETURNED NEARLY THREE YEARS LATER WITH WHAT THEY BELIEVED WAS A CLUE TO A LOST WORLD IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN--THE DISCOVERY OF SWASTIKA-LIKE SYMBOLS CARVED FOUR INCHES DEEP ON THE FACE OF A 40-TON MONOLITH INTHE FIJI ISLANDS.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE PRESENT CULTURE OF THE FIJI ISLANDERS TO EXPLAIN THE SYMBOLS OR THE SKILL AND TOOLS WITH WHICH THE MONOLITH WAS CARVED. SPONSORS FOR THAT EXPEDITION INCLUDED THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BROWN UNIVERSITY AND THE TULSA, OKLA., ZOO. ON FEB. 1, 1940, THE FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS SET OUT AGAIN, IN THE 137-FOOT YACHT DIRECTOR II, BOUND AGAIN FOR THE SOUTH SEAS, AND BACKED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, INTENT ON RECORDING ABORIGINAL MUSIC, STUDYING BIRD LIFE AND CHARTING REMOTE ISLAND AREAS. AS A MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION, THE FAHNESTOCK'S MOTHER, MRS. BRUCE FAHNESTOCK, WENT ALONG.

BUT THIS EXPEDITION RANINTO MISFORTUNE, THE DIRECTOR II STRUCK A REEF ABOUT THREE MILES OFF THE BEACH AT GLADSONE, AUSTRALIA, ON OCT. 19 AND SANK. ALL ABOARD ESCAPED INJURY. BRUCE, LEADER OF THIS EXPEDITION, HAD LEFT THE PARTY AT SUVA, IN THE FIJI ISLANDS, TWO MONTHS EARLIER TO RETURN TO HARTFORD ON A BUSINESS TRIP.

BRUCE FAHNESTOCK WAS 31, TWO YEARS OLDER THAN HIS BROTHER. IN ADDITION TO HIS MOTHER AND BROTHER, BRUCE IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW, THE FORMER BETTY SACHER, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1938, AND A 2 1/2 YEAR-OLD SON WHO LIVE IN HARTFORD. #

THE WAR TODAY

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OCT 22 1942

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE (with illustrations)

LONDON, OCT 22--ON THE BASIS THAT HE IS A POOR PROPHET WHO HAS TO RUN AWAY FROM HIS OWN PREDICTIONS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO REAFFIRM A FORECAST OF MONTHS AGO--THAT HITLER WOULD BE A BEATEN MAN IF HE DID NOT BREAK THROUGH THIS YEAR TO THE FRESH RESOURCES OF THE LOWER CAUCASUS AND TO STRATEGIC BASES OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, I HAVE BEEN REAFFIRMING IT AS VIGOROUSLY AS POSSIBLE FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS IN THESE ARTICLES. THEY HAVE TRIED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE ALLIES MIGHT WIN THE HITLERIAN PART OF

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30.24-19461

THE WORLD WAR BY NEXT FALL IF BRITAIN AND AMERICA RUSH TO THE KILL RIGHT AWAY WITH THEIR BOMBER FORCES OVER WESTERN EUROPE AND GERMANY.

THE YEAR IS NOT FINISHED AND WINTER HAS NOT ARRIVED. A LOT OF THINGS MIGHT HAPPEN IN A COUPLE OF MONTHS. THE NAZI DICTATOR CONTINUES TO POUR THE BLOOD OF GERMANY'S YOUTH AGAINST THE SCARRED PORTALS OF STALINGRAD AND AMONG THE ROCKY FOOTHILLS OF THE CAUCASUS. IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF HE MADE SOME FURTHER GAINS.

STILL, BARRING THE APPEARANCE OF BLACK MAGIC TO AID HIM, WE CAN DISCOUNT THE FUTURE AND STAND ON WHAT ALREADY HAS HAPPENED. HERR HITLER IS MORTALLY HURT RIGHT NOW AND YOU CAN PIN THAT IN YOUR HAT.

RECENTLY I HAVE PUT IT TO FOUR DISTINGUISHED GENERALS, ONE AMERICAN AND THREE BRITISH, THAT THE FUEHRER'S BACK ALREADY IS BROKEN. EVERY ONE AGREED. I'D LIKE TO TELL YOU THEIR NAMES BUT IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE THEY KNEW THAT THEIR IDENTITIES WOULD NOT BE DISCLOSED THAT THEY SPOKE FREELY.

NOW, PLEASE DON'T GET THE MISTAKEN IDEA THAT I SAY THE WAR IS OVER. IT ISN'T BY A DAMNED SIGHT. HITLER IS ON HIS WAY OUT BUT HE STILL HAS ALL THE FEROCITY AND FIGHTING STRENGTH OF A CORNERED RAT.

WE HAVE BLOODY DAYS BEFORE US. THE ALLIES WILL SUFFER DEFEATS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS BEFORE WE ARE THROUGH. THE RAT STILL HAS TO BE CLUBBED INTO SUBMISSION. HOWEVER, IN THE VIEW OF MANY EXPERTS, THAT DIRTY BUT SATISFYING JOB CAN BE DONE BY PERHAPS A YEAR FROM NOW IF WE APPROACH IT RIGHTLY.

THE PREDICTION THAT HITLER WOULD BE RENDERED VULNERABLE TO A DEATH THRUST IF HE ARRIVED IN HIS PRESENT STATE BY THE END OF THE YEAR WAS BASED ON TWO THOUGHTS:

1. LACKING FRESH RESOURCES AND STRATEGICAL BASES WHICH WOULD GO WITH THEM, HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO REPAIR THE COLOSSAL DAMAGE SUFFERED IN RUSSIA.

2. MEANTIME, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WOULD HAVE BEEN PILING UP STRENGTH AND WOULD BE ABLE TO JUMP ON HIM IN HIS WEAKNESS.

WELL, THE FIRST CONDITION SEEMS FULFILLED. UPON FULFILLMENT OF THE SECOND CONDITION DEPENDS WHETHER WE MAY BE ABLE TO BEAT THE NAZI ANTI-CHRIST BY, SAY, NEXT FALL OR WHETHER THE WAR WILL DRAG ON INTERMINABLY. EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH WE ACT AND THE MANNER IN WHICH WE ATTACK.

I HAVE TRIED TO MAKE IT CLEAR IN MY LAST TWO ARTICLES THAT A CONCENTRATED ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ON WESTERN EUROPE AND GERMANY WOULD TURN THE TRICK IF UNDERTAKEN AT ONCE. THAT IS THE CONCENSUS OF MANY MILITARY OBSERVERS.

WE HAVE A DOUBLE MISSION TO PERFORM. WE MUST HIT HITLER IMMEDIATELY WHILE HE STILL IS GROGGY FROM EXERTIONS IN RUSSIA. WE MUST PREPARE THE WAY FOR THAT SECOND LAND FRONT WHICH WILL GIVE THE GALLANT RUSSIANS THE RELIEF THEY NEED.

ONLY BY A DEVASTATING AERIAL PREPARATION CAN THE GROUND BE CLEARED FOR INVASION. TO ATTEMPT TO LAND AN ARMY WITHOUT THIS WOULD BE MASS MURDER. AND THIS PREPARATION WILL KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE FOR IT NOT ONLY WOULD RENDER INVASION FEASIBLE BUT AT THE SAME TIME RENDER HITLER TERRIBLY VULNERABLE BY DEPRIVING HIM OF HIS MAIN WAR INDUSTRIES AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

I HA. POINTED OUT THAT THERE ARE LESS THAN 200 PRIME TARGETS FOR OUR COMBINED AIR FORCES TO DESTROY IN ORDER TO FORCE THE ALL HIGHEST CLOSE TO IMPOTENCY. ACTUALLY, THE DESTRUCTION OF 40 OF THE MOST VITAL WOULD KNOCK HIS HOPES INTO A COCKED HAT.

THE THING NEEDED TO MAKE THIS AERIAL ASSAULT POSSIBLE IS QUICK REINFORCEMENT OF BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBER FLEETS IN BRITAIN. BY TREBLING THE PRESENT FORCES AT ONCE THE TRICK COULD BE TURNED FAIRLY QUICKLY.

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THE RAF AND OUR OWN GRAND AIRMEN HAVE BEEN GIVING CONCRETE EXAMPLES RECENTLY OF HOW VIRTUALLY WHOLE MILITARY TARGETS CAN BE WIPED OUT IN A SINGLE RAID. THERE IS NO UNPROVEN THEORY INVOLVED. YOUR COLOGNES AND ROSTOVS AND LUEBECKS AND A HOST OF OTHER PLACES CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES.

THE BEAUTY OF THIS AIR WEAPON IS THAT IT CAN BE USED WITH A COMPARATIVELY FEW MEN. YOU DON'T NEED A GREAT ARMY FOR THIS SPADE WORK.

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AND BELIEVE ME, IF THE ALLIES TRY TO LAND HALF A MILLION BOYS ON THE SHORES OF FRANCE WITHOUT AMPLE AIR PREPARATION YOU ARE GOING TO SEE A SLAUGHTER THAT WILL ROCK THE WORLD. DUNKERQUE WILL BE A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC IN COMPARISON.

THAT'S WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE TRIED TO LAND AN ARMY IN THE FACE OF ENEMY STRENGTH WHICH HAD NOT BEEN WHITTLED DOWN FIRST BY AIR ASSAULT. APART FROM THE TERRIBLE COST IN LIVES, THERE WOULD BE A VAST LOSS IN SHIPS AND MATERIAL. BUT WITH HITLER'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT LEVELLED BY BOMBERS, INVASION WOULD LOSE THE MOST TERRIBLE OF ITS DANGERS.

THE BOMBER COMMAND WORKS SO QUICKLY AND WITH SO LITTLE DISPLAY THAT WE ARE INCLINED TO LOSE SIGHT OF THE EFFICACY OF THE AIR ARM.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE RAF IN A LIGHTNING SWEEP KNOCKS OUT THE GREAT RENAULT WORKS IN PARIS, DESTROYING MORE TANKS THAN HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR IN ALL THE LIBYAN FIGHTING AND DEPRIVING HITLER OF GREAT MANUFACTURING POWER.

WE APPLAUD HEARTILY BUT BRIEFLY AND THEN FORGET. BUT IF A HUNDRED THOUSAND COMMANDOS BATTLED THEIR WAY ASHORE FROM THE CHANNEL, FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO PARIS AND DID THE SAME JOB WITH THE LOSS OF HALF THEIR NUMBER THE WORLD WOULD GO WILD WITH ADULATION.

OCT 22 1942

IF AN ARMY MARCHED AGAINST COLOGNE AND WITH A GREAT EXPENDITURE IN LIFE, EQUIPMENT AND TIME DID DAMAGE WHICH THE RAF DID IN A FEW HOURS AND FEW CASUALTIES, HISTORY WOULD RING WITH THE DEED.

YES, IT'S BOMBERS THAT CAN DO THIS PARTICULAR JOB FOR US EXPEDITIOUSLY AND WITH RELATIVELY TINY COST. MULTIPLY COLOGNE BY 100 AND WHAT HAVE YOU?

IN TURNING TO THE AIR WE DON'T HAVE TO BECOME EXTREMISTS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHER FIGHTING BRANCHES. WARPLANES AREN'T GOING TO WIN THIS WAR SINGLE-HANDED. IT TAKES THE EFFORTS OF ALL SERVICES. BUT THE JOB WE ARE DISCUSSING IS THE SPECIAL PIGEON OF THE AIR FORCES.

OCT 22 1942

EVERY MAJOR WAR PRODUCES SOME NEW WEAPON. THE FIRST COATS OF MAIL TO APPEAR ON A BATTLEFIELD UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSED A SENSATION AND GAVE THE WEARERS A VAST ADVANTAGE. THE FIRST CROSS-BOWS RAISED HAVOC WITH ORDINARY ARCHERS.

A BOMBER OF THE FLYING FORTRESS TYPE IS THE NEW WEAPON NOW AT HAND. THIS IS A CRUCIAL MOMENT IN THE WAR--THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY --CALLING FOR FULL USE OF THE AIR ARM.

THIS IS A REAL EMERGENCY. IF THE ALLIED COMMAND CAN COLLECT THE NECESSARY BOMBERS AND GET THEM TO THIS GREAT BASE IN BRITAIN RIGHT

30.24 — 19463

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AWAY, WE CAN MEET THE EMERGENCY AND CRUSH HITLER WITHOUT LONG DRAWN-OUT CONFLICT.

M807AEW

Allies Bomb 10 Ships at Rabaul, Cruiser, Destroyer Believed Sunk; Stalingrad Beating Off New Drive

OCT 24 1942

12 JAP PLANES ARE SHOT DOWN BY DEFENDERS

Navy Report Indicates Enemy Has Made New Troop Landings.

TWO U. S. FIGHTERS LOST

Meanwhile Battering of Foe's Ships Off Solomons Is Believed to Have Gained Vital Time.

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The American Marines and Army troops on Guadalcanal have repulsed a second small attack by the Japanese on their western flank and have destroyed at least twelve enemy planes in recent days, the Navy announced today.

The communique said that a small enemy force attacked the American positions on October 21, but were repulsed. On the same day seven enemy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked the Guadalcanal air base. The anti-aircraft batteries destroyed one bomber and damaged two others, the Navy said, while intercepting fighter planes shot down six of the Japanese fighters. Two American fighters were lost, however.

The discovery of additional Japanese landings on islands near Guadalcanal was indicated in the Navy's report that American Douglas Dauntless dive-bombers had attacked the enemy on Russell Island, about thirty miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Entire Group Shot Down.

Several groups of enemy planes attacked the Guadalcanal airfield during bad weather early on the afternoon of October 22, but Grumman Wildcat fighters intercepted and shot down one entire group, destroying five bombers.

The communique also reported the second shelling by an enemy ship of American positions on Espiritu Santo Island, in the New Hebrides. This attack occurred on the night of October 22 and the ship was believed to have been a Japanese submarine. A similar shelling of Espiritu Santo came in the night of October 14.

Jap Fleet Heavily Battered.

Meanwhile today a persistent aerial bombardment by the Allies of a large Japanese fleet in the southwest Pacific appeared to have thrown the long-expected Japanese invasion of the Solomons off schedule, and to have given the Americans valuable time to bolster their forces in the islands.

Making their rendezvous in the northern Solomon Islands about ten days ago, the enemy warships and transports have been the target for an almost constant rain of bombs as they waited the zero hour to surge toward the prized American-occupied air base on Guadalcanal Island. The latest attack came last night (Australian time) when Allied bombers dumped ten tons of explosives on Japanese vessels at Buin at the southern tip of Bougainville Island. They drew a strong anti-aircraft fire, but all the planes returned safely to their bases, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced.

These attacks were regarded as emphasizing Secretary Stimson's assertion yesterday that the forces of Gen. McArthur and of Vice-Admiral Robert A. Ghormley, the American commander in the Solomons, were working in the closest possible co-operation. Since the heavy Japanese naval concentrations were first observed in the islands, a major effort to recapture the air field, seized by United States Marines in August, has been expected momentarily.

Meanwhile the Navy disclosed that Japanese troops in the heavy jungle on northern Guadalcanal had attempted a minor thrust at the American positions on October 20. This feeler was repulsed and the Navy said yesterday that there was no material change in the military situation there.

During the delay in the enemy assault which had been expected to start several days ago, the Navy has disclosed that United States planes and warships have sunk or damaged four Japanese cruisers, nine destroyers and six transports, and that the Americans holding the Guadalcanal airfield have been reinforced, while Secretary Knox has announced that the number of land planes in operation by the Navy is steadily increasing.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters also reported last night that three Japanese bombers made a night raid on Port Moresby, the strong Allied base on the south coast of New Guinea, but caused neither damage nor casualties. Australian troops, meanwhile, continued to push the enemy's attempted invasion of Port Moresby back toward Kokoda, between Port Moresby and the enemy's base at Buna, on the north coast.

Heavy Blow at Rabaul

Enemy Cruiser, Destroyer Among Vessels Sent Down.

TOTAL TONNAGE ABOUT 50,000

MacArthur's Headquarters Announces Success of Second Raid in Two Days.

OCT 24 1942

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, Oct. 24. (AP)—Allied heavy bombers continuing their support of United States forces in the Solomons sank or badly damaged a Japanese cruiser, one destroyer and eight transports or cargo ships in a raid in force on Rabaul, New Britain, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Total Tonnage of 50,000

The total tonnage raided by the big bombers with "deadly effect" was approximately 50,000 tons, the Allied headquarters communique said.

The cruiser, destroyer and two large merchantmen were believed sunk; one large merchantman was badly damaged and five other ships were hit.

The airmen attacked yesterday at low altitude just before dawn and returned safely despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

May Upset Foe's Plans

The raid was the second to be announced in as many days on concentrations of Jap ships which might be poised for an all-out assault on American-held Guadalcanal in the Solomons to the south. Yesterday's communique told of bombers dropping 10 tons of bombs on ships in the harbor at Buin, which is on the Solomon Island of Bougainville.

Today's communique told of a continued offensive by Allied ground forces in driving back the Japs toward Kokoda, the advance base from which they launched their ill-fated drive toward Port Moresby in mid-summer. The communique stated "our ground forces are attacking south of Alola."

It also reported a bombing attack by Jap planes on the airdrome of Milne Bay, on the southeastern tip of New Guinea.

ALLIES DRIVE JAPS BACK IN NEW GUINEA

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Allied troops drove through heavy tropical rains and over rugged, slippery mountain trails in the Owen Stanley Mountains today to a point about nine miles south of Kokoda.

Fighting continued between forward elements of the Allies and the enemy in the heights of the Owen Stanleys along the main track north of the village of Eora Creek, but the downpour and severe weather hampered operations.

The Allied advance—now nearly a month under way—was pressed forward under a combination of flanking and frontal thrusts.

Yesterday the Allies stretched out from the flanks along the Eora Creek Village Ridge while other forces, which had been checked temporarily by an enemy unit in strength along the main track, resumed their pressure and pressed the Japanese back.

The Allies now have fought their way over the most tortuous sectors of the Owen Stanleys and have passed the highest point along the track. Before them lies a series of ridges graduating downward, with the sharpest decline at Isurava, five miles south of Kokoda.

Taking advantage of a full moon and high clouds, three Japanese planes made the eighty-fourth recorded raid on Port Moresby, but it was ineffectual.

TWO OFFICERS RECEIVE D. S. C.

Get High Award for 159-day Escape From Luzon.

OCT 24 1942

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Two American officers who made a fiction-like escape by foot and small boat from the Philippines to Australia in a 159-day Odyssey were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today for extraordinary heroism in action.

Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Stiver, representing Gen. Douglas MacArthur, pinned the medals today on Capt. Damon J. Gause of Winder, Ga., who was promoted from first lieutenant shortly after his arrival in Australia, and Capt. William Lloyd Osborne of Los Angeles. Their safe arrival in Australia was disclosed only four days ago.

Escaped From Bataan

Gause, an infantry officer, escaped from a prisoner of war enclosure on Bataan on the night of April 11 and, by swimming and using an improvised raft, made his way to Corregidor where he rejoined the United States forces.

His citation said that "on the surrender of Corregidor he again escaped, making his way by native *banca* and swimming across Manila Bay, on foot across enemy-occupied territory and then crossing to another island."

Gause was joined by Osborne and the two worked their way from island to island until they located a twenty-two-foot motor and sailboat on which they undertook the perilous journey to Australia.

Cut Off From Forces

They reached the Australian coast on October 11.

Osborne's citation said he was cut off from the American forces near Limay on April 9 but escaped

across Manila Bay by *banca* and made his way through enemy-occupied territory to another island until he finally was able to join Gause for the dash for freedom.

Other awards made today were:

Distinguished Flying Cross: To Capt. Albert J. Moye, of Ashton, Illinois.

The Soldiers' Medal: To First Lieut. Robert L. Perry, of Palo Alto, Cal., and Technical Sergt. Elliott H. Landheim, of Lewiston, Montana.

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Saves Crew Member

Captain Moye was honored "for extraordinary achievement" during a flight April 6 off New Guinea when he saved a member of his crew from drowning.

When returning from an attack on a Japanese base, both engines of his (Martin) B-26 bomber failed. He made repeated efforts to start them but was unsuccessful and headed for the nearest land, which he was just unable to make. By expert handling of the plane, however, his citation said, he made a skillful landing on the water.

He quickly directed members of his crew to the only life raft afloat. Then, his citation said, with disregard for his own safety he went to the aid of one crew member and disengaged him from his parachute, undoubtedly preventing him from drowning.

Two Men Saved

Lieutenant Perry and Sergeant Landheim on March 14 in northern Australia pushed their way into a burning airplane and dragged two unconscious crew members to safety.

Their soldiers' medals were "for heroism."

Lieutenant Perry was the copilot and Sergeant Landheim was a member of the crew of the plane which was descending for a landing when the engines on one side failed. Perry aided the pilot to prevent a spin and then assisted the navigator in getting out of his compartment before the plane made a crash landing in scrub. It was demolished and fire broke out in the fuselage.

The citations of the two men said: "Disregarding their personal safety, Perry and Landheim helped the injured away from the burning plane, then dashed back and rescued two unconscious men in the wreckage just before a gas tank blew up and ammunition exploded."

MacArthur Pays Tribute to American Doughboy Who Fights and Dies with Victory Prayer

OCT 24 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, paid his tribute today to the American doughboy:

"He plods and groans, sweats and toils, he grows old, he dies, and at the end dies, unknown, uncomplaining, with faith in his heart, and on his lips a prayer for victory."

At another point in a cable to the Doughboy Commemorative committee, MacArthur wrote: "From time immemorial the victor in war has been symbolized by the foot soldier, he, who with a steel weapon in his hand, challenges his enemy to have and to hold a square yard of mud covered ground. He is affectionately called in our Army the 'Doughboy.'

Concluding, MacArthur said, "He passes on in anonymity except for his loved ones, but for those of us who know, we revere and bless the name of 'Doughboy.'"

The committee was set up to observe the 25th anniversary of the serving of the first doughboy in World War I.

Bombs For Kiska

By William L. Worden

Headquarters, Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 23—American airmen are ready to drop their millionth pound of projectiles on bomb-blasted Kiska.

Since the middle of June, when aerial attacks began against the Japanese-occupied island, the tempo of bombing, torpedoing and machine-gunning has been steadily increasing until now the delivery of twelve tons of bombs daily is not at all unusual.

Aerial ordnance experts here are laboring under the task of loading planes with the largest possible number of bombs and machine-gun bullets.

They have kept exact records on the ammunition expenditure. On these the million-pound mark for projectiles of all types is just now visible.

Japs Using 'Second Team' Say Fliers Home on Leave

OCT 24 1942

Losses in Solomons Are Ten of Enemy to One U. S. Pilot, Veterans Declare.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—(AP) The Japanese, evidently forced to use their "second team" of fighter pilots in the Solomons, are losing 10 of their flyers to every one of ours, according to two Marine corps aces just returned from the south Pacific battlezone.

That estimate was made today by Maj. John L. Smith, 27, of Lexington, Okla., commander of a Marine pursuit squadron flying Gruman Wildcats, and Capt. Marion E. Carl, 26, of Hubbard, Ore., his second-in-command. Together they accounted for 35 Japanese planes. Major Smith was the ranking U. S. ace with 19 when they left Guadalcanal Oct. 14.

Awarded Navy Cross

Together with Lt. Col. Richard C. Mangrum, 35, of Seattle, whose dive-bombing squadron sank a light cruiser and a destroyer and damaged six other ships, they were interviewed before going on to Marine headquarters at San Diego. All three have been awarded the Navy Cross for their exploits.

Captain Carl, a veteran of Midway as well as Guadalcanal, said he thought the Japanese had thrown their "first team" into the first of these actions and suffered such tremendous losses that they had to rely on pilots with little or no combat experience in the Solomons.

"When it came to losses, of course," added Major Smith, "we had all the advantage, because most of the fighting was over our own (Henderson) field. If one of our pilots had to bail out, there was a pretty good chance he'd land within reach of our positions. If one of our planes was hit—say an oil line broken—the pilot generally could set it down on the field."

Recalls Atrocities

Although he specified that he was speaking only from hearsay, Smith told of two incidents of Japanese atrocities.

In one case Japanese soldiers pursued a Catholic Sister—"she must have been almost 80 years old"—halfway across Guadalcanal before a British officer stationed back in the hills was able to rescue her and bring her to his camp.

In the other instance a Japanese soldier, who had worked as a carpenter for the British government on Tulagi, bayonetted a native policeman in the stomach and then drove the bayonet up through the man's jaw.

'Miraculously, that native was alive and doing well when we left," Smith added. "He also was vowing he'd get that Jap if it was the last thing he did."

Mangrum, in the Marines for 14 years, said he could venture no accurate estimate of the present position of U. S. forces on Guadalcanal "because things change so rapidly."

"When we left on the morning of the 14th it didn't look any too good, especially since we'd been shelled during the night—but I do know that the troops on the ground have done a fine job, and they'll keep it up."

JAPS CONDEMNED FOR CAPTIVE PLAN

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asserted today that Japan would be violating the Geneva convention on treatment of war prisoners if she carried out threats she has been making against captured American aviators.

But he declined to say whether this country might take action in reprisal, remarking that he would be getting in too deep if he commented on that point. He said he preferred to leave that to the State Department.

Germany definitely violated the Geneva convention, he said, in the wholesale shackling of Canadian and British prisoners who were under guard.

Discussing the matter at his press conference, the Chief Executive said that when Nazis captured by the British and Canadians in the Dieppe raid were brought ashore in England, he understood some had had their hands tied between the time they came off the boats and the time they got to concentration points. That was no violation of the Geneva convention, but only a matter of guaranteeing security during transportation, he said. It was followed by wholesale German shackling of prisoners who were not being transported, but were merely under guard.

Secretary of State Hull, asked at his press conference for comment on the shackling, said that the United States supported unalterably the Geneva convention for treatment of war prisoners.

In retaliation for the German action the British and Canadians manacled an equal number of German prisoners, most of them inmates of prison camps in Canada.

In this connection Mr. Hull was asked if the Canadian Government had made any representations to this Government concerning the publication in Time Magazine of a story describing riotous resistance of German prisoners in Canada to the retaliatory manacling. He replied that he had nothing on that subject today.

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The German radio broadcast a Tokio dispatch saying that a Red Cross representative at Yokohama, a Dr. Paravicini, "was handed today a list of names of eight American airmen who, after the American air attack on the Japanese capital, have fallen into Japanese hands."

Last Monday the Japanese announced the names of four airmen whom they said had been captured following that attack, and said that other names would be given out later. The Berlin broadcast did not give the names of the second four.

STALINGRAD ARMY HURLS BACK NAZI DRIVE ON FACTORY

Heavy Attack on Key Positions Beaten Off, Russians Assert.

NAZIS CLAIM VICTORY

HENRY C. CASSIDY

Germans Report Break-Through to Volga, Splitting Defenders.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 24—(AP) Thousands of German troops supported by heavy tanks, artillery and planes struck yesterday at a Russian-held factory in northern Stalingrad, but the Soviets announced early today but "our units are beating off the Hitlerite attacks and inflicting heavy losses."

Volga Reached, Says Berlin

(The Berlin radio quoted German military circles as saying that a surprise Nazi blow had overrun the Russian "Red October" factory bastion at Stalingrad, and that German troops reached the Volga river on the eastern side of the city.)

A midnight Russian communique said of the continuing fight at Stalingrad:

"In the area of Stalingrad our troops repelled enemy attacks and held their positions. After strong artillery and mortar preparations, and extensive air raids the Germans renewed their attacks in the direction of one of the factories.

"The enemy threw into the attack over two regiments of infantry accompanied by heavy tanks. Our units are beating off the Hitlerite attacks and inflicting heavy losses.

"One unit by the end of the day had disabled four German tanks and wiped out about one battalion of enemy infantry. Our anti-aircraft fire brought down five German planes. A pilot lieutenant rammed an enemy bomber plane which crashed to the ground."

Northwest of Stalingrad, where Soviet relief columns have been ripping into the Nazi flank extended from the Don river to Stalingrad, the Russians said their troops repulsed three successive Axis attacks, killing 1,000 Germans and disabling or destroying 12 Nazi tanks, six artillery batteries, 19 machine-guns and a six-barreled mortar. Twelve planes also were reported shot down.

Report Hundreds Killed

In the Caucasus, the communique said, several hundred more Germans were killed in unsuccessful thrusts in the Mozdok area, but in the west along the Black Sea coast the enemy was acknowledged to have made some advance southeast of Novorossisk. "Considerable losses" were inflicted on the invaders, however, it added.

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On Lake Ladoga east of Leningrad the Russians reported that the enemy had used 30 enemy troopships and motorboats escorted by airplanes in a repulsed effort to land forces on a Russian-held island.

"Sixteen landing vessels were destroyed and one vessel was captured," the communique said. "Fifteen enemy planes were brought down in air combat. Our vessels sustained no losses."

The Russians depended partly on Lake Ladoga routes to replenish their garrison inside Leningrad, which has resisted siege for more than a year.

Dispatches indicated the situation at Stalingrad still was perilous, although for several days now the Rusisans have said that the 22 German divisions of a quarter-million men have been fought to a standstill.

These reports stressed that holding of the northern factory section of the city was vital to the Russian defenders.

When the bitter siege started in the Summer heat 60 days ago, upwards of 500,000 men attacked the outnumbered Red Army. The army newspaper Red Star said the long battle of attrition had roiled up casualties of 65 to 75 per cent in the besieging divisions. The gaps were filled swiftly by reservists, but even now Hitler's force as Stalingrad amounts to only half of the peak attacking army. Still in the battle were 15 infantry divisions, four tank and three motorized divisions, with 500 tanks, 1,200 field guns, 1,000 mortars and 700 to 800 planes.

Quarter-Million Nazis Lost

The summary suggested that 250,000 of Hitler's finest shock troops had found their graves in the ashes of the industrial city.

As the battle entered its third month, the fulcrum of fighting remained in the northern factory section.

"The fate of the city is to be decided there," Red Star said. The Germans were frustrated in repeated assaults to snatter the Rus-

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sian lines, although they captured some streets last week and drove perilously close to the Volga. Now the attacks have dwindled to relatively small groups stabbing at narrow objectives.

The Russians said they had improved their positions in several streets after crushing the German offensive. The enemy was reported frantically erecting pillboxes, dugouts and fortifications and converting standing walls of wrecked buildings into a defense line.

(The Germans said they repulsed a counter-attack in Stalingrad and routed the Russians from defenses in depth northeast of Tuapse on the Black Sea. Russian attacks between the Volga and Don were declared repulsed.)

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Germans Lose Important Position

Northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians wading through mires whitened by the first snows captured "an important tactical position," the high command said. A counter-attack in an adjacent sector was reported repulsed with a company of infantry wiped out.

A wedge driven into the Caucasus line near Mozdok was declared completely restored in a sharp Russian thrust which sent the Germans scurrying for cover among the bodies of 200 of their comrades. Pravda said the Nazi offensive in the Caucasus was weakening.

Near the Black Sea southeast of Novorossisk, the Germans attacked during the night in a deep forest, but the Russians, hurling hand grenades, blocked the offensive, dispatches said.

Sees Caucasus As Nazi Graveyard

Presiden Kalinin wrote in Izvestia that the "Germans seek to enslave the people of the Caucasus and then pave the way across the Caucasus to India."

"We have every possibility of dealing the Germans a deadly blow there," he added. "Let us convert the Caucasus into a grave for the German occupants."

Everywhere along the 2,000 mile front there were signs that the Germans were hastening preparations for Winter. Pravda said the Nazis were stealing warm clothes from Russians in occupied areas under pain of death.

The best the Germans could do overnight in Stalingrad was to thrust two tanks into a factory area but deadly artillery fire swiftly converted them into smoking, tangled hulks. The Nazi infantry was cut off from its mechanical support and retreated after suffering severe losses, the High Command said.

Red Fleet Gives Support

The Red fleet and air force were reported increasing their support of Stalingrad's heroic garrison. Pravda said that the Volga flotilla shelled enemy concentrations and that Russian bombers killed about 1,000.

The extent of the Russian successes were suggested by the announcement that two blockhouses in the western suburbs had been captured.

In the Caucasus, Red Star said, the Germans used tanks, infantry and artillery for a violent attack against important Russian defenses around Mozdok. A regiment of infantry with a large group of tanks led one attack while long range guns tried to silence Red batteries. The newspapers said the artillery duel ended in favor of the Russians, and the big guns were then turned on the tanks. Four were knocked out and three more blew up in mine fields.

The surviving tanks then retreated and the infantry, without armored protection, failed to break the front line. A battalion was reported erased.

Reds Report Capture Of Major Position Above Stalingrad

OCT 24 1942

German Forces Declared Thrown on Defensive in Some Blocks in City

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23. — Soviet Russia today announced the capture of an important tactical position northwest of Stalingrad and the Germans, although using 22 divisions totaling about 250,000 men in the siege, were reported thrown on the defensive in a number of blocks within the city by Red Army counterattacks.

The army newspaper Red Star said the defenders seized the initiative at several points where the enemy had feverishly started to fortify positions in the skeletons of ruined buildings as wintry storms swept the steppes.

Nazi preparations for winter were reported hastened since snow began flying. Pravda said civilians of the German-occupied town of Budennovsk had been ordered to hand over warm clothes for the invasion army. Disobedience was declared to have been made punishable by death.

The noon communique, which reported the conquest of a major position to the northwest, gave no details. However, it is in that area that the Russians have been conducting a series of large-scale trench raids.

Nazi Wedge Smashed.

Moreover, it was announced that Red Army forces had smashed a Nazi wedge which briefly endangered their first line of defense in the Mozdok area and the German survivors left 200 dead behind.

Signs of a weakening of the German force in the Caucasus were reported by Pravda. The newspaper said some lines in the Mozdok region were now held by special troops, such as electricians and engineers.

The fighting remained violent, however, with both artillery and tanks bolstering lighter weapons.

Pravda said an infantry regiment supported by 60 tanks struck at Soviet lines on the approaches to an important community, and under cover of a barrage, more than a company broke through. But this vanguard was declared exterminated.

Snipers were reported active on many sections of the German-Russian battle line. Four Red Army riflemen have picked off respectively 328, 302, 241 and 206 of the enemy on the Kalinin front, dispatches said. Two Leningrad snipers were credited with killing 302 and 237 Germans.

The communique said Russian troops defending a factory area of Stalingrad split attacking infantrymen from their supporting tanks and finally routed both forces, destroying with shellfire two tanks which managed to break through.

Ground gunners were credited with shooting down five planes.

With the siege of Stalingrad in its 60th day, Red Star estimated the Germans were using 15 infantry divisions, four tank divisions and three motorized divisions against the city.

The newspaper said the Germans had concentrated more than 500 tanks, about 1,200 field guns, 1,000 mortars and from 700 to 800 planes for the offensive.

The besieging divisions have lost 65 to 75 per cent of their personnel and 60 per cent of their machines, Red Star declared. Presumably the ranks have been refilled from reserves.

The northern factory section remained the main battleground.

"The fate of the city is to be decided there," Red Star said.

Fail to Break Resistance.

The invaders aimed to occupy the factories and streets by sharp individual attacks, but failed to break the Red Army resistance, it said, and the Russians were reported to have passed to the counterattack and improved their positions in several streets after crushing the Nazi drive.

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Frequent counterattacks in the last few days forced the Germans to assume the defensive in several city quarters, the dispatch said. They were reported building pillboxes, dugouts and fortifications, converting wrecked buildings into a defense line.

The Germans surrounded the fortifications with a series of outposts which required heavy artillery preparation and the use of flanking tactics by the Russian shock troops.

The Red Army, however, was reported to have recaptured at least two blockhouses in the western suburbs.

Mozdok Loss Admitted

Meanwhile, pleasure steamers, called from ports along more than 1,800 miles of the Volga, bore food and munitions to the Stalingrad garrison, despite bombing and machine gunning by German planes, the Russians said.

A reverse was acknowledged in one sector of the Mozdok area, on the Caucasian front, although various attacks were said to have cost the Germans seven tanks, eight guns and about a battalion of infantry.

"The Hitlerites succeeded in driving a wedge into the front line of our defense," it was announced. "Fighting is in progress for the annihilation of this enemy group."

Red marines were reported to have accounted for more than 300 Rumanians in the battle of the western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk, and Soviet troops were said to have slain 150 more invaders in the successful defense of a height.

Positions Thinly Held

Signs of a weakening of the German force in the Caucasus were reported by *Pravda*. The newspaper said some lines in the Mozdok region were now held by special troops, such as electricians and engineers.

The fighting remained violent, however, with both artillery and tanks bolstering lighter weapons.

Pravda said an infantry regiment supported by sixty tanks struck at Soviet lines on the approaches to an important community and, under cover of a barrage, more than a company broke through. But this vanguard was declared exterminated.

(The British radio broadcast a *Red Star* dispatch, saying that Russian planes damaged a German destroyer in the Black Sea during an attack on a concentration of enemy warships. Another dispatch from the Russian army newspaper was quoted as saying Soviet forces had cut an important Nazi supply line near the occupied Black Sea port of Novorossisk.)

Nazis Report Gain at Tuapse.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The High Command said today German Alpine units had driven Soviet troops from defense-in-depth positions northeast of Tuapse, provisional Red Navy base on the Black Sea coast. A Soviet counter-attack was declared repelled at Stalingrad.

"Between the Volga and the Don," the communique added, "the Soviets made unrelated attacks which were all frustrated with losses to the enemy."

Successful Assault Reported by Nazis

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 23.—(AP) German shock troops and tanks have overrun the major Soviet defense in the Red October plant in northern Stalingrad to reach the Volga river after an assault "made possible by keeping the Soviets in the dark as to the regrouping of German troops within the last two days," military quarters said tonight.

The Nazi troops attacked from both the west and north on a two-mile front to capture the factory which has been a mainstay of Red army resistance, the Germans reported.

Storm Large Bakery

North of the Red October works another German unit has stormed a large bakery also fortified by the Russians, these circles said.

Military sources were quoted as saying the Nazi siege forces simultaneously attacked from the west to surprise the Russian defenders and thus "cut the last Soviet bulwark and reached the Volga."

The Germans were said to have hauled up a formidable array of artillery and also hurled many planes against the Red army defending the factory.

Double flanking movements in the afternoon "encircled the Soviet defenders," the broadcast said.

WINTER SETTLES DOWN ON EUROPE

Another period of cold threatened increased hardships for the people of Europe as winter began to flank the armies in the east, advices from neutral Switzerland received here by the Associated Press said today.

The Berlin correspondent of the Gazette de Lausanne reported mud and water everywhere along central and northern areas of the Russian front. All vehicles except the trucks equipped with caterpillar treads were reported mired.

Snow was falling on mountain villages in the Cadore district of Italy. A Budapest dispatch said that after several days of intermittent rains following one of the Balkans' driest seasons, winter arrived early in Rumania and Bulgaria. Heavy snowstorms developed in Central Transylvania. The mountains around Budapest are already blanketed.

In Sweden a fuel commission proposed mobilization of 1942 recruits, totaling 40,000 men, to cut timber. A coal shortage has developed because of delivery of only 1,500,000 tons of 6,000,000 tons promised by Germany. German coal deliveries to Denmark also are behind schedule.

Nazi Goal Is India: Kalinin

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 23 — President Michael Kalinin, warning that the Germans seek to use the Caucasus as a stepping stone in a drive to India, called upon the Red army today to convert that Soviet territory "into a grave for the German occupants."

"The Germans seek to enslave the peoples of the Caucasus, but we have every possibility of dealing the Germans a death blow there," he said in an article published by the Government newspaper *Izvestia* and the army organ *Red Star*.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hobby In Britain

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the guest of Britain's King and Queen, arrived in Britain today accompanied by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAACs.

After a brief, smiling chat with their Majesties at the railroad station where Mrs. Roosevelt presented Mrs. Hobby to Queen Elizabeth and, in turn, herself met Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the First Lady drove away with the British rulers amid the cheers of a crowd.

Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival after flying the Atlantic was announced by Buckingham Palace with the explanation that she came, on royal invitation, "to gain first hand knowledge of British women's war activities and to visit United States forces in Great Britain."

Destination Unannounced

She drove away with the King and Queen in a royal, black limousine to an unannounced destination. Mrs. Hobby and Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, followed in another car.

While waiting for the train to arrive King George VI chatted in the station with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of United States forces in the European theater, while the Queen talked with Admiral Harold R. Stark, the United States Navy commander in the European zone.

The route by which Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hobby and Miss Thompson flew to England was not disclosed.

Will Stay Two, Three Weeks

She expected to stay two or three

First Lady to Study British War Effort

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Guest of Royal Family in London After Trans-Atlantic Air Trip —Welcomed By King and Queen.

By Gladwin Hill

LONDON, Oct. 23. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the guest of the royal family tonight after a semi-secret flight across the Atlantic on a mission to learn first-hand about British women's war endeavors and to visit U. S. forces in the British Isles.

Welcomed by King

Arriving by train in London today, she was personally welcomed at the station by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth whom she had last seen as their hostess at a Hyde Park picnic—hot-dogs and all—in the pre-war Summer of 1939.

By flying the Atlantic in wartime, she broke all sorts of precedents—in a long series of unprecedented events begun in 1939 when the royal couple disregarded tradition to go overseas for their Canadian tour and the visits to the White House, Hyde Park and the New York World's Fair.

The American first lady was accompanied to London by her secretary, Malvina Thompson, and Director Oveta Culp Hobby, of the WAACS.

At the station, besides the royalty and numerous official toppersonages, were great street crowds, which, while not fully aware of the arrivals' identities, were attracted by numbers of American and British flags.

Among the welcomers were Lt.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Harold Stark, chiefs of United States arms in Europe, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Previously Mrs. Roosevelt had been greeted by Ambassador John G. Winant, who met her at an airport and accompanied her to London.

Though no official itinerary has been announced, it is known that Mrs. Roosevelt's activities will include visits to the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and the Women's Royal Naval Service. She is also expected to view the civil defense system and women at work in industry.

During the first half of her 3-weeks' stay Mrs. Roosevelt will be the personal guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

No Stranger in Town

Mrs. Roosevelt is no stranger to London. As a girl she attended Allenswood Finishing school near London. Later she and Mr. Roosevelt visited London on their honeymoon, and after the last war, when Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the Navy, she accompanied him to London on a military mission and visited battlegrounds over which hard fighting had occurred not six weeks before.

Mrs. Roosevelt's traveling costume was a point that reporters were quick to note. She wore a long black coat trimmed with blue fox and a cherry red hat adorned with green feathers. The king was dressed in the uniform of a marshal of the RAF.

Mrs. Hobby crossed the Atlantic in the same plane with Mrs. Roosevelt. While in England the director of the WAACS will study the activities of British women in war organizations.

It was announced that for safety reasons no report on where Mrs. Roosevelt spends her nights will be made until 15 minutes after she has left.

weeks and inspect every phase of the British war effort she can in that limited time.

The announcement from the Royal Palace said:

"Mrs. Roosevelt has arrived in this country at the invitation of the King and Queen in order to gain first - hand knowledge of British women's war activities and to visit the United States forces in Great Britain. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Malvina Thompson, will be the guest of the King and Queen during the first part of her visit."

Mrs. Roosevelt, no doubt, will see Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill and other important personalities as well as the royal family.

Included so far on her itinerary are visits to the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Royal Naval Service. She is also expected to view the civil defense system and women at work in industry.

To Visit WAAFs, WRENS

Included so far on her itinerary are visits to the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Royal Naval Service.

She also is expected to view the civil defense system and women at work in industry.

When Mrs. Roosevelt reached the station at 4.30 P. M. (11.30 A. M., E. W. T.) she was greeted on the platform beside the train by United States Ambassador John G. Winant and members of the British Cabinet.

Although the date and place of Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival had not been announced, the advance preparations, including decoration of the platform with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, had attracted a sizable crowd to the station.

Onlookers Held Back

For several blocks around policemen were posted at every street corner and onlookers inside the station, including many American soldiers, were held back by wooden barriers.

At the point where the First Lady stepped from her car, a red carpet had been laid out, surrounded by a wooden fence draped with the British flag.

Mrs. Roosevelt stepped from the train wearing a long black coat trimmed with blue fox and a cherry red hat trimmed with green feathers.

King Shakes Hands

King George, wearing the uniform of a marshal of the RAF, was the first to greet her. He shook hands, followed by the Queen, and the group stood chatting and smiling for a while.

The train arrived a minute ahead of time.

FIRST LADY DINES WITH ROYAL COUPLE

Simple Three-Course Meal Served as Monarchs Honor Mrs. Roosevelt.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(AP) When the Roosevelts last entertained the King and Queen of England at Hyde Park in the pre-war summer of 1939 it was a picnic with hot-dogs.

When Mrs. Roosevelt was the royal couple's guest of honor at dinner in Buckingham Palace tonight it was also a simple affair, although no picnic.

In keeping with the wartime standards there were only three courses—and no toasts.

The menu of the palace dinner was not disclosed but Mrs. Roosevelt's first British meal, on the train to London, was within the "austerity" limits—soup, chicken, saute potatoes, cauliflower, apple tart and coffee.

"That was delightful," she told the steward.

At dinner she sat next to the King.

Other guests included Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the Commandos, Lady Mountbatten, U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant, Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and his son, Capt. Jacobus Smuts, Lieut.Col. Elliott Roosevelt, and Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Malvina Thompson.

BRITISH WARFLEET ROVE INDIAN OCEAN IN QUEST OF FOE

London Reveals Presence of Three Battleships, Plane Carrier East of Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(AP) Casually, the British said today that a powerful naval force built around three battleships and the aircraft carrier Illustrious was in the Indian ocean somewhere considerably east of Suez.

The naval reporter of The Evening News spotted the story in captions of fleet pictures, prominently displayed in the Ministry of Information office's main lobby for ten days. The Admiralty had turned the pictures over to the ministry.

Questioned, an authoritative source who cannot be named, said the ships were in the Indian ocean and added:

Exact Whereabouts Secret

"These ships have been out there for months. It is natural that every belligerent knew it. There is no point trying to keep their whereabouts a secret, and equally no point in disclosing their location now."

Ships of the line in the Indian ocean were disclosed to be the 31,100-ton Warspite, and the Resolution and Royal Sovereign, both 29,150-tonners. All saw service in the last war, and the Warspite has been mentioned frequently in naval dispatches in the present conflict. The 23,000-ton Illustrious has fought with planes far and wide since 1939.

Nothing was mentioned of cruisers or destroyers, which almost invariably operate with the great men-o'-war.

"We are in a global war, so our fleet may be expected anywhere," the authoritative informant said.

The Admiralty maintained silence.

Powerful British Sea Force Operating In Indian Ocean

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—The presence of a powerful British battle squadron in the Indian Ocean, including at least three battleships and the aircraft carrier Illustrious, was disclosed authoritatively today as a sequel to General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's declaration that Burma must be retaken from the Japanese.

The possibility of an Allied drive to throw the Japanese out of Burma has been brought to the fore by current conferences in India among Gen. Wavell, commander in chief of British forces there; Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, former commander in the Middle East who is mentioned for an important new post, and Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of staff of Allied forces in China.

These meetings followed upon a recent inspection tour of the Burma-India frontier by Gen. Wavell and increased aerial reconnaissance along the frontier following the end of the Monsoon season.

Wavell has stressed time and again that ever since the Allies were driven from Burma he has been concentrating on regaining that segment of the British Empire and the reopening of the Burma road supply line to China.

Stilwell, who bluntly acknowledged that "we took a hell of a beating in Burma," also has asserted that the lost territory could and would be retaken.

Photos Reveal Names

The names of the ships in the Indian Ocean fleet first became known from captions on photographs posted in the Ministry of Information.

"It has been common knowledge that we have maintained a strong force in the Indian Ocean for many months," an authoritative source said.

"The Admiralty was cognizant that it could not keep the whereabouts of these units secret indefinitely, hence supplied the photographs."

Illustrious In Many Clashes

The Illustrious, one of the most famous ships in the British navy, is a veteran of many Mediterranean battles and last was reported in a northern British port in April.

Mrs. Bingham Makes Call

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, here to observe the English end of the work of Bundles for Britain, of which she is national president in the United States, called upon Mrs. Churchill, wife of the Prime Minister, yesterday. Mrs. Churchill is an English sponsor of the organization.

The Associated Press reported erroneously on Wednesday that Mrs. Bingham had come to Britain to study the type of work her organization can do now in view of the British Government's ruling against private gift bundles to conserve war shipping space.

In the dispatch the ruling was wrongly interpreted as barring shipments sent by Bundles for Britain.

Actually the organization's shipments are continuing unabated under allotments of space through the British War Relief Society. The need for bundles is as great as ever, Mrs. Bingham said, and she is investigating the special requirements here so that her organization's work can be enhanced.

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Cripps Clarifies Indian Dispute

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Says Gandhi's Followers Won't Take Part in Any Government Which Wages War.

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons and member of the War Cabinet who last spring made an ineffectual attempt to persuade Indian factions to accept the British Government's offer of dominion status, has given me an interview turning new light on this dispute which involves the independence of close to 400,000,000 people.

Sir Stafford says that the key to the situation is Mohandas K. Gandhi's persistent support of the policy of non-violence.

The point made is that it is impossible for Gandhi's personal adtendants to participate in any government, no matter what its nature, which wages war. Thus England, which is in the midst of a life and death struggle, is asked to countenance an Indian Government that not only would not fight, but might even insist on making peace with Britain's enemies.

"I don't believe that Gandhi, who wasn't present when the decision was taken, was personally responsible for the rejection of the Government's proposal," he added.

"However, his influence and ideas dominated those of the working committee of the All-India Congress, who did turn down the offer. We must have the agreement of the Congress for any solution."

Problem More Understandable.

Now, if Sir Stafford's estimate of the position is correct, it makes much more easily understandable one of the world's most complicated problems. Heretofore all sorts of involved reasons have been advanced by various disputants to explain the failure to agree. This new explanation, calculated to show that the imbroglio is revolving on a single pivot, is easy to see.

Next to Prime Minister Churchill, he is probably the most talked-of man in Britain. Some of his political opponents tried to make capital of his failure to achieve an agreement in India, but his stock seems to rate high throughout the country.

Because Sir Stafford Cripps overnight became a world figure and because many people believe that he may one day be Prime Minister I'm going to interrupt the Indian discussion to deal with him personally. I'd like you to get a glimpse of this man, of whom you probably will hear much more as the time goes on.

Sir Stafford is 53 years old, tall, slim and straight, with graying hair. He has an agreeable smile and probably is good looking, though the thing that impresses me about his face is the strength of its lines. He is pleasant to meet, though he decidedly isn't the type which invites free and easy approach by strangers.

An Enigma Even to Friends.

He is an enigma even to his friends. He represents a Labor constituency in Parliament, but he's not a Laborite in the generally accepted sense of the term because the Labor party read him out of its ranks long ago on the grounds that he was too extreme for it.

Some call him vaguely a leftist and some extremist. So far as I'm concerned, those two expressions no longer have any exact meaning. They seem to represent a person who wants to take away from you something that you want to keep.

I judge he holds views about sharing which aren't popular among the imperialists and vested interests. For instance he said to me:

"I believe in granting the Indians 100 per cent self-government. I always have believed in that."

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He always has been a lone wolf and has found it difficult to run with the pack. One wonders whether that characteristic may injure his chances of becoming Prime Minister. Yet along with that thought comes recognition of the fact that Churchill himself was a lone wolf and yet has adapted himself to great leadership.

Regards Gandhi Highly.

He speaks in the highest terms of Gandhi as one of the great thinkers and leaders of our time.

"I believe Gandhi is quite sincere," he said, "but with his passionate belief in non-violence he must keep the Congress non-violent and so non-co-operative with a Government which is at war.

"He is the greatest single influence in India, or at least in the All-India Congress. We must have the Congress for any complete solution.

"The tragedy of it is from the Indian standpoint that had there been an agreement and had a government been set up through a council with the Viceroy, Indians would have absolute control of the situation."

I asked him if there still were a chance for a settlement. He nodded but it wasn't a hopeful gesture. However, the door remains open to acceptance of his proposal.

HAIL MORGENTHAU AND CHURCHILL

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Henry Morgenthau Jr., the American Secretary of the Treasury, today visited Dover, at the famous Hell's Corner of southeast England, accompanied by Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa. Half an hour after they had arrived, loudspeakers announced their arriving and a large crowd assembled to cheer them.

Others in the party included Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rustu Aras Tevfik, the Turkish Ambassador to London, and W. Averell Harriman, the American lend-lease official.

Addressing civil defense workers, who put on a parade, Mr. Churchill introduced Mr. Morgenthau as "the man who gave us a million rifles in 1940."

U. S. AIR EXPERTS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN

Mission Headed by WPB Aide to Survey Plane Factories.

LONDON, Oct. 23—(AP) A group of United States aeronautical experts, headed by T. P. Wright, director of aircraft production for the U. S. War Production board, is in Britain for a two-week survey of British plane factories, the Ministry of Aircraft Production announced today.

A similar mission of British experts recently returned from the United States.

Members of the American mission include W. K. Ebel, vice-president and chief engineer of the Glenn L. Martin Co.; A. G. Heriesshoff, Chrysler Corp.; P. G. Johnson, president, Boeing Aircraft Corp.; I. M. Laddon, vice-president and chief engineer, Consolidated Aircraft Corp.; Charles Marcus, Bendix Corp.; S. A. Stewart, Hamilton Standard Propeller Co.; J. Carlton Ward, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.; and G. E. Welty, Aluminum Company of America.

Mercy Ships Reach Greece.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported last night that three Swedish mercy ships, chartered by the International Red Cross, had arrived in Athens with 11,500 tons of grain, 5,000 tons of vegetables and several tons of medicine for the starving Greeks.

Crickets Stage Own Invasion

HULL, England,—(AP) Sanitary experts had their hands full for a time thwarting an invasion by crickets which bred in salvage dumps. Houses were overrun by them when they came out at night and swarmed about the streets.

Eire Makes Seaweed Boards

Dublin, Oct. 23—Seaweed boards that hold nails and screws with a strong grip and are adapted to many commercial uses are being manufactured in Eire, it is reported here.

A fiberous material is mixed with seaweed and the boards are produced under pressure. Hardness can be increased by higher pressure.

Four Red Cross Workers Arrive in England

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Red Cross reported today that four of its workers had arrived safely in England for duty with club and hospital units. They are Miss Dorothy V. Parker of St. Louis, an assistant field director; Hal Redus of Centralia, Ill., program director; Miss Margaret Telford of Washington, D. C., staff secretary, and Miss Lucie Lee Kinsolving of 115 82d street, New York city, recreation worker.

ENGLAND REACHES TOP PLANE OUTPUT

London, Oct. 23 A. P.).—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, declared today that Britain, with a plane production four times the rate of the firstquarter of 1940, now has far passed the total Axis output of aircraft.

Britain, however, no longer can hope to increase production by any large intake of labor into war industries and can raise her production ceiling only by making greater use of both labor and machines now at the nation's disposal, Mr. Lyttelton told the Institute of Production Engineers.

SAY MRS. GANDHI DIED

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London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A German broadcast, unconfirmed by any British or Indian source, said today that Mrs. Gandhi, the wife of India's imprisoned Nationalist leader, had died.

The German radio offered no further details nor did the broadcast say how the report was received.

Mrs. Gandhi was not arrested when her husband was taken into custody and placed incommunicado in the home of the Agha Khan at Poona, India, last August 9 following the start of the nationalist leader's latest non-violence campaign against British rule. At that time she was told that she could accompany her husband, but she elected to remain behind.

Claim Stalingrad's Defenders Repelled

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New York, Oct. 23—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the Nazi high command said today that German alpine units had driven Soviet troops from defense-in-depth positions northeast of Tuapse, provisional Red navy base on the Black Sea coast.

A Soviet counter-attack was declared repelled at Stalingrad.

Battles To North

"Between the Volga and the Don," the communique added, "the Soviets made unrelated attacks which all were frustrated with losses to the enemy. On the Don front our troops in local actions destroyed one enemy group."

Engagements between German and Russian shock troops on the central and northern sectors of the front also were reported, with apparently inconclusive results.

The high command said the German air force was strongly supporting Nazi ground forces in their drive toward Tuapse, despite unfavorable weather conditions. German bombers also were credited with severely damaging a Russian merchant ship off the Caucasian Black Sea coast, and with widespread attacks on Russian railway communications in many sectors of the front.

TWO U. S. SHIPS BOUND FOR RUSSIA SUNK BY BOMBERS

Seamen Machine Gunned as They Abandoned Sinking Craft, Survivors Say.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 23—(AP) Seamen abandoning their sinking vessel were machine gunned by enemy planes, survivors said today as they told of the loss of two medium-sized U. S. merchant ships in the north Atlantic early

in July while in a convoy bound for Russia.

Raiding planes did not get away without loss, however, for the survivors of one vessel said their ship's guns brought down two enemy aircraft and disabled a third.

One of the merchant vessels was the victim of air and submarine attacks—two aerial bombs struck number four and five hatches and a torpedo hit amidships—while the other ship was attacked by seven dive bombers, believed by crewmen to be Junkers 88's.

11 Shipmates Missing

Survivors of the air and undersea attack said they didn't know what became of 11 shipmates, but added that some of those unaccounted for might have been picked up. At least three of the 11 were known lost. Two men died in the sinking of the other ship.

Crewmen of the dive-bombed vessel were loud in their praise of their Navy gun crew which continued firing at the attacking planes until after they had left their ship. And the young ensign who commanded the Navy gunners, they added, was the last man over the side, jumping to a raft after all lifeboats had left.

Ship's Plates Sprung

The enemy planes made three hits close aboard, springing the ship's plates and killing two of the crew, while their vessel was proceeding at full speed with all guns firing, Captain Jacob Jacobson and his men said.

Engines were stopped as the craft began to settle and as the men abandoned ship, survivors said, the attacking planes turned from dive bombing to machine gunning them.

Survivors of the other vessel, skippered by Captain George F. Sullivan, said their craft sank in about 30 minutes after the bombs and torpedo struck.

As they drifted in their boats and rafts, they added, a German submarine surfaced and an officer who wore two and one-half stripes asked the merchant crew the name of their ship, their cargo, and their destination.

Both crews were picked up a short time after the attacks and landed at Russian ports before being brought here.

New Spanish Squadron for Front.

Madrid, Oct. 22 (Delayer) (A. P.).—Departure of a third "Blue Squadron" from Spain Wednesday night for aerial operations against the Russians was announced by Madrid newspapers today. The squadron will relieve Spanish flyers now at the front.

Job In Soviet Ports Rewarded

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct 23 — Secretary Knox presented the Distinguished Service Medal today to Commander Samuel B. Frankel, of Washington, D. C., for his services as assistant naval attache at Murmansk and Archangel, Russia, from November, 1941, to September, 1942.

"Under adverse conditions," said the citation for the medal, "Commander Frankel displayed extraordinary initiative and tireless energy in the direction of repairs to damaged United States vessels, in the salvaging of stranded and abandoned vessels and in the supervision, rescue, hospitalization and repatriation of survivors of sunken vessels.

"As a result of his courage and resourcefulness, certain vessels which would otherwise have been lost have been saved for future service in the war effort."

The presentation was made in Knox' office. Frankel, who formerly lived at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., returned recently from Russia.

SMUGGLING RING REPORTED IN SPAIN

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that the Madrid security police had uncovered a secret organization which has been smuggling politicians, Jews and men of military age from France to England via Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar.

All British consulates in Spain are involved in the machinations of the organization, the broadcast declared.

Great Fires Started As RAF Hits Genoa

New Alarms Indicate Possible Second Flight Over Alps By British Bombers—Italian King Hurries to City.

By Wes Gallagher

LONDON, Oct. 23. (AP)—Genoa trembled and flamed last night under the RAF's two-ton "block-buster" bombs, and French and Swiss radio stations snapped off the air again late tonight to indicate another grim visitation over the Alps by Britain's heavy bomber arm.

New Raid Alarms

The Paris and Vichy and the Bern, Switzerland, stations went off the air in quick succession as they did last night when the RAF hit Genoa so hard that the Italians quickly sent their King and Queen there obviously to raise morale by comforting the wounded and homeless.

In daylight today British and Canadian bombers and fighters, including the fast Mosquito planes, struck at objectives in Germany, Holland and northern France. Rail communications in northern France were disorganized by Canadian-manned Spitfires that damaged at least a dozen locomotives, halted a number of trains around Dieppe, and strafed Nazi control towers, gun posts and electric pylons.

An armed trawler and tug also were damaged off Sangatte, and the Canadians lost one plane.

The British Air Ministry said the RAF lost one bomber and one fighter in offensive thrusts which included attacks on the Ruhr and Rhineland industrial regions of Germany; on a factory at Hengelo in Holland, and locomotives in northern France.

Great fires kindled at Genoa, a munitions center and a supply base for Northern Africa, burned for hours after the biggest British bombers had crossed the snow-capped Alps returning to their bases.

King Vittorio Emanuele II and the Queen were reported by the Rome radio to have spent four hours walking in the Genoese ruins and visiting the injured. Earlier an Italian communique said the casualties still were being counted.

King Hurries to City

The swiftness with which the King hastened to the stricken city indicated to observers here that the raid had caused a shattering blow to the wavering Italian morale, as well as to the port.

Pilots reported great destruction in Genoa.

"It was an inferno eastward from the dock area," one pilot reported. Warehouses and grain silos are concentrated around the docks from which Italian supply ships leave for North Africa.

Some of the block-busting two-ton bombs burst among the "great fires" which all crews reported. Numerous 1,000-pounders were dropped.

Canadians reported damaging 12 more railway locomotives in their daylight sweeps over occupied France, adding to the strain of Hitler's burdened land transport system. Four clustered at a station were excellent targets of cannon fire from the Spitfires.

Scattered German planes dropped a few bombs at several points in England, causing damage and a small number of casualties.

An observer said the fires in the Genoa target area were the most concentrated he had ever seen, and he had witnessed the RAF raids on Yubecki, Sostock and the Renault Works at Paris.

"Only one stick of incendiaries fell off the target," he said, "not a bomb was wasted."

One pilot counted 13 big fires and innumerable smaller ones. Another counted 18 large fires and said he could see Genoa blazing from 30 miles away.

Oil storage tanks "blew up with a sudden red glow and clouds of black smoke," another crew said.

When the first giants of the sky came in over the Mediterranean base, there was anti-aircraft fire, but as the attack developed pilots said "the guns almost stopped firing." This wa sapparently a fruit of the RAF's practice of saturating the defense early in the raid.

1,500-mile Round-Trip

A "strong force"—upwards of 100—big, black bombers crossed the Alps in the light of a bombers' moon, soaring 1,500 miles round trip across three countries to raid Italy. Every one returned.

The Italians said the bombers damaged the rail center of Turin, arsenal city north of Genoa, with a raid of smaller proportion on their way to their principal objective.

Great fires were lit in Genoa, which underwent an audacious shelling by the Mediterranean fleet early last year and was hit in six previous RAF raids, the last of them on Sept. 8, 1941.

The Air Ministry said many heavy bombs were dropped on the naval base and airport. There was no mention of ground fire or fighter opposition, though the Italians had hours of warning since alarms were sounded along the way, in Vichy and Lyon and in Geneva, Switzerland. The Italians said of the raid:

"At Genoa the enemy raid, which was made in several waves, with incendiary and explosive bombs, reached notable dimensions and damaged civilian buildings. Casualties are still being counted. The population's attitude was exemplary. Two planes were brought down by anti-aircraft defenses."

Besides naval installations, Genoa has big munitions plants. The Ansaldo Works produce plane parts and munitions. The port has been used to embark German troops and supplies for North Africa.

The sirens howled at Geneva for 85 minutes, while the bombers were winging toward Italy, and for 86 minutes when they returned, suggesting the size of the attacking force.

RAF Hammers Genoa In Heaviest Attack Of War on Italy

Even Rome Concedes 'Great Damage' to Mediterranean Port

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The mighty bomber arm of the RAF reached across the Alps last night to give the Italian homeland its heaviest air blow of the war, hitting Genoa with such a weight of explosives that even Rome conceded "great damage."

Turin, the Fascist arsenal city in the north, also was hit, but apparently the chief assault fell on the harbor and industries of Genoa, Italy's big Northern Mediterranean port.

The Air Ministry mentioned "a strong force of aircraft," but did not disclose just how many planes were in it.

But the Italian communique spoke of the "notable dimensions" of the assault, and Hitler's Axis partner now apparently has sampled the fiery devastation with which the huge four-motored bombers of the RAF have been scourging the Reich week after week.

Two Alarms in Geneva.

Two air alarms, lasting 85 and 86 minutes, in the Swiss city of Geneva, attested to the number of planes which the British flung over Europe on a round-trip flight of 1,500 miles across three countries and the continent's tallest mountains.

The Air Ministry said that not one of the British planes was missing from this first raid on Italy by home-based RAF bombers in more than six months.

Genoa, a naval base as well as port and manufacturing center, had been free of raids for more than a year when high explosives and fire bombs began pouring on its narrow, twisting streets from a sky flooded with moonlight.

In the growing scale of Britain's air assaults on Germany, the Air Ministry's reference to "a strong force" frequently has meant 100, often two or three or more hundreds of planes in the bombing armada, but because of the greater distance involved in striking Italy the comparison may not hold.

Intense Anti-Aircraft Fire.

Besides the perils of distance and high mountains with heavy bomb loads, the planes also faced the dangers of crossing Switzerland and France. They touched off alerts and intense anti-aircraft fire in the French cities of Vichy and Lyon, as well as air alerts in Geneva.

A brief Air Ministry communique said:

"Last night a strong force of aircraft of the bomber command attacked the port and naval base of Genoa.

"Weather over the target was good and in bright moonlight many heavy bombs were dropped on the objectives.

"Very large fires were seen.

"None of our aircraft is missing."

The information that Turin also was attacked came from Rome, where, it was said, small fires broke out and quickly were controlled. The Italian communique, however, gave this description of the assault on Genoa:

"At Genoa the enemy raid, which was made in several waves with incendiary and explosive bombs, reached notable dimensions and damaged civilian buildings. Casualties are still being counted. The population's attitude was exemplary. Two planes were brought down by the anti-aircraft defenses."

Newest Bombers Believed Used.

It was considered probable that the newest four-motored Lancasters and Stirlings, capable of carrying one, two or even four tons of bombs on a round trip flight of at least 1,200 miles, were sent.

It was only last Wednesday that Sir Archibald Sinclair, air minister, told the House of Commons in reply to a question that "we have been hitting Italy from the air and we shall go on doing so."

Bombers operating from Britain last smashed at Northern Italy on April 12-13 when the royal arsenal at Turin was attacked, involving a roundtrip journey of 1,500 miles.

Since then, however, the British have struck repeatedly from the Mediterranean area at Sicily and points in Southern Italy.

There was no enemy aerial activity over Britain during the night, but a German bomber dropped several bombs on a South Coast town this morning, drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Heavy Damage At Genoa Is Admitted

New York, Oct. 23—The Italian high command, according to a Rome broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post, reported today that British planes had caused heavy damage to buildings at Genoa in a raid of "notable dimensions" last night and also had set small fires in Turin.

The attack on Genoa was made in several wav. , the high command said, and resulted in casualties, the

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total of which is still uncertain.

Claim Two Shot Down

Two raiders were reported shot down by anti-aircraft defenses.

"The population's attitude was exemplary," the communique added. It reported that the fires in Turin were quickly brought under control.

The Italian communique gave this description of the assault on Genoa:

"At Genoa the enemy raid, which was made in several waves with incendiary and explosive bombs, reached notable dimensions and damaged civilian buildings. Casualties are still being counted. The population's attitude was exemplary. Two planes were brought down by the anti-aircraft defenses."

to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African front, raking motor columns with light bombs and machine-gun fire, destroying five gasoline trucks, three other supply carriers and driving other enemy transports into the ditches.

In addition to confirmed Axis losses in sky combats, United Nations raiders reported bomb hits among grounded planes at desert airports and further enemy losses from this source were believed certain.

So adeptly did the Malta defender go about their now familiar job that when two formations of 65 enemy planes rumbled in from the sea the interceptors forced one group to jettison its bombs in the water and only a few of the other group broke through.

planes were set afire by heavy bombers which attacked the airdrome at Maleme, Crete, the night of October 21.

British losses in these and companion actions, which included attacks on Axis transport columns on the coastal road between Matruh and Sidi Barrani, were put at six planes.

Ten British Downed: Berlin

New York, Oct. 23—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast which claimed that German aircraft attacked British tank and truck concentrations on the Egyptian front with heavy bombs yesterday and shot down ten enemy planes in accompanying dogfights.

Three other British planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft batteries while attacking an Axis airdrome, the Nazi high command was quoted as saying. German losses were put at thr- planes by the broadcast.

The German broadcast also reported that Nazi planes had sunk a 5,000-ton merchant ship in the Red Sea the night of October 21 and said that Axis air formations were continuing their attacks on Malta.

Italians Claim Successes

The Italian radio also reported a continuation of violent aerial combats yesterday over the Egyptian front, in which they said Axis fighters and anti-aircraf. batteries shot down twenty British planes.

"All Italian planes returned to base," the communique said.

stead of the machine gun most Italian commanders carried in the back of their cars, Bergonzoli always carried a stock of choice canned foods and wines.

He was credited with the capture of Teruel for Gen. Francisco Franco's nationalists in 1938. During the Ethiopian campaign he led Graziani's "hell on wheels" column that took Neghelli.

damage" with many high explosive and incendiary hits on the Linsi mine installations in Hopeh Province, a comn.unique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

All the American planes returned to their bases, it said.

Direct Hits Reported

The communique said:

"On the afternoon of October 21 United States Army Air Force bombers carried out a most successful attack on the Linsi mine installations (Kailan mining administration near Ku Yuen, Hopeh).

"Both nigh explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and many direct hits were observed in the target area, causing serious damage to installations. All American planes returned to their bases."

Hopeh province is one of China's northernmost, bordering on Japanese-occupied Manchuria. The mines are the largest, having had a prewar capacity of 14,000 tons a day.

Linsi itself is on the Peiping-Mukden Railroad seventy - five miles northeast of Tientsin. The attack was viewed as especially important here since it demonstrated that American planes now are able to strike at any enemy-occupied territory in China. Reports reaching Chungking said that the Japanese, showing increasing apprehension, had started a series of air raid tests at Shanghai and other occupied cities.

A new flare-up in land fighting in southern China, near the port of Canton, was reported by the High Command in a communique which said that Japanese forces were repulsed with the loss of 100 dead in attacks on two towns.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, told the People's Political Council today that the morale of both Chinese troops and civilians remained high after more than five years of war and that their confidence in final victory was as firm as ever.

Allied Planes In Egypt Hit At Axis Bases

Two Straight Weeks of Uninterrupted Raiding Completed.

OCT 24 1942

By Don Whitehead

CAIRO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The sky-borne battle for Egypt crackled on today with United Nations airmen holding the initiative and landing solid blows on Axis air bases and supply lines.

Two straight weeks of almost uninterrupted raiding were completed yesterday when United States desert fighters and medium bombers raked enemy landing fields while the RAF and Australians reported a "very successful" raid on an enemy air base at Maleme, Crete.

Land Activity Limited

Land activity again was limited to patrols along the stabilized Alamein line, but fighter planes tangled repeatedly over the front and the RAF counted six Axis planes destroyed in these clashes and the Americans reported one Messerschmitt 109 knocked out in an attack on a fighter-escorted bomber formation.

The enemy made his heaviest offensive bid over much-mauled Malta, where the battle-toughened defenders beat off four raids and shot down four raiders. The RAF reported no plane losses and little damage was noted on the rocky little stronghold.

Hit Supply Lines

Long-range fighters concentrated on the Matruh-Salum supply line

U.S. Flyers Again Hammer Axis In Egypt

OCT 24 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 23—A United States desert air task force of medium bombers and fighters again hammered enemy landing fields yesterday, scoring at least two direct hits among grounded Axis planes, United States headquarters announced today.

An RAF communique said that Britsh fighter planes shot down six Axis aircraft—to which United States fighters added a seventh—over the Egyptian battlefront yesterday, and many more were destroyed in bombing attacks on Axis airdromes.

Axis Vehicles Hit

The plane downed by United States fighters was one of thirty Messerschmitt 109's which attacked an escorted American bomber formation. United States fighters and fighter-bombers also destroyed several enemy vehicles in attacks on transport along desert roads.

In addition, the British bulletin said, four enemy raiders were shot out of the sky over Malta.

Bombers Smash Airdrome

The communique also r[illegible] that a number of grou[illegible]

Electric Whiskers

OCT 24 1942

Somewhere in Northern India, Oct. 23 (AP)—Gen. Luigi Frusci (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, who commanded Ethiopian and Spanish civil war campaigns with a bag of gumdrops in his hands and who was captured by the British in Libya in 1941, is among fifty-two Italian generals now being held at a war prison camp in India.

The little general with the bristling beard and the handle-bar mustaches was famous for his appetite as well as his military exploits. It

China's Morale 'Stays High'

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 23—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, told the People's Political Council today that the morale of both Chinese troops and civilians remained high after more than five years of war and "their confidence in final victory is as firm as ever."

"The Chinese people should not become dependent on foreign aid nor discouraged in the event of any future Japanese successes," the Minister said.

He reported to the council, China's closest approach to a parliament, that a total of 11,129,572 men had been conscripted between the outbreak of Chinese-Japanese hostilities in 1937 and August, 1942.

Several delegates expressed hope that other powers would follow the example of the United States and Britain in negotiating abolition of their extraterritorial rights in China.

Nations holding such rights include France, Portugal and the Netherlands.

Americans Raid Jap Mines In North China

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 23 — United States Army bombers, striking far north in China, caused "serious

Jap Threat To Pilots Defied

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 23—The Japanese announcement of intentions to court-martial American pilots downed while bombing Japan brought an immediate Japanese-language broadcast from the British in India today, asserting that "no threats of this sort will have the slightest effect on Allied war strategy, nor will Allied pilots take OCT 24 1942 notice of terrorist methods."

The broadcast demanded that the Japanese supply information on the location of schools and hospitals, so they may be avoided by bomber crews.

Raids On China Recalled

It recalled that Japan had bombed China's cities relentlessly, and that the Japanese had requested the evacuation of Nanking preparatory to bombing of the now-occupied capital of China.

"On this analogy," the broadcast continued, "the Allies now have every right, because of the Japanese example, to demand the evacuation of all civilians from Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and other big cities.

"If any stay behind and are killed by Allied bombs, the fault would be theirs alone. This, at least, is the reasoning of the Japanese Army and Navy Ministries."

ARGENTINA TO DEPORT JAPANESE SPY SUSPECT

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23.—(AP) Argentina ordered the deportation today of a prominent Japanese on suspicion of espionage.

He is Goro Miyazaki, 37, member of the Japanese Export-Import firm of Nambei of Buenos Aires. He was deported to Chile in 1936 when the government first cracked down on spies.

Expelled subsequently from Chile, he returned secretly to Argentina and was arrested yesterday.

FRENCH WORKMEN HEAR THREAT FROM GERMANS IN PARIS

OCT 24 1942

Skilled Men Warned Against Continuing to Refuse to Go to Reich.

Vichy, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The threat of force was invoked by German occupation authorities in Paris as they stepped up their efforts to recruit skilled French workers for labor in Germany's war industries.

The issuance of the threat by the German commander for Greater Paris followed the non-appearance of a group of workers directed to appear at a railway station yesterday for transportation to the Reich.

Another batch of workers immediately was ordered to report today, along with the warning that those who failed to heed the instructions would expose themselves to forceful measures.

The warning came as Pierre Laval—who told his countrymen earlier this week that they must go freely to Germany to fulfill her demands for 150,000 workers—returned to Vichy from talks with German officials in Paris.

Confers With Petain.

Laval at once went into conference with Jacques Barnaud, who is in charge of French-German economic relations; Marshal Petain and Fernand De Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Paris.

Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the Vichy government's armed forces, remained meanwhile in Dakar, completing an inspection of the strengthened defenses of that West African port.

Yesterday Darlan broadcast a message from Petain to residents of the colony warning them that they faced a new menace, but as-

suring them that it would be adequately met.

Meanwhile, the Vichy government's warning to the people of Dakar that "new menaces ring out against you" should hold the attention and arouse the vigilance of all Frenchmen, an authorized spokesman said today.

The source said that Petain's promise that France had not and would not fail in her word was a solemn assertion which was to be heard by the entire world.

Boisson Ends Inspection.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio said today that Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, had returned to Dakar after a tour of inspection.

Darlan's Son Reported Poisoned

OCT 24 1942

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—With Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the Vichy-French armed forces, on tour in French Africa, the Axis radio circulated today a story that his son, an officer of the Vichy fleet, had been poisoned.

In roundabout fashion, the German radio quoted a Rome dispatch based on a report to the newspaper *Il Messaggero* from Tunis. This dispatch said that young Darlan, the admiral's only son, had been taken suddenly ill with symptoms of paralysis, but that the first clinical examination showed that he had been poisoned.

Germans to Force French to Work

By The Associated Press

VICHY.—The threat of force was invoked by German occupation authorities in Paris as they stepped up their efforts today to recruit skilled French workers for labor in Germany's war industries.

Issuance of the threat by the German commander for Greater Paris followed the non-appearance of a group of workers directed to appear at a railway station yesterday for transportation to the Reich.

Another batch of workers immediately was ordered to report today, along with the warning that those who failed to heed the instructions would "expose themselves to forceful measures."

DARLAN VISITS MOROCCO

LONDON, Oct. 23—(AP) Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of Vichy's armed forces, accompanied by Admiral Battut arrived today at Rabat, French Morocco, on an inspection flight from Dakar, the Vichy radio said.

Gen. August Nogues, commander of French Morocco, and Gen. Alphone Juin, commander in chief of the Vichy forces in North Africa, met him at the airport.

Africa's Gold Coast May Be War's Next Arena

OCT 24 1942

By Mark Barron
(Associated Press Correspondent)

New York, Oct. 23—The obscure lands of the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast of West Africa are rapidly gaining prominence as an amphitheater where American and other armed forces of the United Nations seem destined to clash soon with the Axis powers in a decisive battle.

Nazi troops and most of the French fleet still remaining under control of the pro-Nazi Vichy command are reported to be in Dakar, Senegal, the most westward point of the African continent. Military experts have pointed out that Dakar is the logical place from which the Axis might launch an attack against the Western Hemisphere.

Strategic Center

Just south of Dakar is the colony of Sierra Leon, now under British control, and just south of that is Liberia, where British sources report the landing of American troops.

South of Liberia lies the Ivory Coast of French West Africa, where Fighting French troops, loyal to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, are gathering, and the Gold Coast, where portions of the British fleet are stationed.

Dakar is a dismal place, a meeting point of jungle and desert; but it is now a strategic center.

Liberia Described

The character of Liberia, which the United States set up in 1847 as a free nation for Negro slaves liberated in this country, was recently described in a letter to me from Lieut. Dudley Gordon Leslie, British playwright and novelist. He has been stationed for some months with the British fleet off the coasts of Sierra Leon and that section of Africa which juts onto the coast of Liberia.

"The scenery here is ugly," he wrote, "but sometimes bloody beautiful. There are green hills, palm-fringed atolls, surf-laden beaches, all the usual junk except the beautiful half-caste girls. They are absent. The other features the junk writers usually gloss over are absent. There are snakes that spit and black slugs that ooze poisonous slime. There are black flies, yellow flies, blue flies, green flies and tan flies. All hardy blighters and in good form. And, of course, mosquitoes.

What One Misses

"But I don't think this discomfort means a thing. It's just an excuse to cover the real grumble—the lack of those things you never appreciate until you miss them — autumn leaves burning, scarlet lips, movies, bus rides at midnight, silk stockings, music, laughter, kippers for breakfast, bull terriers, conversations with intellectual superiors usually found in front of bars, dark flashing eyes, silly feminine hats, breakfast in bed on Sunday and telephone calls about nothing. Those are what you really miss here on the African coast."

If American and other United Nations troops move from Liberia and other African posts toward Dakar, they would advance through a land that will be both fantastic and historical to them.

Near Dakar they would see the small island of Goree, where the last slave ship, the Return, started for America; it was lost at sea. They would see the Governor-General's palace of white stones, and the Hotel Metropole near the water front where, just as in Djibouti, Freetown and other African ports, the white man lunches on terraces with his shirt open half way down his chest.

There are villages of mud huts, straw huts, rock huts and huts made of most anything that will hang together. Native transportation is mostly in bullock carts, although there is one railroad. It runs about 1,000 miles from Dakar up the Senegal and Joliba rivers into the Niger military territory of French West Africa.

A Fixed Idea

The natives of Dakar, most of whom are named Poincare, Laval or for other political figures in the various French Governments, have a fixed idea about this railroad. They will work until they have acquired some money, then buy a ticket to a station as far into the interior of Africa as their pocketbook will allow.

And then they will walk home!

At each station on the line they come out and take bows much like a movie star making personal appearances.

The Dioulas, the natives, also persist in eating a standard diet of kola nuts despite the fact that European doctors have warned them that the nuts are unhealthy.

Tax Conscious

The Dioulas postmen are equally fixed in their thinking. When a letter arrives for someone up in the jungle or desert, they put the envelope in the top end of a cleft stick and start marching, even though they haven't the slightest idea where the man they are seeking can be found. French West Africa is a territory of 5,000,000 square kilometers. But the postman stubbornly keeps going until he finds his man; or, what is more likely, finds someone who will accept the letter.

Similarly, the natives are very tax conscious and often will pay their taxes two or three times and demand an explanation from the tax collector as to why they get a refund.

Zero Hour Nears

In Liberia, United States troops would see a country much more educated to the ways of Western civilization than are the other lands along the Ivory and Gold coasts

Not only does Liberia have many Negroes who are descendants of people who returned from the United States, but there also have been numerous American-financed enterprises in that free country with the 1,000,000-acre Firestone rubber plantation the most prominent.

NATAL HAS RAID ALARM

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 23—(AP) Air raid alarms sounded here at 7:45 p. m. today, followed by the all-clear after a 14-minute interval.

(Durban, with a European population of about 95,000, is the third largest city of the Union of South Africa).

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MALTA LEADER DOWNS BOMBER IN AIR FIGHT

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 23.—(AP) Air Vicemarshal Parks set an example for his men today by personally shooting down a German Junkers that came over the island in one of a series of violent air attacks to which this Mediterranean stronghold has been subjected.

The marshal had taken to the air in a Spitfire for a quiet look around after a particularly violent attack and had only been up a short time when the signal was given that the enemy was again flying in to attack.

Parks quickly joined an R. A. F. squadron of Spitfires and raced out to meet the enemy, scoring his kill.

DUTCH SABOTEURS SINK MUNITION SHIP

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Dutch patriots, definitely continuing acts of sabotage despite fifteen more executions by the Germans, have sunk a fully loaded Nazi ammunition ship on the Rhine, Aneta, the Dutch news agency, reported today.

Quoting dispatches by way of Moscow, the agency said that the ship was sabotaged near Arnheim, a Dutch town on the vital Rhine waterway to Germany. The sinking occurred at a time when the Germans, harassed by heavy R. A. F. raids on their communications, were reported striving desperately to speed up water-borne traffic through the Netherlands.

It was not disclosed when the ship went down, but Aneta said it occurred since last Friday when fifteen Dutch hostages were arrested and shot immediately for undisclosed acts of sabotage.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS the Stockholm radio said that all shipping in the southern Baltic "has been canceled because of the danger of U-boat attack." Presumably the Swedish ships were being ordered to remain in port until safeguards were established. Most of this traffic is between Sweden and Germany, and why ships had been torpedoed—except by mistake—was not explained.

Nazi Threat To Swiss Unheeded

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council stood by Switzerland's press today with a statement that it "especially regretted threats" made recently by Dr. Paul Schmidt, press chief of the German Foreign Office.

At a Berlin press conference last week Schmidt said that certain Swiss and Swedish journalists might go to the steppes of Asia or, better still, be dispatched to the other world, once the Nazis established their new order. He added: "Governments often must pay for windows broken by the press."

Nazis Say Danish King Shows Improvement

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 23 (A. P.).—King Christian X of Denmark, injured recently in a fall from a horse, has shown steady improvement in the last twenty-four hours, DNB said today in a Copenhagen dispatch.

Flemish Nazi Chief Is Reported Dead

The British radio quoted the Free Belgian news agency as reporting today that the Flemish Nazi chief, Gustave de Clerco, had died at Ghent of a heart attack. CBS recorded the broadcast here.

Bernhard Arrives On West Indies Visit

Willemstad, Curacao, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived here by plane today for a visit in the Netherlands West Indies.

CHILE IN TURMOIL ON AXIS QUESTION

Mass Meetings Called by Groups Demanding Diplomatic Break.

OCT 24 1942

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 23.—(AP) A campaign to break diplomatic relations with the Axis was renewed today by pro-democratic parties despite the delicate inter-party quarrel precipitated by President Juan Antonio Rios' appointment of a new cabinet to replace the one which had balked at such a step.

Mass meetings were called throughout the country for this week-end to demand a break with the Axis. They had the support of the Confederation of Labor which also wants a more intensive drive against Axis espionage agents in this country.

The whole Chilean political tangle was traceable directly to the recent declaration by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in the United States that Chile and Argentina still were allowing Axis agents a certain amount of freedom because of their failure to break off diplomatic relations as have other South American nations.

The Chilean democratic and liberal parties especially were angered at the makeup of the new cabinet since their groups had aided President Rios in a coalition victory at the polls last February. The liberals are not represented in the new cabinet, and the democratic group expelled the new labor minister, Mariano Bustos, for accepting the post without its authorization.

Interior Minister Raul Morales, a Radical who survived the cabinet shakeup, insisted tonight there will be no more changes in the new government despite the factional quarrels now going on.

OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON CHILE NEWS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23.—(AP) Advices from Santiago reported tonight that a strict official censorship had been placed over all outgoing news dispatches from Chile.

In the past Chile had only indirect censorship under which cable companies were responsible for the context of messages.

The shutdown came as the Chilean president, Juan Antonio Rios, was reported having difficulties in holding together his new cabinet against political inroads.

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NOTED U. S. FLIER OVERDUE 2 DAYS, SAYS WAR DEPT.

OCT 24 1942

Final Radio Report Wednesday Said Only Hour's Fuel Supply Left.

WIDE HUNT PRESSED

Surface Ships, All Available Planes Search Wide Expanse of Sea.

ROUTE NOT DISCLOSED

Takeoff Was from Hawaiian Islands, Army Declares.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) Eddie Rickenbacker, America's great flying ace of the last war, is missing on a Pacific hop.

He is more than two days overdue on a flight out of Oahu in the Hawaiian islands, the War Department announced late today—apparently lost in the watery wastes where Amelia Earhart disappeared in 1937 on her flight around the world.

Last Report on Wednesday

His plane, in which he was making an official inspection of the Army Air forces in the Pacific theater like the one he recently made in England, was last heard from Wednesday evening with only an hour's fuel supply left.

The terse announcement did not disclose "Rick's" route but it gave assurance that "all available air and sea forces" were searching for him. Nor did it disclose the plane's type but it seemed unlikely that Rickenbacker was flying solo. The probability was that a bomber's crew of several men was missing with him.

War Dept. Announcement

The War Department's announcement said:

"Captain E. V. Rickenbacker, confidential advisor to the Secretary of War on Aircraft, and nationally known aviation expert is overdue on a flight between Oahu and another island in the Pacific, the War Department announced today. Captain Rickenbacker is on an inspection trip, acting for Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, commanding general, Army air forces.

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"Captain Rickenbacker's plane was in radio contact with an island southwest of Honolulu during the afternoon of October 21, 1942, and was last heard from early that evening, when he reported that he had slightly more than one hour's supply of gasoline. No contact has been made since that time. Search is being made by al lavailable air and sea forces.

"Captain Rickenbacker recently returned from England where he made a special study for the Secretary of War of Army Air forces personnel and equipment, operating in the European theater of operation. He is on a similar inspection trip of air forces stations in the Pacific area."

One hopeful angle to the official bulletin appeared to be that while it said Rickenbacker "is overdue," it did not add any such ominous phrase as that he must be presumed to be lost, which frequently has been added to such announcements in wartime.

The fact that he was in contact "with an island southwest of Honolulu" led to surmise that he might have been headed for Canton or Enderbury in the Phoenix islands or Baker or Howland islands to the north of them.

It was in that area that the search for Miss Earhart and her navigator centered after her last message that she was over the Pacific with no sight of land, "position doubtful," and fuel for only half an hour. She had left Lae, New Guinea, on an equatorial air trip around the world.

Rickenbacker had piloted planes only infrequently in recent years, although he flew extensively as a passenger, and it thus appeared likely that his ship was manned by Army fliers.

Foremost Ace

He was the nation's foremost ace of the first World War, however, and in the present conflict had devoted much time to delivering inspirational talks to the new generation of combat fliers.

He turned from racing automobiles, at which he was a champion, to driving for General John J. Pershing in France. When this proved too prosaic he entered an aviation school and learned to solo after only 12 lessons.

His bag of enemy aircraft by the end of the war stood at 21 planes and four balloons.

Visited Britain Recently

Rickenbacker thus was able to speak authoritatively on the conditions he found at the front in the present war after his recent flying visit to England to make a study for Secretary of War Stimson.

In that report, from which excerpts were published Oct. 15, Ricknbacker said, "the trend is entirely in our favor."

He expressed belief at the outset that "the European theater will remain an air theater until we have secured superiority over the German air force and paralyzed the production capacity of the German aircraft industry."

Rickenbacker praised the performance of most Army planes, particularly stressing the record made by Flying Fortress bombers in their daylight atacks over occupied France.

Injured in 1941 Crash

Rickenbacker had a narrow escape from death while making an inspection flight in his capacity as president of Eastern Air Lines when a ship on which he was a passenger crashed at night near Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27, 1941. Eight persons were killed and Rickenbacker was seriously injured; he was in a hospital for nearly five months.

The flier became 52 years old Oct. 8. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, and was a champion automobile racer before the first World war. He became a redoubtable combat pilot and was awarded virtually all the American and Allied decorations.

Army, Navy Search For Rickenbacker

HONOLULU, Oct. 23.—(AP) All available Army and Navy sky and sea forces for the southwest Hawaiian islands are searching for Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and the crew of a heavy military plane, missing in a Pacific flight, the U. S. Army Hawaiian department announced today.

Army Flying Fortresses and Navy seaplanes are participating in efforts to find America's flying ace of World War I and his companions.

Officers expressed hope Rickenbacker and the others might be found floating in rubber liferafts such as have saved the lives of many fliers who have been rescued from the sea during the war.

The plane in which Rickenbacker was flying when last heard from Wednesday evening was a heavy military ship with a full crew, but the Army made no disclosure as to the number of persons aboard.

The War department's announcement from Washington that the plane was overdue on a flight between Oahu island in Hawaii and another island in the Pacific, coupled with the plane's last message that it had only a one hour supply of gasoline left, indicated that it had flown a long distance from Hawaii.

Rickenbacker's visit to this area was a military secret until the War department announced he was missing.

Crashed Flyers Get Native Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 23—The odyssey of an American army bomber crew that bombed a Japanese ship, helped shoot down five enemy fighters, negotiated a difficult crash landing and then spent several pleasant days with New Guinea natives before being rescued was related today by the War Department.

In the adventure, which occurred in August, the sole casualty was Corporal Michael R. Andrade, Buffalo, N. Y., side gunner of the Flying Fortress bomber. Andrade, in civilian life a professional roller skater, suffered a leg injury.

First Combat Duty

Most of the crew of nine were on their first or second combat mission when the bomber was sent August 9 on a high ailtitude attack over the Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain. It was the first combat assignment for the pilot, Capt. Harry J. Hawthorne, Iowa Park, Texas.

After scoring a hit on an enemy vessel in Rabaul harbor, Hawthorne's bomber and another of the same type shot down five Japanese Zero planes in a tangle with twenty enemy fighters.

The crash landing was made at night, when the fuel supply ran low after ten and a half hours in the air. The plane was brought down without injury to the crew in two feet of water on a coral reef south of New Guinea.

In their liferafts, the nine men headed for shore and were overtaken en route by natives in a canoe who assured them they were friendly to Americans.

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A native launch transported the stranded party the next day to a native village. There the natives were presented with several silk parachutes to make sarongs to replace their grass skirts. The launch next removed the group to Milne Bay, New Guinea, from where the men were flown back to their base in a rescue bomber.

Captain Decorated

Captain Hawthorne was awarded the army's Silver Star decoration. Other members of his crew included:

Second Lieutenant Paul Jones Scarboro, copilot, Rapton, Ga.

Second Lieutenant Warren E. Bryant, navigator, Billerica, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Haase, bombardier, Clintonville, Wisconsin.

Staff Sergeant Milton F. Kelm, engineer, Stillwater, Minn.

Corporal Walter T. Buchanan, turret gunner, Bradford, Pa.

Corporal Paul Keith Harmon, tail gunner, Cumberland, Md.

Private First Class Arnold G. Osborn, radio operator, St. Joseph, Missouri.

F.D.R. Against Year's Training for Youths

Plan, However, Gains Momentum as Senate Discusses Draft Bill for Eighteen and Nineteen Year Olds.

By Jack Bell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. (AP)—President Roosevelt today strongly opposed a proposal to require a 12-months training period before 18 and 19-year old men can be sent into combat, but the idea gathered so much support in the Senate that leaders hastily put off a vote until tomorrow.

Seek Supporters

In the meantime, they were reported to be trying to swing wavering senators into line, or to arrive at an acceptable compromise.

The President had intervened in the fight by means of a letter which was read on the Senate floor by Senator Gurney (R-SD), author of the pending bill lowering the draft age from 20 to 18.

"Concerning the proposed legislation to lower the selective service age now before the Senate," the letter said, "I have been told that several limitations will be proposed in the form of amendments.

"It appears to me that the complicated administration necessarily involved in the handling of large number of men by the Army, as well as the urgent necessity for correcting the present deficiencies as to age, make it important that limitations other than those now included in the bill be avoided."

In another letter General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, appealed to the legislators to trust the Army "to see that each soldier has adequate training before he enters combat."

A division can not be adequately trained as a team in less than a year, he said. But in such cases as ground crews for the air force, radio operators and riflemen, he added, it would be unnecessary to withhold men from combat for 12 months.

But two veterans of the Senate—Norris (Ind-Neb) and Johnson (R-Calif)—fought for a mandatory training period, and were joined by numbers of others, including Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) of the Naval Committee and Senator Taft (R-Ohio).

The Army's plan, Taft said, was to induct 1,500,000 of the youths promptly and "about half of them would be fed into old divisions, getting only three months or six months training."

At first Norris offered an amendment requiring a year's combat training for all inductees under 19. Later he accepted a substitute by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) to apply this rule to all men under 20.

Johnson In Protest

With the Senate working steadily toward a final vote on the bill, the 76-year-old Johnson voiced the first open protest in the chamber against the proposal to lower the draft age from the present minimum of 20 years.

The white-maned Californian, his finger pumping up and down in emphasis, told his colleagues he was opposed to "calling children to fight our battles." With tears in his eyes, Johnson declared that passage of the legislation meant many "children" were going to death in foreign parts of the world—that a generation was on the way to decimation.

When Johnson had finished his address, which was at times barely audible, Norris rose and sent to the desk an amendment stipulating that selectees under 19 must be kept out of combat for a year.

The 81-year-old Norris, dean of Congress in point of service, told his colleagues that while he believed an army of 18 and 19 year old men could beat "any army on earth," even military officials agreed that a year's training was needed before a man could be sent into battle.

"Our military men have been telling us for years that in order to get a good Army the men must be well trained," he said. "It usually has been said that a year's training is the very minimum.

"Now the same men who have been telling us all along that a year's training is necessary say they don't want this amendment in the bill—don't want any restrictions.

"It may be that they plan to give these boys a year or more training. But there is a universal idea throughout the country among the mothers that these boys may be put into combat service with less than a year's training. Why not tell them we're not going to rush these boys into combat without the proper training?"

Striving to bring its bill into line with that passed overwhelmingly by the House last Saturday, the Senate adopted two committee amendments without argument. One of these would delete a provi-

sion of present law requiring that any person between the ages of 18 and 21 who enlists in the military service without parental consent must be discharged at the request of his parents.

The other would provide that no individual be relieved from military service because of conviction for crimes unless the offenses are punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding one year. This varied slightly in language from a similar House provision.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Danaher (R-Conn.) which would have exempted from the draft men under 45 years old who served as volunteers in the First World War. Democratic Leader Barkley (Kentucky) said World War I veterans would "resent" being singled out in this way.

Other Amendment

Before it could reach a final vote, the Senate had before it several other amendments, including a proposal by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.) to suspend the 40-hour week and premium pay for overtime during the war period.

General Marshall asserted there was "a marked difference between the training of an individual soldier and the training of a complicated machine like a division."

"A squad of twelve men who have had the proper basic training can be trained as a team in a relative short period of time," he continued. "A battalion takes considerably longer. A division, which is a complicated organization involving the combined use of many arms, must have a long training period before it becomes a real combat organization. For this, twelve months is the minimum x x x."

He cited the cases of ground crew members of the air corps, radio operators, and riflemen as examples where it would be unnecessary to withhold men from combat for 12 months.

"We would, in effect, have to put thousands upon thousands of men 'on the shelf' after their essential training had been completed before we could use them," General Marshall declared. "In the air corps alone possibly 500,000 such men would be involved."

He said there would be "so many obstacles of this nature that I can not too strongly emphasize the importance of giving us this legislation without crippling limitations."

"Trust our judgment," he pleaded, "and our own insistence that we fight only with properly trained units, to see that each soldier has adequate training before he enters combat."

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) of the Naval Affairs Committee threw his strength behind the proposal for a year's training.

"Many of the physically tough boys already have enlisted in the Army or Navy," he said. "Some of the 18 and 19 year olds left are weaklings who need considerable physical training."

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) said it was extremely difficult at times to differentiate between combatant and non-combatant service.

He said it would be impossible, under the Norris amendment, to send an 18 year old mechanic along to service in an airplane being sent to combat areas.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) charged that "there isn't the slightest intention on the part of the Army to give these boys a year's training before sending them abroad."

If the bill should be passed without a training restriction, the Ohio senator declared, about 1,500,000 youths of 18 and 19 would be inducted promptly and "about half of them would be fed into old divisions, getting only three months or six months training."

Taft said he did not think there was a proven need for inducting youths of 18, and said he would support an amendment to make the minimum age 19, although conceding such a proposal probably would not pass.

DRAFT IS EASED FOR EDUCATORS

OCT 24 1942

Deferment Rules Affect Some School Heads.

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—National Selective Service System officials disclosed today that local draft boards had been advised that school superintendents are eligible for occupational deferment under certain conditions.

Similar eligibility was conferred upon presidents, deans and registrars in junior colleges, colleges, universities and professional schools, along with professors and instructors engaged in fulltime instruction and research in twenty specified subjects.

Superintendents affected are those of elementary, secondary and preparatory school systems, and the same eligibility was given to teachers engaged in fulltime instruction in aeronautics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics and radio.

The subjects specified for the college professors and instructors are agricultural sciences, naval architecture, astronomy, bacteriology, biology, chemistry, dentistry, engineering sciences, geology, industrial management, mathematics, medicine and surgery, metallurgy, meteorology, aerial and marine navigation, oceanography, pharmacy, physics, physiology and veterinary sciences.

Selective Service headquarters emphasized that the list would not mean automatic or certain deferment for those in the posts covered.

They said the list embraced educational services which the War Manpower Commission had designated as essential to the war effort, and that it was given to the local boards solely to guide them in considering occupational deferments.

"The entire list," Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said, "is confined tooccupations said, "is confined to occupations months of training and preparation."

REGULAR TRAINING FITS YOUTHS TO ARMY STANDARDS

OCT 24 1942

Indiana Professor Says Weakness in Shoulders, Upper Arms Corrected.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
(Wide World Science Editor)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 23 — One hour a day of physical training, five days a week, will in a few months convert the average American young man into a physical husky meeting Army standards generally.

This is shown in the results of universal physical training for men at Indiana university, a war measure inaugurated this year at Indiana and other leading American universities. The Indiana work reveals some special weaknesses in the average young man, in shoulder and upper arm strength and in endurance.

Results of Training Analyzed

The first five months training of nearly 3,000 men on the five-day, one-hour plan is analyzed by Dr. Karl W. Bookwalter, assistant professor of education. The men worked hard enough in each hour to be tired at the end.

They ate more heartily, yet there was no change in total weight. Fat men lost some flesh and scrawny ones gained. The two balanced each other.

Men Harder, Stronger

But although unchanged on the scales, after five months, the total weight assayed decided gains in quality. The men were harder and stronger.

These men made the best gains in the place where they were weakest, the upper arms and shoulder area. But after five months their shoulders had not come up to Army standards of strength, and the training was altered to do this by including more work on the parallel bars and the flying rings.

In speed the Indiana students surpassed the Army standards. The speed training was in the 60-yard dash and in the 440-yard dash.

Lack Endurance for Hiking

This superiority in running speed failed to help much for hiking for the men were below requirements in walking two miles. The reason, Prof. Bookwalter said, was largely because they had not been given long walks. The two mile walk and progressive hiking were added to the training to bring up this deficiency.

On the whole, after five months, the men were up to most of the Army standards. Their endurance, as shown in hiking, was one of the deficiencies. To bring up endurance Prof. Bookwalter says, will take a long time. That sort of training, he says, ought to start in high schools.

High school boys as shown by average records have been receiving only 17 hours a year of systematic physical training. This can be increased, Prof. Bookwalter says, without adding undue strain on the high school age boys.

Plane, Tank Quotas Forfeited for Power

President Reveals Year's Goals Will Not Be Met as U. S. Seeks Heavier and Harder-Hitting Models for Fighting.

OCT 24 1942

By William R. Spear

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that the year's numerical production goals for planes and tanks would not be met and attributed the situation to a shift in emphasis to heavier, harder-hitting models dictated by battle experience.

60,000 Goal

The goals were set in the President's message to Congress last January when he said he had ordered steps to be taken "to increase our production rate of airplanes so rapidly that in this year. 1942 we shall produce 60,000 planes," of which 45,000 were to be combat planes, and 45,000 tanks.

Recently he explained, however, that this contemplated not the actual production of 60,000 planes in 1942 but the attainment during the year of a 60,000-planes-per-year rate of production.

And today he told his press conference that a changeover from the M-3 to the M-4 tank meant that the numerical goal for tanks would not be reached but that the full amount of steel and other materials called for in the original program would still be fabricated into fighting machines through increasing the unit size.

Both the M-3 and the M-4 are "medium tanks," the former weighing 28 tons and the latter about 30. It had been understood that the principal difference in the two models was that the M-4 was cast or welded instead of riveted like the M-3 and that its 75mm. gun mounted in the turret could fire in a 360-degree traverse instead of the limited traverse of the M-3 which had a 37 mm. gun mounted at the top of the turret and the 75 mm. at the side.

Along with the tank and plane goals, Mr. Roosevelt called last January for 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships to be produced this year.

The new numerical quotas for planes and tanks were withheld by the President as a military secret. Maritime Commission officials have predicted that the shipbuilding goal would be attained, and the anti-aircraft gun goal presumably remains unchanged. On the over-all production picture, Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly has expressed satisfaction.

The emphasis on planes with harder hitting power reported by the President was taken to mean not necessarily a concentration on heavy bombers at the expense of fighters but the building of more gunpower and longer range into all or most of the categories already being produced.

The performance of tanks in the Libyan desert warfare influenced the changeover to the M-4 type, Mr. Roosevelt said, but the problem of transporting the equipment to the battle areas also figured in the decision.

The shift in emphasis probably will cause a downward revision in the numerical goals set for 1943 as well. These were 125,000 airplanes, including 100,000 combat craft, and 75,000 tanks.

Mr. Roosevelt renewed his suggestion that it would be necessary to curtail the production of luxury and semi-luxury goods to make materials and labor available for war production but gave no further details.

Transportation Also Problem.

The question also arose, Mr. Roosevelt said, as to whether the unit production goal had been set too high in view of the problem of transporting equipment to battle areas. Now, he said, we are not turning out as many tanks as the program called for, but we are turning out the same weight of tanks because of an increase in the unit size.

To a question as to whether this same change applied to airplanes, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the affirmative, as he did to another inquiry whether the result would be "harder hitting power." The planes, he said, will have more gun power and longer range.

Changes in Planes.

The President was unwilling to go into a detailed discussion of any change-overs in fighter planes, but he did say that a late summer drop in the production of them should not be attributed to a change-over. He said that it always should be borne in mind that no one type of plane was best all over the world because of different conditions.

We can't be didactic about it, the President commented, and say that type X is the best. A type X plane may be sent to a region which has been using a type Y, he went on, and they love the X and consider it a great deal better than the Y, but at another point he said that the reverse might be true.

Plane Plants Lagging.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if the reshuffling of the production plan would provide a greater flow of materials to plane plants as against other war factories. He gave no direct answer, but he said that it was true that some plants making parts for planes were behind on their output.

He recalled that on his recent swing around the nation he had visited one bomber plant which, it was expected, would be receiving enough parts to be in full production with forty to forty-five thousand people employed. The assembly plant actually had only 8,000 workers because parts were not coming in.

The President added, however, that it would be a matter of only a very few weeks until the plant got into full production.

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AIRCRAFT PLANTS TURN OUT CARGO PLANES FOR ARMY

OCT 24 1942

Aerial Freighters Produced by Four Firms Fill Urgent Transport Needs.

By WILLIAM F. BONI
(Wide World Military Editor)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—Now that Henry J. Kaiser is to go to work on $18,000,000 worth of experimental cargo planes for the future, it is a fitting time to report that the aircraft industry is meeting our present urgent needs for aerial freighters far better than the general public has been led to believe.

During the peak of the Kaiser controversy, there was a prevalent feeling that we were getting no cargo planes at all. Instead, they were coming off the assembly lines in a constant, steady flow, at a rate limited only by the amount of material and equipment at hand.

Built by Four Firms

There are eight major plane producers in this Southern California area—Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee. The first three, together with Curtiss-Wright in the East, figure vitally in the cargo plane program.

Curtiss is in production on two types, an all-wooden job and the Commando, largest twin-engined land plane yet built. Lockheed, whose main job so far has been supplying the Army air forces and the R. A. F. with P-38 fighters and Hudson bombers, soon will be in production on the four-motored Constellation, a giant whose prototype is nearing completion.

Douglas Is Leader

But Douglas, peacetime pace-setter in the manufacture of airliners, now is wartime leader in the manufacture of aerial freight carriers.

Rolling off the Douglas assembly lines in the greatest numbers are two military adaptations of the familiar DC-3—one which the Army calls the C-47, with wide cargo door designed to carry heavy cargo or airborne troops and used extensively in this summer's Army maneuvers, and the other the C-53, which is primarily a light-freight carrier.

Exact production figures are withheld for obvious reasons. But it can give the enemy little aid or comfort to know that Douglas each month is turning out almost as many of these planes as it produced in more than five years in peacetime.

Builds 4-Engine Transport

In addition to the DC-3, familiar to airline passengers for many years and now, in its A. A. F. camouflage, an almost equally familiar sight in all sorts of odd corners of the world, Douglas is producing the C-54. This, like Lockheed's Constellation, is a four-engine job with the load-carrying capacity of a railway box car.

Designed fundamentally for economical operation (here the Constellation is beig built for speed) and therefore expected to be a comparatively slow plane, the C-54 turned out to have been designed so well that its speed exceeded the engineers' estimates by as much as 25 m. p. h.— a fact they ascribe to a lower drag coefficient than that of any other U. S. plane with the exception of North American's P-51 fighter.

The C-54 has other features unusual for a plane of its size, the most notable of which enable it to land and take off on fields of average size. In these days when the Army is shipping priority freight all over the globe, to many places where airport facilities are nothing to brag about, this is a factor of decided value.

Planes for Ferry Pilots

One small batch of these C-54's which I was allowed to look over is being turned out for a special and laudable purpose—to carry the hard-working pilots of the A. A. F.'s Air Transport command in more comfort than they've been allotted in the past. Fitted out with regular airliner seats and other accommodations, they should be a welcome change from the cramped bomber quarters in which the ferry pilots have had to make their homebound trips in the past.

Douglas, like a number of other companies, also is well past the blueprint stage on an ever larger cargo plane—all specifications secret. This, however, like the three types with which Kaiser is to experiment, is something for the future.

What we need now are planes to do the job now—and these we are getting to the full capacity of materials and facilities on hand.

Nye Assails Willkie, Luce Fearing Clash with Britain

British People Angered by Editorial in Life, Says Senator

OCT 24 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) Senator Nye (R-ND) criticized Wendell L. Willkie and Henry Luce magazine editor, today on the ground that their recent utterances could alienate the British.

Nye suggested in the Senate that Willkie, "as an executive of a great moving picture production firm, give a little of his energy to determine just how the movie and radio stars are being treated under the draft."

"A theatrical booking agency office in Hollywood on Aug. 31 received from Mr. C. J. LaRoche, its New York agent, a long teletype message telling of how it had 'already handled' a list of stars including Kay Kyser," Nye continued. "In addition to smugly claiming responsibility for the classification of Kyser and others as being more essential at home, that agency recited others of their clients for whom a like classification was being sought."

LaRoche Denies Charge

LaRoche, advertising agency executive, said in New York that Nye was "absolutely misinformed" and that the orchestra leader's deferment had been initiated by the Army and not by "any commercial source." Kyser and Willkie had no comment.

Nye declared that the British people had been angered by an editorial in Life magazine, of which Luce is editor, which Nye interpreted as threatening United States withdrawal from the war unless Britain abandoned imperial aspirations.

Luce issued a statement Oct. 15 saying the editorial had been misunderstood and that "we meant that the war—aims of this war—beyond total destruction of the Axis—ought to be made much plainer than to date they have been made."

Statement by Luce

"The editors of Life," the Luce statement said, "Are amazed to find that one editorial in a recent issue (Oct. 12) has been the cause of much misunderstanding in Great Britain. The fault is party ours for not having said what we meant as clearly as we should have. The fault lies also perhaps with others who chose to read into the editorial things we did not say.

"What then did we mean? We meant that the war-aims of this war—beyond the total destruction of the Axis—ought to be made much plainer than to date they have been made. We furthermore believe—and we stil believe—that one reason why our United Nations' war-aims are not more clearly and vigorously stated is that there is not yet enough agreement between the governments and peoples of America and Britain on this subject."

La Roche Replies

La Roche's statement concerning Kyser said:

"If the information Senator Nye has were correct he would have every right to be indignant. But I should like to say he is absolutely misinformed. The interest in Kay Kyser came from the Army itself, not from any commercial source.

"I was asked in common with several others by a ranking general of the U. S. Army concerned with 'morale' and a government radio executive for an opinion on the value of certain radio stars to the total war effort. I was glad to say in my opinion that the outstanding job Kay Kyser was performing for his country in camps and on the radio made him one of the most valuable contributors to the so-called psychological war effort as it is being so skillfully developed under Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information.

"It was my feeling then and it is now that the ability of Kay Kyser who is not and never has been a client of mine to command audiences of millions, his keen grasp of what we are fighting for and his ability to arouse masses of people to an understanding of their responsibilities makes him a most useful man to aid the Army and the government in organizing the home front for total war.

"The government's decision to help Kay Kyser at the job he does best is in keeping with the intelligent allocation of man power."

Time's Story On Prisoner Is Protested

Canada States Magazine Article Contained "Distortions, Inaccuracies."

OCT 24 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP)—Canada complained to the United States today that Time magazine's story of disturbances at a prisoners-of-war camp at Bowmanville, Ontario, contained "distortions and inaccuracies" which will provide the enemy with propaganda material and may lead to further ill-treatment of Allied prisoners in Germany.

The disturbances, it was officially announced in Canada last night, occurred when German prisoners attempted to resist reprisal shacklings. They submitted only after serious disorders in which both prisoners and guards were injured.

"The style and choice of expressions throughout the Time article are such as to color and distort the facts. Such phrases as 'bursts of machine-gun fire' and 'Commando tactics' convey an impression of the use of military force, which is untrue and unwarranted."

"Specifically," the statement added, "the report contains a number of falsehoods, of which the following are the more important:

"(A) That gas was used by the guards to overcome the resistance of the prisoners. No gas, tear gas or any other kind, was used.

"(B) That machine guns were used to quell the prisoners. No machine guns whatever were used and none of the guards in the camp was supplied with ball ammunition. Only four rifle shots were fired, all by the guard on one of the towers just outside the camp wire. These were all warning shots. The first three were fired into the air. The fourth one was fired into the ground in front of an advancing group of German prisoners who had seized and were holding a Canadian officer. The shot ricocheted and hit another prisoner in the leg, inflicting a slight wound.

"(C) That prisoners' food rations were stopped. Meals were prepared in the camp as usual and delivered to all prisoners.

"(D) That 126 of the German prisoners at the Bowmanville camp were sent to another camp. In fact, none of the prisoners was transferred from Bowmanville.

"The Canadian authorities make no comment on the propriety or otherwise of printing a story of this kind without official authorization or verification. They feel, however, that they are under the regrettable necessity of correcting its misstatements and inaccuracies."

Canadian Guards, Nazis Hurt In Shackling Riot

OCT 24 1942

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Oct. 23—German war prisoners at Bowmanville, Ont., attempted to resist reprisal shacklings on October 10 and submitted only after serious disorders in which both prisoners and guards were injured, the Canadian Government announced last night.

Some prisoners, a statement by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston disclosed, barricaded themselves in their barracks and refused to obey orders until guards chopped a hole in the roof and sprayed them with a fire hose.

One prisoner was wounded in the leg by a rifle bullet and two suffered light bayonet wounds, Ralston said. He described other injuries as mostly of a minor character.

"Mild resistance" to the shackling order was shown at one other camp, but no trouble was encountered at any of the remaining fifteen prison camps in Canada, Ralston added.

No Gas Of Any Kind Used

The story of the disorders was withheld from publication with the object, it was declared, of preventing garbled reports from reaching Germany and giving the Nazis an excuse for further reprisals against Canadian soldiers now held as prisoners of war.

Ralston's statement emphasized that the Bowmanville guards had quelled the disorders without resorting to the use of machine guns or tear gas or any other form of gas.

There was no shooting, he said, except for four rifle shots fired in warning after the prisoners had "seized and brutally assaulted an officer of the guard." One bullet, he declared, ricocheted off the ground and struck a prisoner in the leg.

His statement also said that food was prepared and served to the prisoners, but that some of them had refused to eat for two days.

Ralston's statement apparently was provoked by a story on the Bowmanville disorders which appeared in *Time* magazine, causing the Canadian legation in Washington to make official representations to United States authorities yesterday on the ground that it constituted a serious breach of censorship relaions.

The representations asked a full investigation of the source of the information on which the story was based and how it was transmitted across the border.

QUEBEC PREMIER HITS LIFE ARTICLE

Charges That Story About Province Contained Exaggerations, Errors.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23—(AP) Premier Godbout in a formal statement tonight protested "in the name of all our people, whether English-speaking or French-speaking" against an article on the Province of Quebec in Life magazine Oct. 19.

"Life devoted eight pages of text

and illustrations to the Province of Quebec under the title French Canada," the statement said. "We should have been very happy had not those pages constituted adverse publicity, abounding in exaggerations and errors both of fact and interpretation.

Races, Religions Stirred

"It is never our habit to reply to our detractors; still less to fall into any trap they might be setting for us in raising a controversy. Suffice it to say that to try to stir up race against race and religion against religion is to set one's hand to a nefarious task, especially at a time when Canada and the United States are fighting side by side in the cause of civilization."

The statement said that "these gentlemen of Life" should "undeceive themselves" and added that "we will continue to intensify our war effort and to fight with all the courage and heroism shown by our Commandos, 'Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal' at Dieppe, and by our soldiers, sailors and aviators everywhere since the start of the war . . .

Criticizes Recent Articles

"Life was on the way to becoming a serious publication. The articles we have read therein recently, in regard to Detroit and the people of England, for instance, point to its return to its former status—that of a comic publication."

(In New York there was no comment tonight from Life.)

The Life article said that Quebec, "a testament to the tolerance of imperial Britain," despised the France of the French Revolution and of the Third republic, and "now its youth admires the France of Petain."

Life added: "The French Canadians are among the nicest people in the world, sweet-tempered and amiable, virtuous, frugal, industrious and honest. The church and the farm dominate most of their lives. Sitting at the gateway to Canada, it is the most unprogressive of the settled provinces . . ."

Of Godbout, the article said: "A voice of common sense is raised by Premier Adelard Godbout, a man truly 'Canadian' in his farm and church origins. He believes Canada has its own stake in World war II and urges full cooperation. He is for the reform of the church's educational system . . . but above all he is remorselessly against Hitler. . . ."

FIND MOLYBDENITE DEPOSIT IN CANADA

OCT 24 1942

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Discovery of a "large deposit" of molybdenite in Canada, helping solve one of the most critical steel alloying problems of the United Nations, was announced officially here today.

The importance of the discovery was emphasized by the fact that the combined raw material board of American and English officials recently notified the United Nations that their future quarterly allocation of molybdenum would have to be cut because the metal was being used up for war purposes faster than it could be replenished. These allocations affected the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, Canada and Australia, particularly.

The new deposit was found about 400 miles northwest of Quebec in Preissac Township, province of Quebec, by a leading Canadian mining concern.

The discovery was announced after George C. Bateman, Canadian metals controller, came here to discuss it at a meeting yesterday of the combined raw material board and the Canadian-American materials co-ordinating committee.

REYNOLDS ASKS 57-HOUR WEEK FOR WAR PLANTS

OCT 24 1942

Senator Would Eliminate All Premium Pay for Overtime Work.

CALLS IT LABOR SOLUTION

Opposes Importation of Alien Toilers to Help Out Farmers in Harvest Emergencies.

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today advocated lengthening the standard work week to fifty-seven hours and eliminating premium pay for overtime as an immediate solution for labor shortages. He added that a good many man hours could be saved by eliminating strikes, but did not suggest how they would be eliminated.

Reynolds expressed strong opposition to the importation of "alien labor" to help with harvesting emergencies.

"Use The Available Men"

He told an interviewer:

"We should take into consideration the availability of the man power already here, and the possibility of working longer hours.

"If we want to solve the man-power problem immediately, we can increase the forty-hour week to fifty-six or fifty-seven hours, and eliminate time and a half and double time for overtime.

Points To Other Nations

"I say fifty-seven hours because Great Britain is working fifty-seven. Germany is working sixty, and Japan seventy."

Reynolds said there were men in Washington urging the admission of "several hundred thousand alien laborers."

"And that," he declared, "would be the worst thing that ever happened to American labor."

Downey Wants Mexicans

He called specific attention to a statement by Senator Downey (Dem., Cal.) before the committee Wednesday that from 100,000 to 150,000 Mexican laborers were needed immediately to harvest West Coast crops but that Federal agencies had been able to furnish only about 4,000.

Reynolds said he made his proposal "in the interests of labor itself and of the union themselves." He said he would like to have "the friendly suggestions" of such union leaders as William Green, Philip Murray and John L. Lewis.

"Food, bullets, soldiers—everything depends upon our man power," he said.

Opposes Labor Draft

Although Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Man-Power Commission testified Wednesday that "we must not stop short of compulsion" to keep war production going, Reynolds said he feared any compulsory national service legislation would have a bad effect on the morale of workers and their families.

"It would uproot them from their homes and jam the overburdened railroads to move thousands of people from one part of the country to another," he said.

Hearing Postponed

Shortly after Reynolds was interviewed, the committee, absorbed in the 'teen-age draft bill debate on the Senate floor, decided to postpone until Monday its questioning of high Government officials on the need for national service legislation. Secretary of War Stimson was listed as the headliner among next week's witnesses.

Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board and Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, director of operations for the War Man-Power Commission, had been slated to testify today.

McNutt Says U. S. Can Not Control Hiring

OCT 24 1942

Tells Hurley Employment Service Has Not Aided In Importations for Winchester's.

HARTFORD, Oct. 23 (AP)—Neither the United States Employment Service nor the War Manpower Commission can control the hiring practices of individual employers, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower chief, today wrote Gov. Hurley.

Mr. McNutt's letter came in answer to a telegram sent Wednesday to him by the governor, in which Gov. Hurley requested a federal ruling which would prohibit Connecticut manufacturers from importing labor from outside the state before local sources had been completely exhausted. Gov. Hurley mentioned particularly the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven.

Has Not Aided Importing

"The Employment Service has not and will not assist in the importation to New Haven of additional workers for the Winchester Repeating Arms," Mr. McNutt wrote. "This employer has been urged to use local labor to the fullest degree."

It had been reported several days ago that Negro workers had been imported from outside the state by the Winchester Plant and put to work in the factories while local available workers "either were unemployed or laid off."

Winchester officials took immediate issue with the governor's impication that they were refusing to use local labor, and pointed out that all of their hiring, both inside and outside the state had been done with the cooperation of the USES.

Mr. McNutt said that New Haven Employment Service officials will meet Monday with representative employers in New Haven to "promote further" the full employment of local labor.

It was reported today that the unemployed rolls of the New Haven office of the USES include more than 4,000 names, many of whom are able to do industrial work and available for immediate employment.

OWI CRACKS DOWN ON ADMIRAL LAND FOR RECENT TALK

Elmer Davis Tells Maritime Chief He Violated Presidential Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) The Office of War Information has cracked down on Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, it was disclosed today, for not checking with OWI before making a speech suggesting that "organizers" be shot at sunrise.

Elmer Davis, head of the information agency, has pointedly notified the Maritime commission chairman that he violated a Presidential order requiring that speeches by policy-making officials be cleared through the Office of Facts and Figures, now superseded by OWI.

Speech Disturbs Labor

Land's recent talk to the Investment Bankers association raised a storm in labor circles, which interpreted it as a denunciation of labor organizers even though Land subsequently explained that he was speaking of organizers in general and did not mention "labor" or "union." Philip Murray, C.I.O. leader, and a number of others demanded Land's dismissal.

Aides of Davis said he had been informed by Land that the latter spoke from notes, not a prepared text, and did not submit the notes to OWI in advance.

Davis said that in requesting that all speeches be cleared through OWI "we are merely doing what we are told to do" by President Roosevelt. When a reporter asked whether he had met any difficulty in enforcing the President's order, Davis said: "We have run into difficulty in some cases, but they have all come around eventually."

Officials explained that the Presidential order was intended to prevent officials from expressing opinions on matters not within their official province and thus avoid "confusion and conflict."

The task of checking official speeches was sometimes a painful and embarrassing one, Davis indicated.

"On one hand," he said, "we are asked to clear up conflicting and confusing stories out of Washington, and on the other hand we are accused of interfering with freedom of speech. We are going to continue doing what the President has told us to do."

Davis sent a note to the Maritime Commission chairman informing him that his talk to the Investment Bankers' Association of America in New York Monday was in violation of President Roosevelt's order requiring that all speeches by policy-making officials be cleared in advance.

Talked From Notes

Davis was quoted by his aides as stating that Land did not check with OWI before making the speech and, in fact, spoke from notes.

Reports of the New York speech quoted Land as saying his "pet hates for the duration" included "union organizers," and that "organizers," in his opinion, "ought to be shot at sunrise."

Union leaders, including President Philip Murray, of the CIO, protested to President Roosevelt, asking for Land's dismissal.

Claims Misinterpretation

Tuesday Land issued a statement saying the speech had been "misinterpreted" and saying that while he spoke of "organizers" he did not use the words "labor" or "union" in connection with "organizers."

He said he referred to the notes he used for the speech in preparing the statement, and explained:

"In fact, I meticulously refrained from adjectives qualifying the term 'organizers.'"

WAGE CEILING SET BY LABOR BOARD FOR DETROIT AREA

'Acts to Halt 'Pirating' of Labor—Increase Granted to Miners.

OCT 24 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) The government, using two widely different sections of its broad wage control powers, sought today to hold war workers to their jobs in Michigan's tool making industry and in the western metals industry.

In the first instance, the War Labor board put a ceiling on wages which may be offered tool and die workers in the Detroit area, announcing it took that action because there was a "great deal of pirating" of labor among the shops in the area. Continuance of this situation, with accompanying difficulties, "threatens the war production effort and the economic stabilization program," the board said.

Sets $1.75 Rate as Tops

The board prohibited all employers in five counties in the Detroit area from hiring tool and die workers at rates above $1.75 an hour for job shops and $1.60 for so-called captive shops. Those were the rates fixed by the board in a previous order from similar workers in the big automobile plants.

Using another of its new powers, the government—in this case Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of Economic Stabilization—approved a dollar-a-day wage increase for 10,000 workers in the copper, lead and zinc industry of the west-

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ern states.

Gives No Blanket Approval

In approving a recommendation of the War Labor board for the increase, Byrnes cautioned that it "must not be construed as binding me to approve other increases if experience should indicate their cumulative effect would, as the minority of your board fears, endanger our program to keep down the cost of living and avoid an inflationary spiral." Byrnes said an extraordinary situation was involved in the metals workers case, noting that the board had reported that while the increase would substantially exceed the increase in living costs since the beginning of last year the new rates still would be below the comman and skilled labor rates prevailing generally.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis recalled that the government already had taken several steps to meet manpower shortage in the metals industry, including the furloughing of miners from the Army and a limitation of the transfer of men from the industry to other work in the west.

Employer members of the War Labor board, dissenting from the order which recommended the increase, contended they did not believe it was feasible to attempt piecemeal solutions of manpower shortages but that the solution should be through early adoption of a national war service act.

EXCISE TAX PUT AT 65 MILLION

OCT 24 1942

New Levy on Liquor Due to Yield $319,800,000.

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Increased excise and miscellaneous taxes under the new revenue law are expected to yield about $650,000,000 more annually than under the old levies, Treasury estimates indicated today.

Just about half of this—$319,800,000, to be specific—is expected to come from higher rates on liquor, beer and wine. The tax yield from tobacco levies is expected to rise about $62,000,000, while miscellaneous taxes, such as those on telephone, telegraph, travel and gaming devices, probably will add $262,000. New manufacturers' excise taxes, principally one on subricating oil, probably will add around $9,000,000.

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Some Taxes Knocked Out.

The new tax law, oddly enough, knocks out excise taxes on a few popular items because they no longer are being manufactured. These include rubber articles, electric signs and washing machines.

Here are some comparative rates giving first the old rates and then the new ones:

Distilled spirits, per proof gallon, $4 and $6.

Beer, per barrel, $6 and $7.

Still wines, 21 per cent to 24 per cent alcohol, per gallon, 65 cents and $1.

Cigarettes small, per thousand, $3.25 and $3.50; large (not over 6½ inches), $7.80 and $8.40.

Smoking tobacco, per pound, 18 cents and 24 cents.

Cigars, per thousand, retailing at not more than 2½ cents, $2.50 (a new tax); rates based on new grouping of retail prices and not readily compared.

Phone Levy Increased.

Telephone calls and service charges, 20 per cent of total charge (old method based on cost of call—5 cents on toll calls up to 50 cents, with additional 5 cents charge on each 50 cents toll thereafter).

Telegraph, cable or radio dispatch, 10 per cent and 15 per cent of charge.

Transportation of persons, 5 per cent and 10 per cent of amount paid.

Transportation of property, no previous tax, new tax imposed, 3 per cent of amount paid, except that coal is taxed at 4 cents per short ton.

One-cent gaming devices paying prizes of not more than 5 cents retail value, $50 and $10 (reduction); other gaming devices, $50 and $100.

Canadian Income Tax Is Steeper, Rebates Top Those in U. S. Plan

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—(AP) Canadian income taxes bite far deeper than new levies approved this week by the United States Congress, but the dominion taxpayer will have a greater proportion returned to him after the war, a study of comparative figures showed today.

Canadian income taxes were increased sharply last June but at the same time arrangements were made for compulsory savings under which a substantial proportion of the tax will be returned, with interest, after the war.

The new United States "victory tax" imposes a five per cent levy on all income above $624 annually, but is offset in part by a rebate in the form of a post-war credit.

The higher proportion of savings in the Canadian tax structure, in comparison with the United States savings portion, affects all categories of income.

The single Canadian receiving $1,000 annually pays a total of $172 to the Federal treasury, if he can claim no exemptions for alternative savings—life insurance, retirement or mortgage payments. Of this amount, $92 is straight tax and $80 savings which will be repaid after the war. Any alternative saving deductions reduce the amount of refund in post war years. The American in the same income category will pay a total of $89.40, of which $84.70 is straight tax and $4.70 is a post-war credit.

A married Canadian with two children, earning $4,000 annually, pays a total of $1,148, including $668 in tax and $480 in savings. An American in the same position will pay $470.20 in all, with $395.93 in taxes and $74.27 in savings.

Butter Rationing Predicted

OCT 24 1942

Dairymen Say Nation Is Eating Into Reserves Necessary for Winter Supply.

Chicago, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Americans are eating into their butter supplies at an unprecedented rate, and dairy trade representatives said today they would not be surprised if cold storage stocks disappear completely before the end of the year. Some considered rationing a distinct possibility.

Butter stocks held in cold storage are used to supplement production over winter months, when consumption exceeds output.

One estimate, made privately to the Department of Agriculture, was said to forecast consumption demands for the remainder of this year of 30,000,000 pounds more than the amount of butter which would be available, including production and withdrawals from storage.

Dairymen said that on the basis of this estimate the country would reach, some time in December, the point where they would be nothing left in cold storage to take up the slack between production and consumption. At that time, they added, consumers would encounter a situation similar to that now existing in coffee, some meats and other foods.

Rationing Seen Inevitable.

In the opinion of some trade experts, it will be a statistical wonder if the country avoids butter rationing before Christmas. That could happen, they said, only if there was a miraculous upturn in output or a shift by consumers to substitute foods.

The possibility of expanded production was seen as quite remote. The shortage of farm labor and the relative attractiveness of sending cows to livestock markets in preference to maintaining them for dairy production, are strong forces working against such an expansion.

Under normal circumstances, dairy men said, the demand for butter would cause prices to rise sharply, and this would make some buyers withdraw from the market. But with prices under ceilings, this automatic rationing by seeking substitutes is not likely to be effective.

Butter production is running only lightly under last year, and little is being shipped abroad under lend-lease terms. But domestic consumption is unusually heavy. Cold storage stocks on October 1 totaled 123,000,000 pounds. In the last quarter of 1941 withdrawals amounted to 88,521,000 pounds. Withdrawals are running more than twice as high as last year.

Representatives of the businesses met in Albany last night to learn details of the experiment, which starts Tuesday with the opening of coupon accounts in thirty-three co-operating banks. Merchants of eighteen communities will deposit sugar and gasoline ration coupons with the banks.

On Thursday coupon banking will begin, and all transactions between wholesalers and retailers will be by ration checks.

OPA officials said that if the plan works here, it will be extended to the entire country. It is intended to reduce to a minimum the handling of coupons through the establishment of ration coupon credit, in the same way that financial credit is created by depositing money, OPA officials explained.

At present, ration coupons are handled four times. The new plan will cut it to two.

Butter for Russia.

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Officials said today that the Agricultural Marketing Administration had informed the trade that it needs approximately 10,000,000 pounds of butter a month for shipment to Russian under the lend-lease program.

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LONDON, 1ST ADD MRS. GANDHI X X REMAIN BEHIND. A PRETTY, STUBBORN
THE GANDHIS WERE MARRIED WHEN BOTH WERE 13. A PRETTY, STUBBORN
GIRL SHE CONSTANTLY QUARRELLED WITH HER HUSBAND UNTIL AFTER THE
BIRTH OF THEIR FOURTH SON, WHEN, AT GANDHI'S SUGGESTION, THEIR
RELATIONSHIP BECAME AS BROTHER AND SISTER.
THEIR SONS GREW TO BECOME AIDES OF GANDHI IN HIS BATTLE FOR
INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. MRS. GANDHI ALSO PLAYED LEADING ROLES IN
INDEPENDENCE CAMPAIGN, AS DID AN ADOPTED DAUGHTER.
RADIO LISTENERS HERE FIRST UNDERSTOOD THE GERMAN BROADCASTER
SAY THAT GANDHI HIMSELF WAS DEAD, BUT THIS WAS CORRECTED A FEW
MINUTES LATER WHEN RECORDINGS WERE RUN OFF.
LONDON, OCT. 23—(AP)—THE BRITISH WITHHELD TODAY COMMENT ON A
BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST THAT A POLISH-BORN FRENCH ACTRESS NAMED
JEANNE DUCLOS HAD BEEN SHOT AS A SPY AT GIBRALTAR AFTER A MILI-
TARY TRIAL.
THE NAZI-ACCOUNT, BROADCAST UNDER A VALENCIA, SPAIN, DATE-
LINE AND ATTRIBUTED TO THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY, RE-
FERRED TO THE REPORTED AFFAIR AS "REMINISCENT OF THE MATA HARI
CASE OF THE WORLD WAR." IT SAID ALSO THAT "THE BACKGROUND OF
THE AFFAIR IS RATHER MYSTERIOUS SINCE JEANNE DUCLOS WAS KNOWN
TO HAVE BEEN ANTI-GERMAN RATHER THAN PRO-GERMAN."
"ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY ARTIST QUARTERS IN
VALENCIA, FRENCH FILM ACTRESS JEANNE DUCLOS WAS SHOT AS A SPY
AT GIBRALTAR," THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID.
"JEANNE DUCLOS, WHO WAS BORN IN POLAND HAD BEEN PURSUED BY

AGENTS OF THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE FOR SOME TIME. SHE FINALLY FELL INTO A TRAP SET BY BRITISH AGENTS AND SIGNED A CONTRACT FOR FILM WORK IN ARGENTINA, EMBARKING IN A SHIP BOUND FOR BUENOS AIRES.

"WHEN THE SHIP REACHED GIBRALTAR SHE WAS ARRESTED BY THE BRITISH.

"JEANNE DUCLOS HAD AN ADVENTUROUS PAST AND SHE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY BELLE. BEFORE SHE MARRIED A FRENCHMAN NAMED DUCLOS SHE WAS KNOWN AS THE WIDOW OF THE MARQUESS OF MONTEVARRIG AND AS COUNTESS DE RADETZKI.

"SOME YEARS AGO SHE RESUMED STAGE AND FILM WORK." #

Night Lead Mata Hari

London, Oct. 23-(AP)-A Fighting French spokesman tonight branded as an "invention" a Berlin radio report that a Polish-born French actress named Jeanne Duclos had been shot as a spy at Gibraltar in an affair like the Mata Hari case of the World War.

The spokesman said there never had been a French Film actress named Jeanne Duclos.

"The whole story is an invention," he said. # OCT 24 1942

New York, Oct 23-(AP)-The Berlin radio tonight broadcast a German Transocean News Agency dispatch dated Calcutta, India, report Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy of India, announced he would resign shortly but there was no confirmation of this report from any source.

The Berlin radio said Lord Linlithgow himself made the announcement while speaking in Calcutta today.

LONDON, OCT 23.--(AP)--INCREASES IN VENERAL DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS ARE SPOILING BRITAIN'S OTHERWISE GOOD WARTIME HEALTH RECORD, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER SIR WILSON JAMESON SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST. SIR WILSON SAID THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SYPHILIS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WHICH FELL FROM 9,000 TO UNDER 5,000 IN THE EIGHT YEARS ENDING IN 1939, HAD RISEN IN 1941 TO 7,332.

HE ASSERTED THERE WERE ABOUT 60,000 NEW CASES OF GONORRHEA IN 1941. HOWEVER, HE SAID THAT THE PRESENT INCREASE WAS MUCH LOWE THAN IN THE LAST WAR. THE HEALTH CHIEF SAID THAT THE YEARLY AVERAGE OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS HAD BEEN HALVED BY 1938 BUT IN 1941 THE DEATHS SHOWED A 13 PER CENT INCREASE.

HE SAID THE RISE PROBABLY WAS DUE TO THE WORRIES AND DISCOMFORTS OF WARTIME. OF VENEREAL DISEASE, HE SAID EVERYBODY SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF HOW IT COULD BE CURED. OF TUBERCULOSIS HE ADVOCATED IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF LIVING AND PROVIDING THE R! RIGHT FOODS IN THE RIGHT AMOUNTS. #

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 23-(AP)--A GROUP OF PROMINENT PRO-DEMOCRATIC ARGENTINAS HEADED BY FORMER PRESIDENT AUGUSTIN JUSTO LAUNCHED A MOVEMENT TODAY TOYREVIVE A MASS MEETING OF TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SCHEDULED ORIGINALLY FOR LAST DECEMBER BUT CALLED OFF BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER DECLARATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE.

JUSTO, WHO IS CONSIDERED A LIKELY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN NEXT YEAR'S ELECTION, SUCCEEDED THE LATE FORMER PRESIDENT MARCELO DE ALVEARAS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE MASS MEETING COMMITTEE. AT TODAY'S MEETING THE COMMITTEE SET NOVEMBER 14 AS THE TENTATIVE DATE FOR THE ROOSEVELT TRIBUTE CELEBRATION. #

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) SINKING OF TWO MEDIUM-SIZED AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN, PART OF A CONVOY BOUND FOR RUSSIA, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY YESTERDAY (FRI). AS REP. CARL VINSON CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, STRESSED THE NATION'S DIFFUCULTIES IN "FIGHTING A FIVE-OCEAN WAR WITH A ONE-OCEAN NAVY."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO SHIPS BY ENEMY AIR ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC EARLY IN JULY RAISED TO 505 THE ASSOCIATEDPRESS COUNT OF ANNOUNCED NEUTRAL AND ALLIED NATIONS MERCHANT LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC AND ADJACENT WATERS SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

TWO SEAMEN WERE KILLED IN AN ATTACK ON ONE SHIP BY DIVE BOMBERS . SURVIVORS OF AN AIR AND UNDERSEA ATTACK ON THE SECOND SHIP S AID ELEVEN OF THEIR SHIPMATES-- THREE OF WHOM WERE KNOWN TO BE LOST--WERE MISSING.

THE RAIDING PLANES DID NOT GET AWAY WITHOUT LOSS, HOWEVER, FOR THE SURVIVORS OF ONE VESSEL SAID THEIR SHIP'S GUNS BROUGHT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND DISABLED A THIRD.

THE SEAMEN TOLD HOW GERMAN PLANES, WHICH THE CREWMEN BELIEVED WERE JUNKERS 88'S, MACHINEGUNNED THEM AS THEY WERE ABANDONING THEIR SETTLING SHIP. THE ENEMY PLANES MADE THREE HITS CLOSE ABOARD, SPRINGING THE SHIP'S PLATES AND KILLING TWO OF THE CREW, WHILE THEIR VESSEL WAS PROCEEDING AT FULL SPEED WITH ALL GUNS FIRING, CAPT. JACOB JACOBSON AND HIS MEN SAID. OCT 24 1942

SURVIVORS OF THE OTHER SHIP--HIT BY TWO AERIAL BOMBS AND A TORPEDO AMIDSHIPS--SAID THEIR CRAFT SANK IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES AFTER THE BOMBS AND TORPEDO STRUCK.

BOTH CREWS WERE PICKEDUP A SHORT TIME AFTER THE ATTACKS AND LANDED AT RUSSIAN PORTS BEFORE BEING BROUGHT BACK TO THE U.S.

VINSON, WRITING IN COLLIERS WEEKLY, SAID THAT THE CHIEF REASON FOR THE NATION'S DIFFICULTIES IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC WAS THAT "WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE NECESSITY OF FIGHTING A FIVE-OCEAN WAR WITH A ONE-OCEAN NAVY," AND THAT "THE SIZE OF OUR NAVY WAS THE RESULT OF A NUMBER OF NAVAL TREATIES."

VINSON WROTE THAT "IN THE LAST WAR, WE CLAIMED SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 500 AND 600 CERTAIN AND PROBABLE SINKINGS OF GERMAN SUBS-- LATER WE FOUND THE GERMANS HAD ONLY 140 ALTOGETHER AND THAT WE ACTUALLY HAD DESTROYED SIXTEEN."

"X X X BECAUSE OF OUR EXAGGERATION IN THE LAST WAR WE HAVE BEEN ULTRACONSERVATIVE ABOUT FIGURING HOW MANY SUBS WE HAVE SUNK THIS TIME, BUT WE KNOW WE HAVEN'T GOT MANY," HE SAID. #

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Allies Crack Through Rommel Line In Egypt, Claim Air Superiority; Halsey Takes Helm in South Pacific

Fierce Fighting Continues After Opening of Drive

OCT 25 1942

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 24.—The British 8th Army cracked through German Marshal Erwin Rommel's El Alamein line before dawn today, front line dispatches said tonight, after opening the long-expected Allied offensive with the aid at sea of a roaring fleet of new type American-made light warships and American airmen in the thick of the desert battle.

What is likely to be the decisive battle for the Mediterranean was joined with the Axis forces of Marshal Rommel last night in the light of a full moon when Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Allied army moved forward along the front 80 miles west of British naval base at Alexandria.

Advices from advanced air bases tonight said Allied airmen already appeared to have clear-cut superiority in the air space even before the outset of what doubtless will be a tough, bloody struggle.

Joining with the army and the air forces to make the attack a three-element, all-out offensive, naval forces of Britain's powerful Mediterranean fleet timed a slashing bombardment of Marshal Rommel's advanced seaside base at Matruh, 90 miles to his rear, with the forward surge of guns and tanks.

Dashed Close Inshore.

Reports from Alexandria, described these as sleek, speedy "Mediterranean greyhounds" which dashed close inshore—so close they could see planes over the inland landing fields and poured round after round of shells into Axis installations.

Catching the enemy unawares, the seacraft met with no response from short batteries and escaped a three-hour aerial bombardment later without casualties and with only minor damage to one boat, it was announced.

The British were chary, about giving details of the first day and night of an action in which it was their obvious objective to shove Rommel back from the Nile doorstep.

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To observers it seemed that a larger, secret objective might be to open the way on North Africa's sands, already bloodied by the battles of several advances and retreats, for a blow at the Axis in its European strongholds by clearing 1,000 miles of the southern shoreline of the Mediterranean.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

The official communique said only that fierce fighting developed immediately and was continuing. News of the action was almost entirely from dispatches of front-line correspondents.

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent at an advanced Allied air base, said pilots returning at dawn from an all-night blasting of the enemy's air bases and concentrations saw the British forces already pouring through a gap they had made in the German and Italian lines.

It was evident, however, that the heavy fighting between tanks and anti-tank guns had not yet been joined, for Marshal Rommel's tanks were seen rushing up to meet the attack.

The 8th Army, bigger and better equipped than ever before, thanks to the pouring in of American material and manpower, attacked after the heaviest artillery barrage ever seen in the desert, he said.

There was no definite word yet

(See EGYPT, Page A-8.)

that American troops actually were participating, but American tank crews were known to have been in readiness for some time after initial combat experience, and it was not likely that they would be left out of a battle in which all available strength must be made to count.

Strong Air Offensive.

The Army began its drive with the support of the strong American, British and Allied air forces which for the last two months have waged the fiercest and most protracted air offensive in the history of desert fighting with their day and night assaults on the enemy's sea and land transport and bases.

From bases in Britain, the biggest bombers of the RAF soared over the Alps in large numbers and rained explosives on Turin, Savona and Genoa—Arsenals and embarkation point for African reinforcements. It was the second consecutive night assault on Genoa and Turin.

Over the battlefront, American and Allied fighters and fighter-bombers strafed and bombed airfields all day yesterday and last night, striving to pave the way for the land offensive by knocking out the battered air force.

RAF medium bombers and naval aircraft jolted Marshal Rommel's front lines with an uninterrupted series of attacks yesterday and showered troop concentrations in the El Daba area, just behind the front.

In 439 sorties—raiding missions by single planes—Allied fighters shot down nine Axis aircraft.

Head-On, Frontal Clash.

The British were reticent concerning details of the fighting as it began, but the main attack was a head-on, frontal clash on a 35-mile front between the coast and the Qattara Depression where Marshal Rommel has had nearly two months to dig a defense system in depth among the rocky, sandy ridges.

Gen. Alexander and his field commander in Egypt, Lt. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, chose cool weather and moonlight nights when the desert is virtually as light as day to set in motion their mixed forces of British, Americans, South Africans, New Zealanders, Indians, Poles, Fighting French and Greeks.

Back of the lines were imposing American establishments for the repair and servicing of war machines, and mountains of American-made war material that have been accumulated in past weeks.

In the arena were quantities of new tanks and guns.

It was believed that Gen. Alexander was satisfied that he had won the battle of supplies in the weeks since September 1 or he would not have started an offensive at this time.

This battle of supplies preceding the 8th Army's smash reached record proportions for the Mediterranean. The Allied air fleet pounded supply lines with unprecedented force, Allied submarines took the heaviest toll to date of Axis supply ships, and the Italians and Germans made one of their largest and most sustained air attacks on Malta in an effort to cover their convoys.

Axis Plane Losses Put at 193.

British records showed the Axis had lost 193 planes thus far this month in this warfare, compared with British losses of 85 and that Allied submarines in the same time had sunk at least 10 supply-laden ships, which Allied bombers and torpedo planes accounted for many more in assaults on sea trains and bases in Sicily, Greece and Crete.

Gen. Alexander began the task of dislodging the Axis about six weeks ahead of the dates of the 1940 and 1941 British offensives. In the first, started on December 8, 1940, the British under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell drove from Sidi Barrani near the border in Egypt to beyond Bengasi. The British lost all this ground the next April when they withdrew troops and sent them to Greece.

In the second offensive, started December 6, 1941, the British again got beyond Bengasi, but in two offensives in January and June of this year, Marshal Rommel not only recovered all this territory but drove deep into Egypt as well.

In the first week of September, however, the British gained an advantage when a third drive by Marshal Rommel in an effort to pierce the El Alamein positions positions proved a costly failure.

The British now have 1,000 miles to go to reach Tripoli, 230 miles to get to the Libyan border.

Axis Recognizes Importance.

The all-Mediterranean nature of the present struggle has been recognized by the Germans, who are reported to have made Marshal Rommel the generalissimo of Italian and German land, sea and air forces not only in the present battle but also for any campaign they may attempt through Syria or the Middle East.

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It was clear that if the British once cleared the southern shore of the Mediterranean they would be in a much better position to use that shortened route for their convoys not only to the Middle East but also to Russian and Chinese supply lines and India.

Although the battle was centered in the narrow coastal corridor between the sea and the Qattara Depression, it was expected by observers that it would soon spread as the British have repeatedly sent raiding expeditions deep into the desert interior.

That the Germans were watchful was indicated by a Fighting French announcement of an air raid on their positions in the Kufra Oasis, 500 miles south of Tobruk and just to the west of the Egyptian frontier. The French said little damage was done and one of the raiders was shot down.

Rommel's Forces Pounded by Land, Sea and Air

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 24.—Britain's rebuilt and refreshed 8th Army charged into the Axis' El Alamein line today in an offensive sprung in the night with blows against the enemy by land, sea and air.

The Allies thus beat the Axis African Corps to the punch and launched what may be the battle to decide the fate of the Mediterranean this winter.

With all branches in close coordination, the armored army of the desert thrust forward under strong air support, including planes and flyers from the United States, while a task force of the Mediterranean fleet struck deep on the enemy's sea-girt northern flank near the Egyptian port of Matruh. A naval communique issued at Alexandria said the naval force suffered no casualties and only "superficial damage" to one boat, despite an enemy air attack.

Fighter planes of the United States desert air forces were active in the final preliminaries of the long aerial preparation for the offensive, raking the Axis' forward landing grounds yesterday and escorting Allied fighter-bombers on similar missions.

Full Desert Moon.

The hour of attack came under a full desert moon last night but it still was too early to discern any trend.

Under a strong cover of warplanes, the Allies lunged against the enemy positions in a swirl of sandy dust with tanks and guns—many of them American-made—hurling thousands of shells at the enemy.

The main battle was concentrated in a comparatively small area, stretching 40 miles inland from the coast to the Qattara Depression, but probably it will spread rapidly as the British have been sending desert patrols hundreds of miles across the desert to strike at the rear of Axis Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Lt. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, commander of the British 8th Army—a collection of troops from various parts of the empire, Poles, Fighting French and other Allies—announced recently that his men were "fighting fit and ready for anything."

Line Stabilized July 1.

The general had been faced with the task of replacing the "upwards of 50,000 men" which Prime Minister Churchill announced had been lost along with valuable equipment in the retreat from Libya to the El Alamein line in June. The El Alamein line was stabilized on July 1.

The British offensive was under the overall direction of Gen Sir Harold Alexander. Gen. Alexander, the 50-year-old hero of Dunkerque who succeeded Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as Middle East commander August 18 during a summer lull in the desert fighting, sent his forces surging across the Egyptian no-man's-land last night.

Days of steady air attacks by British and United States flyers upon German-Italian air fields and communications opened the way for the ground push.

"Fierce fighting developed and is continuing," said a terse communique issued jointly by British headquarters and the RAF.

Thus the Allies got the jump on Marshal Rommel, who boasted in Berlin recently that he could crush their forces in the Middle East. The marshal's spectacular counteroffensive against the British push into Libya last spring carried to a point only 70 miles west of Alexandria, British supply and naval base, and there it was checked and stalled.

Enemy Forced Back.

British counterattacks forced the Germans and Italian troops back 10 miles, where lines were set up along the El Alamein sector between the Mediterranean and the great salt sinks of the Qattara depression.

Rested and reinforced, Marshal Rommel sent his troops forward again September 3-5 in a short-lived attempt to turn the British line. Strong counterattacks drove them back and British positions were reported improved.

The extensive bombardment of British naval and air bases on Malta during the last two weeks indicated the Germans were rushing supplies across the Mediterranean to the African Corps in the hope of a knockout blow.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL AXIS CAMPS

Light American-Built Ships Raid Egypt Coast Without Loss.

By HARRY CROCKET

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET OFF ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24—(AP) A roaring fleet of American-made light seacraft shelled the Axis-held supply port of Matruh, on the Egyptian coast, last night and darted away from the raid without the loss of a ship despite a three-hour Axis plane attack.

The guns of these sleek and speedy craft—dear to the hearts of the Royal navy—sent shells roaring landward as they zipped in so close that at times the landing lights of enemy planes could be seen plainly on their fields.

Three-Hour Attacks

For more than three hours these Mediterranean greyhounds beat off attack after attack by various types of Axis planes and all returned safely to port without a single casualty and only slight damage.

Several vessels had bombs drop dangerously close but none actually was hit except by ineffective aircraft cannon fire.

The ships were so speedy and maneuvered so rapidly that it was impossible to observe the results of the shelling, even though the raid was impossible to observe the results of the shelling, even though the raid was carried out in bright moonlight.

Shore batteries did not answer the British challenge.

The objective of the mission was considered accomplished as all raiding craft rode easily on light swells at the quayside today.

Upper Hand in Egypt Apparently Won by Allied Airmen

OCT 25 1942

Desert Airfields Alive With Activity as Flyers Aid in Land Offensive

By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AT AN ADVANCED STRIKING BASE OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Egypt, Oct. 24.—United Nations airmen, letting go with everything they had when the British 8th Army struck with their offensive against the Axis desert army, seem to have gained the upper hand quickly in the first phase of the fighting.

The air offensive really began four days before the land forces cracked through the El Alamein Line.

The strategy of the terrific attacks on the enemy's air fields—to knock out as many planes as possible—appears to have given the Allies initial command in the air.

This is the first North African campaign in which the United States Air Forces have been participating with a full array of fighters, medium and heavy bombers, flying with the RAF, the South African and Australian Air Forces.

Air Forces Shift Strategy.

When the land attack started, the air forces switched from the preliminary phase of concentration on enemy air fields and went directly for the Axis armored formations, supply lines, communications and troops formations.

Night bombers were active in cooperation with the artillery when the way for the land move was opened by the heaviest shelling yet seen in the desert.

When the first flight of day bombers crossed the front line at dawn, they saw infantry already moving through gaps in the Axis defenses.

Allied fighters generally outnumbered the planes the Germans and Italians were able to put into the air, but bombers were forced to run a gantlet of heavy anti-aircraft fire over enemy positions. This is expected to diminish as the main German anti-aircraft guns, the famous dual purpose 88-millimeter fast-firing cannon, are forced to turn attention increasingly toward the attacking tanks.

Armored Forces Closing In.

As each group of planes thunders back to base a new report of the tide of battle is brought by the pilots and it seems that the main armored forces of both sides are closing in for the first decisive round.

The desert airfields are alive with activity as the tireless ground crews swiftly service the returning planes and send them back into action with fresh loads of bullets and bombs.

It still is too early to say exactly how the attack is going but it is apparent that more Allied strength than ever before is being thrown at the German-Italian lines and with greater effort and co-ordination.

Crews Covered With Dust.

Now well into their first baptism of major desert offensive warfare, the American ground crews are so covered with dust that it is difficult to distinguish their uniforms from those of the RAF. And they are becoming such "desert rats" that they are thoroughly accustomed to the caprices of the sandy wastes—even scorpion bites.

Shortly after the rumble of artillery began last night, one or two Junkers bombed this area desultorily but since then nothing has been seen of the enemy hereabouts. Unless he is rushing heavy aerial reinforcements from Europe, which doesn't seem likely, it is improbable that he will be much in evidence around here for a while.

Berlin Regards Drive As Large-Scale Offensive

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 24 (AP).—The German news agency Transocean said today that offensive operations begun yesterday by the British on the Egyptian front were the start of a large-scale effort to shatter Axis positions throughout North Africa.

Transocean said "competent British military quarters" in Cairo felt this offensive would decide the fate of the Mediterranean and added that Berlin had known for some time that small United States tank units have been co-operating with the British 8th Army and that it is believed they are taking part in this offensive.

These dispatches tied in with an earlier estimate by the agency's military correspondent, Gen. Count Stillfried, that fighting along the El Alamein front is the likely beginning of an all-out effort by the United Nations to lift the threat to Alexandria and Suez that was created by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's deep penetration of Egypt last spring.

Gen. Stillfried added that such an offensive had been expected by the German high command and Axis forces had been strengthened to meet it.

Rome Tells of Air Activity

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Oct. 24 (AP).—The Italian high command reported today that "intense air activity" continued on the Egyptian front yesterday and said fifteen British planes were destroyed by Axis fighters and anti-aircraft fire. (The Italian communique made no mention of the British offensive launched Friday night.)

African Drive Is Third By British in 3 Years

Rommel's Army Has Forced Them Back Twice

The new British offensive in North Africa, this time with the aid of American air forces, is the third large-scale assault against the Axis in that desert theater in three years of war, The Associated Press notes.

Twice the British have swept across Libya to Bengasi since Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's drive to Sidi Barrani, in Egypt, in 1940, and twice they have been driven back by Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The following are important dates in the war in North Africa:

1940

Sept. 17—Graziani's Fascist forces push to Sidi Barrani, seventy miles inside Egypt.

Dec. 8—British start offensive against Italians.

1941

Jan. 22—British capture Tobruk; 25,000 Italians, including four generals, taken prisoner.

Feb. 6—British capture Bengasi 340 miles inside Libya.

April 4—Axis armies, driving back across Libya, retake Bengasi.

April 12—Tobruk encircled, put under siege by Germans and Italians.

April 13—Axis forces again reach Egyptian frontier.

Dec. 6—British start new offensive in Egypt.

Dec. 10—Besieged Tobruk relieved.

Dec. 25—British troops enter Bengasi second time.

1942

Jan. 29—Rommel's African Korps captures Bengasi for second time.

June 21—Axis captures Tobruk; 25,000 British prisoners seized.

July 1—Axis armies reach Alamein area.

Sept. 1—American tank and air forces disclosed to be participating in battle for Egypt.

Sept. 7—Axis falls back slightly before Alamein after Allies smash large-scale Axis offensive.

Oct. 23—Allies begin third desert offensive.

forced Nazi Units k Stalingrad, But Are Repulsed

OCT 25 1942

Heavy Enemy Losses Are Claimed by Russians in Hand-to-Hand Fighting

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Oct. 25.—The Germans threw two freshly reinforced infantry divisions, 80 tanks and "large" air forces against Russian positions in Stalingrad yesterday, the Soviet midnight communique said early today, but after bitter hand-to-hand fighting the Nazis were thrown back with heavy losses.

The new attack, launched after fresh troops were brought in to replace nearly 10,000 whom the Russians said they had killed in two days, was directed at the factory district in the northern part of the battle-torn city.

In this area alone, the communique said, more than 1,500 Germans were killed yesterday and 17 tanks destroyed.

The heaviest enemy losses, however, were in a southern sector of the Stalingrad front where one Soviet formation was said to have killed 7,000 men, destroyed 57 tanks, 100 guns and 26 planes. The Russians also captured 150 German tanks which had been disabled in previous engagements and were being used as firing positions.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

Heavy fighting was continuing both northwest of Stalingrad and south of the city.

In one sector northwest of the city, the communique said, Soviet troops "made a slight advance, overcame enemy mine fields and barbed wire entanglements and broke into enemy positions."

The Germans launched four counterattacks, but were forced to fall back after losing about 250 men.

South of Stalingrad the Russians killed about two companies of German infantry in one engagement, the communique said.

Farther south in the Caucasus, the Russians were on the defensive both in the Mozdok area and along the Black Sea.

The communique said, however,

(See RUSSIAN, Page A-8.)

that all attacks were repulsed and the positions remained unchanged.

Some of Weight Shifted.

Previous reports said that because of wintry storms and cold weather at Stalingrad the Germans had shifted some of their weight into the Caucasus. They were reported to have crossed a "water-line" southeast of Novorossisk in a push along the Black Sea.

The high command acknowledged that the enemy had accumulated superior forces below that fallen naval base, but said counterattacks checked the Nazis after they crossed the stream, probably a mountain-fed tributary of the Kuban River.

The Germans have been attacking there repeatedly with the aid of Rumanians in an effort to break through a mountain spur down to the sea and advance on a string of ports starting with Tuapse. The river crossing was their first major gain in several weeks.

(The Germans claimed gains in difficult forest battles northeast of Tuapse and the capture of a dominating mountain. Torpedo boats were said to have raided Tuapse, hitting two warships. Further gains were claimed at Stalingrad in house-to-house fighting. For the third time, the Germans said they had advanced to the Volga. They claimed also to have taken "the greater part of the Red October works." Russian attacks north of the town were described as weak and futile.)

German Forces Massed.

At Mozdok, a powerful German force including three armored divisions of 45,000 men was reported concentrated for an attempt to break through toward Ordjonikidze and Grozny.

Dispatches said the Germans still were checked in the Terek Valley. Yesterday's noon communique told of heavy air blows against the concentration.

Northwest of Stalingrad in the cold rains interspersed with snow, the Soviets claimed to have breached the fortified German left flank, routing the Germans, who left 700 dead and equipment in mad flight. Red Star said the army was intensifying its operations.

Latest newsreels from the Stalingrad front show columns of trucks carrying reinforcements and supplies over bridges on the Volga and Russian troops charging through the ruins of the smoking city in counterattacks.

The Black Sea fleet, which earlier last week sank a Rumanian destroyer, a 13,000-ton transport and three auxiliaries, was reported to have bombarded an occupied port on the Black Sea, scoring hits on objectives and causing several fires. (The port probably was Novorossisk.)

Defenders Repulse New Assaults On Stalingrad

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—Red Army troops breached the front line of the Germans' fortified left flank northwest of Stalingrad and the city's garrison repulsed all attacks to hold a northside factory against a tank-supported infantry brigade despite a shower of 1,500 Stuka bombs, the Russians said today.

Clouds which recently brought rain and snow to the steppes evidently had lifted, for the army newspaper Red Star indicated that German aerial activity was increased from flights of five or six planes.

The noon communique said a German automatic rifle detachment which pierced the factory lines momentarily was wiped out to a man by the defenders.

The communique told, without detail, of a Russian thrust which forced a gap in the Nazi-fortified area to the northwest.

Red Star said the Russian relief army operating there had intensified its operations, advanced somewhat and improved its positions. Finding a weakly defended junction between two German units, a dispatch said, the Russians opened an offensive and broke into the enemy front line.

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Counterattack Checked.

The Germans counterattacked but, after day-long, hand-to-hand fighting inside the Nazi positions, they were ejected with a loss of 700 dead and were forced to retreat, Red Star said.

While the victors were occupying this line, a neighboring Red Army force was reported to have pressed a supporting attack in which it killed 300 Germans, captured prisoners and material and improved the Russian positions.

(The German high command asserted that Nazi infantry and armored formations again attacked inside Stalingrad yesterday and in fierce house-to-house fighting "threw the enemy out of various streets."

(The German troops took "the greater part of the Red October works and advanced to the Volga," the communique said. Russian relief attacks north of Stalingrad were described as "weak" and unsuccessful.

(Nazi military quarters were quoted as saying Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's relief army had attained numerical superiority for the drive against the entrenched Axis flank northwest of Stalingrad, but "nowhere succeeded in breaking into the main German fighting line.")

61st Day of Siege.

This was the 61st day of the siege of Stalingrad.

Field reports indicated more than 2,200 Germans were killed within and outside the city yesterday while Soviet ground gunners and fighters were accounting for 27 of the scores of Nazi planes sent against them.

Loss of a water barrier by the defenders of the western Caucasus was acknowledged in the noon communique. The invaders, striking southeastward from Novorossisk, were reported to have crossed the stream in the drive on the port of Tuapse.

Russian counterattacks blocked expansion of the bridgehead, however, and 180 Germans were killed in one sector, the communique said. The stream was not identified, but it apparently was one of the mountain-fed southern tributaries of the Kuban.

30.24-19479

30.24-19479

The Soviet radio said Soviet warships had attacked an enemy-occupied port on the Black Sea, scoring hits on military objectives and causing several big fires.

A 10,000-ton German transport was declared sunk in the Baltic.

Riflemen Wiped Out.

A tank-supported infantry brigade was marshaled against a northside factory in the battle of Stalingrad yesterday and a group of German automatic riflemen broke through the outskirts of the defenses, but the attacks were repulsed and the automatic riflemen were "completely wiped out," the Russians said.

2 NAZI TRANSPORTS SUNK

MOSCOW, Sunday, Oct. 25—(AP) Russian ships in the Baltic have sunk two German transports with a total displacement of 15,000 tons, the Soviet Bureau of Information announced early today in its midnight communique.

Berlin Reports Gains

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 24 (AP)—German infantry and armored formations again attacked inside Stalingrad yesterday and in fierce house-to-house fighting "threw the enemy out of various streets," the German high command said today.

German troops took "the greater part of the Red October works and advanced to the Volga," a communique said. Russian positions in the city were reported under constant attack by bombers, which also attacked Russian artillery positions on Volga River islands and east of the city.

Russian relief attacks north of Stalingrad were described as "weak" and unsuccessful.

The German high command said that "a dominating mountain" northeast of Tuapse was taken by the Germans and held against Russian attacks.

German torpedo boats, it was reported, raided Tuapse Thursday night and scored two hits on Russian warships protected by destroyers. Harbor installations also were damaged, it was said, and the German boats returned to their base undamaged.

3d Raid On Italy Indicated By Vichy Alert

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 24—The first daylight air raid alerts since the armistice of June, 1940, sounded in Vichy late this afternoon, leading to the surmise that RAF armadas again were beating an aerial path to Italy, where they have been pounding Mussolini's arsenals and troop embarkation centers in support of the new British offensive in Africa.

The Vichy alarms sounded unusually early, beginning at 5.20 P. M., the Vichy radio said, causing observers to wonder if the British were suplementing last night's attack in force with a dusk assault or a deeper penetration for night attacks.

Heavy Raid Last Night

The heaviest bombers in the RAF's air arsenal showered explosives on Turin and Genoa for the second consecutive night, and also attacked Savona for the first time.

Especially at Savona, a port on the Liguarian coast about twenty-five miles west of Genoa and one of the chief Italian foundry centers, the Fascist communique mentioned "notable" damage.

Without specifying numbers, the British again said the raiding armada was a "strong force," and all but three returned safely.

1,500 Miles Round Trip

As on the preceding night, the British said, these included the RAF's great four-motored Stirlings, Halifaxes and Lancasters as well as the smaller Manchesters.

All had to fly roughly 1,500 miles round trip, virtually the entire distance over hostile territory, and twice cross the snowy peaks of the Alps. One Lancaster, they said, "flew most of the way out and all the way home on three engines."

The three bombed cities all are important as industrial and military centers, and the Italians acknowledged that all were pounded with explosive and incendiary bombs.

Linked With Desert Action

Unlike moonlit Thursday night, heavy clouds shrouded the target at Genoa last night, but the raids were carried out on a heavy scale nevertheless, evidently timed to prevent the Axis from rushing men and material from those sources to the desert battlefields where the Allies just then were launching a new offensive.

The Italian communique said the damage in Genoa and Turin, both heavily raked the night before, was not serious, but that in Savona "the damage was more notable."

The British caused no casualties in last night's raid on Genoa, the Italian communique said, but a large number of casualties was caused by 'excessive crowding in a shelter.

BRITISH BOMBERS HIT ITALIAN CITY IN DAYLIGHT RAID

Oct 25 1942

Milan Industrial Center Is Blasted in Low-Level Attack.

THREE PLANES LOST

Vichy Charges R.A.F. Machine-Gunned Town in Unoccupied France.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25—(AP) A large force of R.A.F. Lancaster bombers made the first British daylight attack on military objectives in Milan, Italy, yesterday, it was authoritatively stated here early today, several hours after the Vichy news agency charged that British bombers had machine-gunned a town in the unoccupied zone of France.

An air ministry communique said preliminary reports showed the raid was successful but acknowledged that three bombers were missing. The ministry said the attack was pressed home from a low level, most bombers going under a cloud base to drop their charges.

1,200-Mile Round Trip

The R.A.F. in its newest assault, a 1,200-mile round trip affair, thus was carrying on without intermission its new campaign against the traffic and industrial centers of northern Italy. On the last two nights the British have heavily bombed Genoa, Turin, and Savona.

The British said the bombers were not protected by darkness until they were well on their way home. Returning pilots said they saw numerous fires "taking hold" in the city, including "a whole block of factory buildings" blazing.

Milan an Aircraft Center

Milan, the latest Italian city to feel the weight of the terrific load of death and destruction carried by the four-motored Lancasters, is the home of the Caproni bombers and other industrial works. It was the fifth raid on Milan since the war began, but the others have been at night. The city last was attacked December, 1940.

The path of the huge bombers across Europe was traced during the afternoon by a series of alerts in unoccupied France and Switzerland.

Unoccupied Zone Attacked

Reporting the first plane attack upon the unoccupied zone of France, the Vichy news agency broadcast the claim that one of 50 four-motored British bombers sighted over the unoccupied zone in daylight had swooped low and machine-gunned a barracks and railway station at Montlucon, 50 miles northwest of Vichy, causing three casualties.

(A dispatch from Vichy reported that foreign planes attacked the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

railroad station at Montlucon and wounded two firemen and an engineer on a locomotive. This dispatch, however, did not state the nationality of the planes.)

The Vichy news report said three railway men were reported struck by machine-gun fire.

Alerts also were set off in Vichy, which thus had its first daylight alarm since the 1940 armistice, around 5:30 p. m. and in Bern, Switzerland, at 7:35 p. m.

In the second of the three successive raids Britain's biggest bombers lugged a great load of destruction, flames and death over the Alps to the war workshops and ports of Italy which have been feeding supplies and equipment to the Axis army now under Allied assault in Egypt.

Genoa, Turin Blasted

Genoa and Turin were attacked by "a strong force" for the second night in succession in the 1,500-mile round trip. Savona, a port 25 miles west of Genoa, was added to the R.A.F. calling list and the Italians broadcast that the damage was notable.

Three bombers were lost on the mass flight in nasty weather. Genoa still was smouldering from the destruction of the night before and was hidden by a heavy cloud.

The successive attacks in forces of upwards of 100 bombers obviously were timed to prevent the Axis from rushing materiel and men to the desert across the Mediterranean.

The force included four-motored Stirlings, Halifaxes and Lancasters and smaller Manchester bombers. Al three cities are industrial and military centers; at Turin, the Italians operate their main arsenal.

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King, Queen at Genoa

The extent of devastation at Genoa was indicated by the Rome radio announcement that not only the King and Queen, but a vice-secretary, had hurried there to assist authorities restoring order and morale, and Mussolini was reported to have donated 30,000 lire to aid the bombed-out residents.

The most complete account of the raids was broadcast in the Italian communique which said:

"Enemy planes last night flew over some areas of Piedmont, Liguria and Lombardy, dropp explosive and incendiary bombs over Turin, Genoa and Savona. No serious damage was caused at the first two towns. Damage was more notable in the third one.

"Casualties so far ascertained among the civilian population are one dead and ten injured in Turin and 13 dead and 46 injured between Savona and Vado Ligure.

"In raids of the preceding night over Genoa, casualties were 29 dead and 121 injured. Last night's raid over Genoa did not cause any casualties but a large number was reported in consequence of excessive crowding in a shelter."

STREAM OF PLANES FLIES FERRY ROUTE TO MIDDLE EAST

Warplanes, Transports Span Africa in 24-Hour Journey.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25—(AP) United States and British aircraft by the thousands have been delivered to the Middle East during the past two years over a 6,000-mile ferry route across equatorial jungle and desert from west Africa.

The Air ministry, in lifting the secrecy from one of the greatest jobs yet done by the United Nations, disclosed that the service which started on the basis of two or three convoys a week now operates daily with a negligible loss in planes and personnel.

Constant Stream of Planes

Bombers, transports and fighters all make up the stream of air-craft moving to the front with fighters carrying extra fuel tanks for the longer hops.

Starting from a great, still expanding west coast assembly base, each journey takes 24 hours' flying time, exclusive of stops at landing fields where engines are checked and planes refueled.

A tremendous job of pioneering and organization has changed the once perilous trips into fairly routine journeys along a route spotted with many emergency landing fields and provided with good meteoroligacl service.

United States and British civilian air companies have contributed to the ferrying operations while natives by the thousands carved intermediate landing areas from dense jungles. Western keystone of the service is a harbor town which had only a small airdrome when the program was launched two years ago but now has one of the largest and best equipped airports in the world.

In addition to handling war planes, the air lifeline has been extensively used by communications planes carrying official mail and personnel and it is probable that after the war the route will be one of the world's great commercial air links.

Among the increasingly large number of pilots working the route are nearly 100 Poles who themselves have flown more than 1,000 planes across Africa with only a two per cent loss.

Hazards Reduced

Although the hazards now have been greatly reduced, the vast operations have produced many stories of adventure such as that of the young R.A.F. lieutenant who was forced down in a trackless jungle in a flaming plane. Burned and hurt, he was taken by natives eight miles to a French outpost where he stumbled into the officers' mess, drew himself up with great dignity, saluted, said "Excuse me, gentlemen"—and then fainted dead away.

"We cross what I believe is one of the most interesting stretches of country in the world," one pilot said.

"It is crammed full of lions and other wild animals. I prefer to stay in the air.

"The most boring part of the trip is a stretch of more than 2,000 miles over the Sudan which is nothing but barren desert all the way except for two stopping places. Once we arrive at Khartoum (in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,) we reckon the trip is as good as over since from there it is a straight run up to Egypt."

U. S. Manacled Two, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 24—The German radio quoted the Berlin newspaper *Boersen Zeitung* today as saying that two German war prisoners who escaped from a Canadian camp in March, 1941, had been put in irons when captured by Americans and sent back to Canada.

(The *Boersen Zeitung's* assertion, uncommented by any other source, apparently represented an attempt to drag the United States into the current controversy over the treatment of war prisoners. Germany began the argument when she announced she had fettered 1,375 British prisoners in reprisal for the alleged manacling of Germans captured during the commando raid on Dieppe August 19. The British subsequently placed a similar number of Germans in irons in counter-reprisal.)

Mrs. Roosevelt Rises Early, Maps Busy Day Of Touring London

Plans Study of Role Englishwomen Are Playing in War

(Picture on Page 12.)

Oct 25 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arose early today and breakfasted alone in her apartment at Buckingham Palace as a crowd of sight-seers, including many American soldiers, gathered outside the palace, hoping to see the guest of the royal family.

Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment in the palace was one of those damaged by bomb blasts some time ago and its windows are partly boarded over.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tours London On Trip With King and Queen

Crowds Cheer Party on Visit To City's Bomb-Wrecked Areas

OCT 25 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt did a tourist's turn of London on her first full day in the capital today and held a press conference just as she does at home.

With King George and Queen Elizabeth she visited St. Paul's Cathedral, an air raid precautions control center, a deep raid shelter, drove for miles through the mid-town bomb-leveled areas and made a tour of London's East End where a solid line of spectators cheered and waved Britsh and American flags.

She was also entertained with 11 other women at a Buckingham Palace luncheon at which she talked informally with the heads of the major women's military and civlan war services. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director, of the Americans WAACS, also attended the luncheon.

At St. Paul's Mrs. Roosevelt saw bomb holes in the floor and roof.

After leaving King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, she spent a busy morning conferring on plans for her tour of Britain at war before leaving to give a press interview. The President's wife hopes to study the part which British women are playing in the war and visit American trcops in the British Isles.

Talks With Two Princesses.

The two princesses were not in the palace when Mrs. Roosevelt arose this morning. They stayed in London yesterday until she had arrived by train after her trans-Atlantic flight and then went to their country home for the night. Mrs. Rcosevelt had a long talk with them before they left.

Her unusually large conference, attended by more than 100 American and British repcrters, was held at the United States Embassy, where she said she had been issued neither a gas mask nor a food ration card yet.

In response to British questions, she said it was "hard to say" whether or when there would be conscription of women in the United States and that she doubted whether prohibition would be brought back, although campaigners had been active since the 18-year-old draft age question arose.

With King George present, Queen Elizabeth entertained the American first lady and 11 other women at a Buckingham Palace at luncheon. Mrs. Roosevelt talked informally to the guests, who included the heads of major women's military and civilian war services such as the ATS, WRENS and WAAFS. Mrs. Hobby attended the luncheon.

Greeted by King and Queen.

She was greeted by the King and Queen yesterday on her arrival at London's Paddington Station and then was taken to the palace amid the cheers of a friendly throng.

To make the welcome complete, Mrs. Roosevelt's son Elliott, a lieutenant colonel with the United States Army Air Forces in Britain, dined with the royal family last night. He had been unable to meet his mother at the station because of official duties.

Among the dinner guests were Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa; his son, Capt. Jacob Smuts; Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the Commandos; Lary Mountbatten, and Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Malvina Thompson.

Sits Next to King.

Mrs. Roosevelt sat next to the King at dinner, which was described as a simple meal. In keeping with wartime tradition, there were only three courses and no toasts.

After the meal, the guests were entertained by a showing of Noel Coward's film of the British Navy, "In Which We Serve." Mrs. Roosevelt retired to her suite about midnight.

Although no official announcement was made concerning Mrs. Roosevelt's program, it was known that she planned visits to the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Territorial Service and the Women's Royal Naval Service. She also is expected to view the civil defense system and to visit war industries employing women workers.

She was accompanied to Britain by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAACS.

Press Extends Welcome.

London morning newspapers did their part to extend a hearty welcome to the President's wife.

Typical was a headline in the Daily Mirror, "We're sure glad to meet you, Ma'am," and an editorial in the Daily Express declaring: "You are most welcome, Madam, and at any time in the past you would have been most welcome, too."

The Times, after expressing pleasure at Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival, said: "We shall expect that the results of a searching but thorough observation of England at war will ultimately find their way to the President, whose insight into our affairs cannot be too penetrating for our desire."

a plaque to Billy Fiske, New York bobsledder who was killed with the RAF in 1940, and a cardboard sign in an empty niche, "Bust of George Washington has been moved to a place of safety."

Meets American Soldiers.

At the air raid shelter in the Stepney district she unexpectedly met a small detachment of American soldiers stationed there and talked with all of them.

She walked through underground caverns which held 18,000 persons one blitz night and where several hundred from the bombed tenement area still sleep each night.

The King joked with the shelter warden, telling the story about how an expert had advised, "Always keep a wall between you and the bomb," but—said the King—"I don't want to go carrying a wall around with me."

At the ARP center Lord Mayor Sir John Laurie read off a little lecture on the system of operation and at the 500-year-old Guild Hall the party walked between two lines of uniformed men and women civilian defense workers.

From Guild Hall they went to the lord mayor's residence for tea.

Doubts Prohibition's Return.

Mrs. Roosevelt told more than 100 American and British reporters at her press conference at the United States Embassy that it was "hard to say" whether or when there would be conscription fo women in the United States and that she doubted whether prohibition would be brought back although there has been agitation fot it since the 18-year-old draft age question arose.

She said she had not yet been issued a British gas mask or ration card.

She will see the three children she has mothered by long distance under the American foster parents plan for war children, she said.

New Yorker Tells King He Saw Him Here in '39

Steps Right Up to George VI and Mrs. Roosevelt

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) King George VI was greeted in democratic fashion by a New Yorker today when he and Queen Elizabeth took Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to inspect a Stepney air-raid shlter.

One of the wardens walked up to the King and, in an unmistakable New York accent, said: "The last time I saw your majesty was on the Grand Central Parkway in 1939 when you came to the World's Fair."

"Is that so?" said the King. "How did you happen to be there?"

The warden explained that he then was living in New York.

Later he told reporters he was William Frank, who had lived at 6 West Ninety-first Street in New York, and had been a reporter for "The Long Island Star," published in Long Island City, Queens. He said he came to England "for excitement" after the war started, and plans to return to the United States when the conflict ends.

Nazis Open Drive To Get Germans In Singing Mood

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The German people have been ordered to lend "heart and enthusiasty voice to a series of Nazi-sponsored songs, the British radio reported today, including one entitled "Siehst du im osten das morgenrot?"—Do you see the rosy morn in the east?

Another ditty listed was "Nach ostland wollen wir fahren"—Towards the east we want to drive.

The British broadcast, heard here by CBS, said Bernhard, Rust, German minister of education, was entrusted with the task of getting the people in a singing mood.

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Czechs Executed

LONDON, Oct. 24—(AP) A Reuters dispatch from somewhere on the German frontier said today that all the workers of one department of a Skoda arms factory in Czechoslovakia had been reported shot together with their families for anti-German sabotage.

GREEK ENVOY DIES

LONDON, Oct. 24—(AP) Charolambos Simopoulos, 68, Greek ambassador in London, died today after a brief illness.

Simopoulos had represented Greece in this country eight years as minister and for the last five months as ambassador. For ten years he was Greek minister to Washington.

Menuhin's Visit Canceled

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The United States Office of War Information said today that a visit planed by Yehudi Menuhin had been canceled because the American violinist could not get transportation in time to keep dates for concerts he had planned to give for United States and British troops.

Morgenthau At Portsmouth

[By the Associated Press]

Portsmouth, England, Oct. 24—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, continued his tour of English cities here today, lunching aboard Admiral Nelson's flagship Victory, inspecting bombed areas and visiting the municipal restaurant.

Sir Charles Little, commander in chief of Portsmouth, and Lady Little were hosts at the luncheon on the historic old naval vessel. Morgenthau visited Dover yesterday.

VICHY FAILS TO FILL NAZI LABOR QUOTAS

25,000 Frenchmen Now Working in Germany, Report Reveals.

OCT 25 1942

VICHY, Oct. 24 (AP)—Figures released in the occupied zone today showed that some 25,000 Frenchmen, about one-sixth of the 150,000 required by Hitler, had gone to work in German factories.

This tabulation showed further that only 8,000 of the specialized workers had gone to Germany since Oct. 4, (when the labor recruiting drive was stepped up by Pierre Laval).

Of the total of workers called for by the Germans, only one-fourth are sought from unoccupied France. The rest are supposed to go from German-occupied regions where they have been warned forcible measures would be taken if they failed to present themselves at designated railroad stations at specified times.

French workers leaving for Germany meanwhile were told they must provide their own work clothes and shoes. A payment of 1,000 francs they receive upon contracting to work for the Germans is considered to cover these items.

It was announced that the seventh trainload of war prisoners since Oct. 1 had returned to France from Germany. The Vichy government has an agreement whereby one prisoner will be released for each three skilled workers going to Germany.

France 125,000 Short Of Workers Demanded

Vichy, Oct. 24 (AP)—A tabulation made in the German-occupied zone showed today that France has supplied only 25,000 workers for Germany and still is short 125,000 of the number demanded for the release of 50,000 French war prisoners.

Of this 25,000, the survey said, all but 17,000 had gone to Germany up to October 4 and, by chance, the twenty-fifth thousand worker happened to be one who already had worked one year in Germany and was home on leave. This suggested the possibility of duplications.

Schmeling Turns in His European Title, Rome Announces

OCT 25 1942

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 24.—Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, turned in his continental title to the European Boxing Union today, a dispatch from Rome said tonight.

(On September 8 a broadcast was heard in the United States in which it was announced that Schmeling, a German paratrooper, had been wounded so severely in the battle of Crete that he never would fight again. The statement quoted Max Machon, his trainer.)

The Rome dispatch said that the union immediately listed five candidates for the vacated title, topped by Walter Neusel of Germany.

Others were Musina of Italy, Lazzari, also of Italy; Tandberg of Sweden and Sys of Belgium. No mention was made of Adolf Heuser, German heavyweight titleholder and former European champion, whom Schmeling knocked out in 47 seconds of the first round at Stuttgart on July 2, 1939, to gain the crown he relinquished today.

Berlin to Mark Halloween With Scrap Drive

OCT 25 1942

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Md., Oct. 24.—The children of Berlin are determined to push every doorbell in town come Halloween next Friday night—but no one will be angry.

They vowed not to try any pranks or decorate windows with soap, but to ring every doorbell and ask for scrap rubber or metal instead.

The children themselves brought forth the idea after Berlin's Halloween parade was cancelled due to dimout regulations. If a householder hasn't any scrap to donate, the children will ask him to buy a War stamp instead.

Raymond A. Magee, Berlin's Salvage Committee chairman, approved the plan.

"We won't ask for anything but scrap metal and rubber," said young Earl Timmons. "Of course, if people offer us candy, that's different."

Halsey Replaces Ghormley In S. Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 24—Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has been given command of the naval forces in the South Pacific area, relieving Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley.

The navy, announcing this today, said that new duties for Ghormley, who has directed naval activities in the battle of the Solomons, "will be announced at a later date."

Credited In Carrier Success

Halsey is a task force commander who has participated in some of the war's sharpest engagements, and the navy noted he had "conducted carrier operations last spring with distinguished success."

He will report to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

No explanation was given by the navy for relieving Ghormley. Ghormley is a resident of Moscow.

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Idaho. Halsey was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and makes his home in Washington.

Admiral Pye Relieved

Another change in commands of the naval forces which are battling the Japs in the South Pacific relieved Vice-Admiral William S. Pye as commander of a task force and took him to Newport, R. I., as president of the Naval War College.

Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, until recently commander of naval forces in the southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was given the duties as task force commander formerly assigned to Admiral Pye.

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Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, who has been second in naval command in the southwest Pacific area, was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, taking Leary's old job.

Raided Jap-Held Islands

Halsey, 60, has had wide experience at sea. He was commander of a carrier division in June, 1938, and supervised the organization and training of new aviation squadrons for the aircraft carriers Yorktown and Enterprise. He took a command in the fleet or June 3, 1940.

As leader of a force which raided the Marshall and Gilbert Island installations of the enemy last January, he won wide recognition and a Distinguished Service Medal.

A citation accompanying the medal referred to "his brilliant and audacious attack" and said "by his great skill and determination this drive inflicted heavy damage to enemy ships and planes."

Directed Fleet Tactics

Ghormley was born in Portland, Ore., fifty-nine years ago.

He was secretary of the general board of the Navy Department from 1927 until 1930, when he became assistant chief of staff to the commander of battle force. A year later he was appointed assistant chief of staff of the commander in chief, United States fleet. He returned to duty in the Navy Department in 1932 and for three years headed the tactical section of the fleet training division.

He commanded the battleship Nevada in 1935 and 1936, and later was director of the war plans office of the chief of naval operations. From August, 1940, until the spring of 1942 he was a special naval observer in London. He reported as commander of the United States naval forces in the South Pacific on June 19, 1942.

Pye's Home In Baltimore

Pye, whose home is Baltimore, was born in Minneapolis in 1880.

He succeeds, as president of the Naval War College, Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, 64, retired.

Vice -Admiral Leary was born in Washington in 1885, the son of Rear Admiral Richard P. Leary. His home is Jamestown, R. I.

He was director of the division of fleet training in the office of the

[Continued On Page 3, Column 1]

chief of naval operations from July, 1939, until assignment to sea duty in January, 1941. A year later he was assigned to duty as commander of the United States naval forces, southwest Pacific.

Captured German Submarine

Carpender was born in New runswick, N. J., in 1884. He holds the Distinguished Service medal for meritorious service in protecting convoys of troops and supplies during the first World War.

While on that duty he captured a German submarine and was cited for the act by the British Government.

He commanded the USS Northampton in 1937 and 1938, and in 1941, after duty ashore, became commander of destroyers, Atlantic fleet. He has commanded naval units in the southwest Pacific since July, 1942.

SOLOMONS' NAVAL COMMAND SHIFTED

OCT 25 1942

Vice-Admiral Halsey Replaces Ghormley In Developing Battle Area

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 24—The navy relieved Vice-Admiral Robert H. Ghormley of his command in the Solomon islands today and ordered Vice-Admiral William H. Halsey to take charge of the developing battle to hold American positions there against recapture by the Japanese.

Ghormley's removal was without official explanation other than that he would be assigned to new duties, the nature of which would be announced later, and naval spokesmen said that it would be pure speculation to link the shakeup with recent Japanese successes in the Solomons.

Recall Loss Of Ships

Nevertheless, it could not but be recalled that in the operations there the navy has lost three cruisers, five destroyers and four other ships and now faces a difficult battle to hold its island positions.

The Japanese, preparing a strong and determined effort to retake the Solomons, succeeded in landing troops on Guadalcanal and in bringing numerous fighting ships, transport and supply vessels into the area.

Halsey, the navy said, "conducted carrier operations in the South Pacific area last spring with distinguished success." Last February he was awarded a distinguished service medal for a successful raid upon the Marshall and Gilbert islands. The citation spoke of his "brilliant and audacious attack" and said that "by his great skill and determination this drive inflicted heavy damage to enemy ships and planes."

Halsey is 60 years old and Ghormley 59.

Leary Heads Task Force

Another change removed Vice-Admiral William S. Pye as commander of a task force in the South Pacific and replaced him with Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, who had commanded naval forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Pye was ordered to Newport, R. I., as president of the Naval War College.

Under Ghormley's command, American marines successfully captured strategic points in the Solomons by a carefully executed surprise attack August 7. Of particular importance, they seized a Japanese-built airport on Guadalcanal Island and the useful harbor at Tulagi on near-by Florida Island.

The Japanese were never driven completely from Guadalcanal island, although the marines apparently were in secure command of the airport and the area immediately surrounding it. This was demonstrated when a force of 700 Japanese made a landing attack shortly afterward. All 700 were either killed or captured.

New Drive Indicated

Recently there has been greater Japanese activity pointing to a new and powerful drive to force the Americans out of the area. Troops with artillery were landed northwest of the airport. Many Japanese ships were spotted throughout the northern Solomons.

In recent days the marines, reinforced by army units, repelled two land thrusts at the airfield. They were classified as "feeling-out" operations. A number of Japanese planes were shot down. American aviators bombed the enemy positions on Guadalcanal and sought to spot and blast, with some success, the Japanese shipping in the area.

Thus, the battle to hold the Solomons has been in its developing phase. Halsey is taking command of the fighting at that point.

NAVY BATTERS JAP CRAFT IN GILBERT AREA

OCT 25 1942

Sinks Two Patrol Vessels, Damages Destroyer And Freighter

Raiding Force Strikes Far To Northeast Of Solomons Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 24—United States Navy forces, raiding far north of the embattled Solomon Islands, have sunk two enemy patrol vessels, damaged a destroyer and damaged one merchant ship, the navy reported today.

The action took place in the Gilbert Island area, approximately 1,100 miles northeast of Guadalcanal Island and 1,500 miles east of the big Japanese base on Truk Island.

Sent Down By Gunfire

The two small patrol vessels were sent down by gunfire near Tarawa Island in the Gilbert chain. An enemy destroyer and merchant ship were damaged by fire from naval guns near the same island.

Just what American units took part was not disclosed by the navy. It was indicated, however, that they were part of a reconnaissance force which ran into the Japanese and engaged them. No heavy enemy forces were encountered, the navy said.

The text of the communique No. 166:

"Central and South Pacific:

"1. United States naval forces have recently carried out operations in the Gilbert and Ellice islands with the following results:

"(a) Two small enemy patrol vessels were sunk by gunfire near Tarawa Island.

Near Same Island

"(b) One enemy destroyer and one merchant ship were damaged by gunfire near the same island.

"(c) No heavy enemy forces were encountered during the operations.

"2. There have been no reports of any new action in the Solomon Islands area."

No amplification of the mention of the Ellice Islands was given.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire came from Jap shore positions and ships in the harbor, but did not deter the raiders from releasing their bombs, including some 500-pounders. All the United States planes returned to their bases.

50,000 Tons Damaged

Pilots estimated the total Japanese tonnage damaged in the raid at approximately 50,000 tons. Although the size of the concentration of shipping in the harbor was not disclosed, it was believed certain that the loss was a heavy blow to the Japanese. Rabaul and other bases in this area are used to support the Japanese attempt to reconquer Guadalcanal, in the Solomons.

The Japanese flank attack on troops holding the Guadalcanal airfield occurred October 21 and was

The action took place in the Gilbert Island area, approximately 1,100 miles northeast of Guadalcanal Island and 1,500 miles east of the big Japanese base on Truk Island.

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one-and-a-half-ounce whisky glass

Just what American units took part was not disclosed by the navy. It was indicated, however, that they were part of a reconnaissance force which ran into the Japanese and engaged them. No heavy enemy forces were encountered, the navy said.

The Damage Done

OCT 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 24—Japanese invasion forces, dealt a severe naval loss by Allied bombers in the southwestern Pacific, apparently were closing in on embattled Guadalcanal Island today for an all-out assault on the American-held air base.

Disclosing that the Japanese had landed on Russell Island, about thirty miles northwest of Guadalcanal, naval spokesmen acknowledged that the invaders might have established similar positions on other neighboring small islands.

While the navy reported yesterday additional destruction of twelve Nipponese planes and repulse of a second enemy "feeler" attack on the Guadalcanal airfield, heavy bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian command sank or badly damaged ten Japanese vessels, including a cruiser.

Raid Has "Deadly Effect"

Raiding with "deadly effect," Allied headquarters said, the bombers dumped explosives on the cruiser, a destroyer and eight transports or cargo ships at Rabaul, New Britain, just west of Bougainville Island, in the Solomons.

The low-level attack before dawn yesterday (Australian time) was believed to have sunk the cruiser, destroyer and two large merchant vessels while severely damaging the other ships, the communique said.

the second in two days to be driven back. The maneuver was regarded as a test of the American force's strength, but if successful it might have been followed by heavy waves of enemy soldiers concentrated in the northwest portion of the island.

On the same day, seven enemy bombers with a fighter escort sought to bomb the airfield, springboard of the United States aerial offensive.

Twelve Jap Bombers Downed

One bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft batteries and two others were damaged. Gruman Wildcat fighters intercepted the Japanese fighter planes and destroyed six of them, the navy added, at the cost of two Wildcats.

Several groups of enemy planes renewed the attack the next day. Flying conditions were poor, the navy said, but the Wildcats shot down an entire attacking group of five bombers.

2 Enemy Vessels Sunk

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—U. S. Navy forces, raiding far north of the embattled Solomon Islands, have sunk two enemy patrol vessels, damaged a destroyer and damaged one merchant ship, the navy reported today.

They Raided Rabaul

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 23 (Delayed)—Just back from a raid on Japanese-held Rabaul harbor, in which ten enemy ships were sunk or damaged, enthusiastic United States airmen reported today that concentrated Japanese vessels made excellent targets for their bombs.

The leaders of the two bombing units, Major William Benn, of Washington, and Major Allen Lindberg, of Westfield, N. J., both agreed that the bombs were ringing the bell with grand consistency.

Lindberg's plane was the first to slice in over the crescent-shaped harbor of New Britain's key port, dropping several bombs from low level on two ships lying side by side. One string hit a transport and started fires which were burning briskly when the following Flying Fortresses made their runs.

Moonlight Aids Aim

Lieut. David Turner, of Flagstaff, Ariz., Major Lindberg's bombardier, said the flight to Rabaul was beset by bad weather, but the clouds broke and the moon beamed through brightly just as the raiders were approaching the mouth of the harbor.

The enemy threw up plenty of ground fire, Turner said, "but not always hitting us, although we were bounced around."

"We set several bombs for one ship and the rest for the other," he said. "Our first string was near misses but the second string hit, the bombs making a huge flash. The vessel started to burn immediately."

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Flames Outline Ships

The flames from this burning ship outlined nearby ships for Lieut. Charles MacArthur, of Fayetteville, N. C., when he came over in the second bomber, but he was unable to observe results.

The bulk of the direct hits were credited to Benn's second attacking group, which sowed its explosives from mast height into the anchored ships while searchlights swept the sky above them in a frantic effort to spot them for the guns.

Benn had been over Rabaul on raids before and he described this raid as topping the devastating attack on the town of Rabaul itself, which was marked up as an outstanding success recently.

U. S. Flyers Now "Vets"

He said that the effectiveness of the United States air forces in this theater is increasing because so many of the men now are veterans of previous attacks and may be regarded as "first-string" raiders.

Benn rode a plane piloted by Capt. Franklyn Green, of San Antonio, Texas, and was followed in order by planes operated by Capt. Kenneth McCullar, Batesville, Miss.; Capt. Carl Hustad, Minneapolis; Lieut. William Thompson, Canton, Ohio; Lieut. James DeWolfe, Kearney, Neb.; Lieut. W. R. Gowdy, Chicago; Lieut. Charles Downer, Alhambra, Cal.

Green's ship, operating as the "Anderson Company," hit everything in sight, stopping only when the bombs ran out. Lieut. C. L. Anderson, of Portland, Ore., is Green's copilot and Lieut. David Anderson, of Newton, Miss., is his bombardier, thus the plane's nickname. The Andersons are not related, but they think they have a lucky combination and their shooting on this raid gave substance to their feeling.

Cruiser Is Blasted

After warming up on a large merchantman Anderson gave Green the okay for low-level work and the big craft nosed down through the searchlights to a level of only a few hundred feet.

The bombardier let loose on a cruiser and as the explosives struck water shot almost as high as the plane. The warship came to a dead halt and started listing, while oil poured from her side, where 500-pound bombs had ripped through her armor.

Bombardier Anderson said the most spectacular part of the show was two direct hits on a large transport or cargo ship.

A Roaring Inferno

"As the first bombs hit there were at least eight separate, terrific explosions aboard her. I could not tell whether they were caused by fuel, ammunition or other inflammable cargo, but the flareups lighted the entire harbor.

"I've never seen anything like the fireworks from that one ship. When we were eighty miles from the harbor she still was a roaring inferno."

Lieut. Robert Butler, of St. Paul, N. C., bombardier for Captain McCullar, made short work of a Japanese destroyer, scoring two direct hits that left the ship settling fast when last seen.

Flyers said the Japanese tried two land attacks, but both were repulsed with heavy losses.

United States losses in the fiery battle have been surprisingly light for the type of all-out warfare.

Army infantrymen have deployed into the mountains and are driving the Japs toward the Marine Corps lines where mortars and machine guns are mowing them down, observers declared.

Flying Fortresses based here have repeatedly bombmed Jap supplies. Lt. W. W. Thompson of Little Rock said Marines told him last night that a huge portion of the enemy supplies on the beaches had been destroyed by American bombs.

Jap Zeros continue to attack our Flying Fortresses, but they haven't managed to shoot down a single one. Of this, a pilot observed, "It must be discouraging to them to repeatedly attack us and never shoot one down."

On October 16 our Flying Fortresses sank one Jap transport and started many big fires among Jap supplies on the Guadalcanal beach, including a vast blaze in a gasoline depot. They downed two Jap fighters and shot down a four-motor Jap seaplane.

The Japs managed to salvage

(See GUADALCANAL, Page A-5.)

Japs on Guadalcanal Are Dying Like Flies, U. S. Flyers Report

16-Mile Advance by Americans Disclosed; Our Losses Declared Surprisingly Light

By OLEN CLEMENTS,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

A UNITED STATES ARMY BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 19-(Delayed).—Japs are dying like flies on Guadalcanal as United States forces pound them on all sides in the five-day-old critical battle of the Solomons.

That's the story brought back by bomber pilots who returned from a mission there today.

Capt. Carl Wuertele of Denver said American land forces had advanced 16 miles up the beach, and that crafty Marine Corps jungle fighters caught a Japanese landing force of several hundred men and exterminated them on the beaches.

Americans have regained control of the air, the pilots said, and fighters now average better than one Jap fighter or bomber shot down each hour.

Yesterday eight enemy bombers and 11 Zeros were shot down. The previous day (Saturday) resulted in a bag of 14 Jap bombers and 12 Zeros.

some heavy artillery, and have emplaced it in the mountains.

The American-held airfield at Guadalcanal is kept under constant bombardment in the daytime and at night the Jap sea forces sneak near enough inland to toss over heavy shells.

Lt. Thompson said "we had hardly set our B-17 down on the field last night when an 8-inch shell came whistling in. That's old stuff to the marines now. They just hit the dirt until the shell explodes, then continue whatever they were doing."

Lt. R. E. Scott of Indianapolis said that one Navy flyer in the early part of the attack trucked load after load of bombs out to sea and dropped them on Jap transports and landing barges.

Marines Are Praised.

Army Lt. Edward Robinson of Ferndale, Mich., his lip bleeding where it was struck on the forward gun, climbed out of his plane and said when this is over they ought to send every one of those marines at Guadalcanal back to the States and let them live like millionaires for the rest of their lives.

"They are the toughest and most fearless men I've ever seen."

Those Marines have been writing a glorious page in American history since they landed August 7.

For the most part they look like youngsters in their late teens but no tougher army ever took to the field.

They are adept at jungle warfare and fearless to the man.

It still is too early to predict the ultimate outcome at Guadalcanal and the Solomons battle, but the consensus of returning United States flyers is that the Americans on Guadalcanal will be able to destroy the thousands of Japs poured in [illegible]e in the last few days.

Pilots Getting Weaker.

[illegible]eteran pilots say, too, that the [illegible] pilots seem to be getting weaker. Apparently the best flyers were thrown into the early stages of the battle. They are thinning out rapidly and the less experienced pilots are taking their place.

Capt. Vincent Crane of Manchester, Mass., spoke of the discouragement the Japs must feel over lack of success in downing the huge Flying Fortresses.

All returning flyers say the peril of American troops on Guadalcanal still is acute, but there has been a slight change in their favor.

In sending out his mission of bombers, Col. L. G. Saunders, commander of this base, told the pilots they were taking a desperate chance but that something had to be done to relieve the pressure on Guadalcanal land forces. The Flying Fortresses went out and pasted Jap landing barges and gun emplacements and all returned safely.

The enemy transport was destroyed the night of October 16.

Maj. Philo Rasmussen of Salt Lake City dropped two bombs on the transport. Huge flames shot into the air and scores of small craft around the vessel sank immediately the ship itself was seen to sink later.

Fire Visible 50 Miles

On a second run Maj. Rasmussen overshot the target, but sent a bomb into a coconut grove at the edge of the beach and apparently hit enemy gasoline stores. The fire that ensued was visible for 50 miles.

While one formation of Fortresses was pounding Japanese shipping, another group led by Maj. James Edmundson of Santa Monica, Calif., ranged up and down Guadalcanal Island, dropping heavy bombs on badly needed enemy supplies.

Maj. Edmundson, recently decorated for sinking an enemy cruiser, said the mountainside and coconut groves held by the Japs were dotted by fires.

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Other bombers in other formation dropped heavy bombs on beaches where Jap equipment was piled high.

While bombing the beach a plane piloted by Capt. Carl Wuertele of Denver was attacked by several Zero planes. Gunners in the captain's formation downed two Jap fighters and hit a third which was sinking when last seen.

8,000 Japs Hemmed In.

The flyers said the Marines on Guadalcanal apparently had hemmed in 8,000 Jap troops on the beach at Lunga Point and were pouring a withering fire into their ranks.

A few Japanese ships were sighted in the vicinity of Guadalcanal, but Col. Saunders said many Jap warships, including battleships, were in the vicinity of Shortland Bay, on Bougainville Island.

While scouting the area Lt. Thompson sighted a four-motor Jap seaplane and attacked. His gunners raked the big, lumbering ship from stem to stern and she plunged into the sea.

All American bombers returned safely from their mission.

Big Jap Seaplane Tender Blasted in Rabaul Raid

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday, Oct. 25.—A large Jap seaplane tender was believed destroyed at Rabaul, New Britain, last night by Allied bombers, the high command announced today.

The seaplane tender was one of the targets picked out by a flight of heavy bombers which again struck at the harbor of Rabaul, where Jap ships have concentrated, presumably for an impending assault on American-held Guadalcanal in the Solomons to the southeast. An assault yesterday resulted in the sinking or damaging of 10 Japanese ships, including a cruiser and a destroyer.

Today's communique said last night's assault resulted in a hit amidships with a 500-pound bomb of a seaplane tender of the Nisshin Maru class of 17,600 tons. Flames and black smoke enveloped the ship which was believed "to be completely destroyed."

The communique also reported the destruction of at least two and probably four Jap bombers in a raid on Lae, vital Jap base on the north coast of New Guinea and a raid by 12 Jap planes on Darwin, northern Australian port, which caused "only slight damage."

Allied ground forces, meanwhile, continued their advance on Kokoda, Jap-held base in the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Flyer Gets Four Medals For Gallantry in Pacific

Other Army Airmen Cited for Philippines Action

OCT 26 1942

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 24 (AP).—Sergeant Billie B. Sutton, of Sebastopol, Calif., received four decorations for bravery and gallantry in the Southwest Pacific today as Major General George C. Kenney honored officers and men of the United States Army Air Forces, including fourteen who carried supplies to the Philippines and brought General Douglas MacArthur and President Manuel L. Quezon to Australia.

Sergeant Sutton, with thirteen others, won a Distinquished Flying Cross for his part in the trip from the Philippines. Then the Silver Star, the Oak Leaf Cluster and the Purple Heart also were pinned on him in recognition of other acts of bravery and outstanding service in the Southwest Pacific.

The others who received Distinguished Flying Crosses for participation in daring expeditions to the Philippines were: Corporal F. Ottaviano, of 15 Highland Avenue, Brooklyn; Master Sergeant David Semple, New Orleans, La.; Sergeant H. M. Wheatley, Los Angeles; Staff Sergeant Dan Erheart, Klamath Falls, Ore.; First Lieutenant James Gibb, Lansing, Mich.; Technical Sergeant Jack R. Tribble, Ponca City, Okla.; Staff Sergeant J. K. Palmer, Palestine, Tex.; Captain N. Chaffin, Fort Smith, Ark.; First Lieutenant J. W. Fields, Shamrock, Tex.; First Sergeant P. H. Dortch, Tuscaloosa, La.; Sergeant J. A. Straig, Fort Collins, Col.; Sergeant Panosian, Sacramento, Calif., and Corporal C. W. Little, Hazelton, Pa.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced the award of a Purple Heart for wounds in action to First Lieutenant Ayre R. Johnson, of 572 Kenwood Place, Teaneck, N. J.

Admiral Darlan Confers With Sultan of Morocco

By the Associated Press.

OCT 25 1942

RABAT, French Morocco, Oct. 24.—Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of all the Vichy French forces, conferred today with the Sultan of Morocco on the general North African situation and their confidential talk was described as "solemn."

Before the interview, Admiral Darlan and Gens. Auguste Nogues and Alphonse Juin reviewed Moroccan defense forces.

The admiral presented to the sultan a personal letter from Marshal Petain, chief of state for Vichy France. Admiral Darlan came here by plane late yesterday from Dakar in French West Africa, where he made a similar detailed inspection on defenses.

Nazi Planes Again at Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 24—German aircraft were over the Reykjavik area twice today. The first alert lasted about forty minutes and the second thirty minutes. The intruders were engaged both times by anti-aircraft fire. No bombs were dropped. This is the fifth time this week that hostile aircraft have been observed in the Reykjavik area.

Chinese Repel Jap Thrust

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 24—A Japanese motorized column was thrown back after attempting to advance from Paotow, in the northern province of Suiyuan, a week ago, the Chinese high command announced today.

FIGHTER DAMAGES JAP PLANE IN INDIA

Enemy Probably Failed to Return to Base, Says U. S. Communique.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 — (AP) The United States command issued this communique tonight:

On Oct. 18 a twin-engined plane was intercepted and attacked by an American fighter on patrol in the area near Digboi Assam. The enemy plane was hit heavily in both

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engines and was smoking badly when last seen passing into a cloud below. Our pilot was so close that oil from the enemy plane covered the windshield of his plane. It is improbable that the enemy plane reached Japanese-occupied territory.

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On Oct. 17 two fighters strafed four railway stations north of Mohnyin, Burma. Freight cars between Myitkina and Moguang were bombed. Many fires were started when two Japanese-occupied towns west of Myitkyina were bombed and strafed.

A building at Washawng, believed to shelter enemy troops, also was riddled in a low level attack.

On Oct. 14 two of four fighters strafed an enemy barracks at Lonkin.

None of our planes was lost on these missions.

French Oil Refineries Sent to North Caucasus

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Oct. 22 (Delayed).—Hundreds of carloads of equipment from dismantled French petroleum refineries are being moved through Rumania en route to the North Caucasus, where the Germans have captured the outer ring of Russia's rich Caucasian oil fields, reports from the Balkans said today.

The reports, relayed through usually reliable channels, said the Germans already had rebuilt one refinery at Maikop in the Eastern Caucasus, which they occupied last August.

The Russians said they had wrecked installations before abandoning the Maikop fields and declared the Germans would get no petroleum there for a long time. The fields supplied less than one-tenth of Russia's annual output.

Linlithgow May Retire As Viceroy of India

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A spokesman at the India Office said today Lord Linlithgow was expected to retire as Viceroy of India at the end of March when his present term of office expires.

Lord Linlithgow's term had been extended a year beyond the usual five, but it is unlikely that a further extension will be made, the spokesman said.

He made the statement when asked to comment on a Berlin radio broadcast reporting that the Viceroy had announced he would "resign" shortly. There was no confirmation of the report from any other source.

Injured Danish King Takes Change for Worse

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sunday, Oct. 25.—A special bulletin issued in Copenhagen early today said King Christian X, who was injured last week when he fell from a horse, had taken a sudden change for the worse and was in a serious condition.

The 72-year-old Monarch had been reported improving rapidly since the accident, but about 7 o'clock last night his heart developed an abnormal action. His physician administered a stimulating treatment which resulted in a slight recovery, but his condition was regarded as serious enough to warrant a special bulletin.

GUINAZU DEFENDS ARGENTINE STAND

Says His Country, Chile, Are Determined To Command Respect For Decisions

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[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 24—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina said tonight the ties between his country and Chile, South America's isolationist powers, were never closer and, in a remark obviously directed at the United States asserted both were determined "to command respect for our respective sovereign decision."

The speech was considered generally to have been inspired in part by the recent Boston Speech in which Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, accused Argentina and Chile of tolerating Axis spying.

It was considered significant also that he spoke during the presence here of Joaquin Fernandez, Chile's newly-designated Foreign Minister who is en route home to assume his new post. He has been Ambassador to Uruguay.

Good-Neighbor Reference

"One of the rules of good neighborliness consists of refraining from disturbing the peaceful and productive cultivation of one's heritage," Ruiz Guinazu said in what was taken to be a reference to the good neighbor policy of which Welles long has been a champion.

It was learned that Ruiz Guinazu toned down the original draft of his speech at the last minute to eliminate some other strong words. The occasion for his address was the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the Chilean national hero, Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins.

Were Never Closer

Ruiz Guinazu declared that Argentina and Chile were never closer than today as a result of "our similar viewpoint in the conduct of international relations, our common hope for peace, our loyalty to the pledged world, our immutable and actively expressed determination to command respect—without aggressive boasting—for our respective sovereign decisions."

He conceded that Argentina and Chile had had their past differences and rivalries.

"We have given hospitality to one another's political emigres," he said, "but we have not fomented discord and uprisings on the other side of our frontiers. We have zealously respected one another's civic procedure."

Del Rio May Visit D. C.

Quito, Ecuador, Oct. 24 (AP)—Official circles said today that Carlos Arroyo del Rio, President of Ecuador, will go to Washington by plane the first week of November on an official visit at the invitation of the United States Government.

Accompanying the President will be three members of his Cabinet, several Congress members and military and naval officials.

Del Rio, it was said, also has received an invitation to visit Venezuela.

De Braganza And Bride Flying To Morocco

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 24 (AP)—Prince Duarte Nuno de Braganza, pretender to the non-existent throne of Portugal, and his Brazilian wife, Princess Maria Francisca, left by transatlantic plane for Lisbon today en route to Spanish Morocco, where the Princess' brother-in-law, the Count of Paris, and his family are living.

De Braganza and his bride were married at Petropolis, near-by resort, October 15.

Plane Crash Kills Three

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 24 (AP).—A United States naval plane crashed today in La Romana, on the south coast, killing three out of five persons aboard, it was reported here tonight. There were no details.

Cuban Police Head Starts For Talks at Washington

Gen. Benitez to Discuss Drive on Spies and Fifth Column

HAVANA, Oct. 24 (AP).—General Manuel Benitez, chief of the Cuban National Police Department, left for Washington today to "work out still closer co-operation between Cuban and United States authorities in the fight on spies and fifth columnists." He was accompanied by Mariano Faget, chief of the Police Anti-Espionage Bureau, and Israel Castellanos, chief of the Police Identification Bureau.

Cuba has cracked down on German, Japanese and Italian elements, sending many to a concentration camp and keeping others under surveillance.

General Benitez was invited to Washington by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A United States plane will take him and his aides to Washington tomorrow from Miami, Fla.

Three-Day Hunt Fails To Uncover Trace of Capt. Rickenbacker

'Eddie Will Turn Up,' Wife Says Hopefully As Search Is Pressed

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Oct. 24.—Three days of intensive search by all available Army and Navy sky and sea forces failed to uncover a trace tonight of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American war ace of the World War, and the crew of a big Army plane that disappeared over Hawaiian waters.

Searchers hoped to find Capt. Rickenbacker and his crew of perhaps nine men floating on life rafts that the plane carried. This type of aircraft sinks quickly. But aviators in the Pacific war have been picked up from similar rafts weeks after their planes have gone down.

While military authorities talked little about the quest, beyond saying it was continuing with all available forces, the greatest note of hope came from Capt. Rickenbacker's wife in New York.

"Eddie will turn up," she said. "He's too old a hand to get lost in any airplane now."

Capt. Rickenbacker survived the crash of an airliner near Atlanta two years ago, and returned to the air as soon as his broken bones were healed. Others among the passengers and crew were killed. Capt. Rickenbacker shot down 21 German planes in World War I.

He was in the Pacific on an aerial inspection tour for Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Force commander, similar to his recent trip to England.

His plane was last heard from Wednesday evening, when the pilot radioed only one hour's supply of gasoline remained in her tanks. Indications were the craft was apparently lost on a flight from Oahu Island.

Brief Army announcements did not give the location of the search, but hunting forces came from the southwest Hawaiians.

Names of the plane's personnel were not made public. Army officers here said at least ten persons were on board for the flight, including the crew.

Rickenbacker Will Turn Up, Say Wife, Brother

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Oct. 24—American war birds of '42 were in the sky over distant Pacific waters today searching the sea for Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Uncle Sam's ace eagle of '18.

The War Department said Rickenbecker, on an inspection trip for Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Force commander, had not been heard from since Wednesday evening, when he reported only one hour's supply of gasoline remained in his plane's tanks.

At that time, Rickenbacker and the crew of a large military plane were flying between Oahu, Hawaii, and another island in the Pacific.

Wife Awaits Good News

In New York, Rickenbacker's wife waited by the telephone, hoping that the next call would bring good news.

"Eddie will turn up," she assured friends. "He's too old a hand to get lost in any airplane now."

Mindful of the courage, skill and luck of the 52-year-old veteran who as America's first great ace bagged twenty-one German planes and four enemy balloons in the first World War, Dewey Rickenbacker, brother of the flyer, said at Beverly Hills, Cal.: "This just isn't Eddie's time. After all, this isn't the first time he's been in a tight spot."

Mother Has Misgivings

But Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacker, 79, the mother, had her misgivings when the captain visited her at Beverly Hills recently en route to the Pacific assignment.

"My mother felt that something was going to happen to Eddie and asked him not to go," Dewey Rickenbacker said. "But he just laughed and reassured her that everything would be all right."

Wide Search Pressed

This optimism and fortitude carried Rickenbacker through a tough experience nearly two years ago when he was injured seriously in the crash of an airliner near Atlanta. Rickenbacker spent weeks in a hospital while broken bones were healing. Others among the passengers and crew of that plane were killed in the crash.

United States Army, Hawaiian Department Headquarters, announced that every available army and navy plane and surface craft from the southwest Hawaiian Islands was searching for the missing flyers.

The army did not disclose names of others aboard the plane, but it was believed here there were at least ten persons, including the crew, in the flight group.

Gen. Tinker Killed On Bombing Raid

OCT 25 1942

Award of Flying Cross Reveals He Was in Attack June 6

HONOLULU, Oct. 24 (AP).—Maj.-Gen. Clarence L. Tinker died in a long-range, over-water night bombing attack against the enemy last June 6.

Disclosure that the general was on a fighting mission against the Japanese was made today by the Hawaiian Department with announcement of the posthumous award to him of the Distinguished Flying Cross. He long had been reported missing.

Nazis' Report of Death Of Mrs. Gandhi Denied

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.—Official quarters declared today there was no foundation for German radio reports of the death of Mrs. Gandhi, wife of India's imprisoned Nationalist leader.

The German broadcast, heard yesterday in London, gave no details and did not say how the report of Mrs. Gandhi's death had been received.

20 Trips Over Kiska Earn Leave For Army Crew

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By William L. Worden
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, Oct. 24—Crew members of a combat aircraft who have earned their fifteen-day leaves the hard way with a score of flights over Japanese-held Kiska Island were on their way today to homes scattered from Belton, Texas, to Brooklyn.

The crew's approximately twenty trips over Kiska gives it the combat lead for its squadron, and possibly for all units on the Alaskan front. Fourteen times the nine men of this heavy bomber relaxed after the "bombs away" signal indicated their mission for a trip was over. On other trips, either weather or other causes stopped the plane, or it was on photo missions only.

Captained By Georgian

The pilot, whom the others address as "Boss," is Capt. Collier H. Davidson, of Blakely, Ga., who nominates Side Gunner Sergt. Henry A. Sarinske, of Glenwood City, Wis., as "The Airmen's Airman" of the crew.

Others of the crew are Sergt. Walter F. Baldassare, Newark, N. J.; Lieut. Myron L. Baumgartner, Minneapolis; Lieut. Charles K. Moran, Belton, Texas; Lieut. John Redman Foley, Lawrence, Mass.; Sergt. Richard G. Ische, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Corporal Alexander Lasson, Fall River, Mass., and Sergt. Julius Lancasewitz, Brooklyn.

Sarinske earned his crew laurels on a mission on which the plane went in at medium height to attack what the crew thought was a merchant ship. It turned out to be two small war vessels, which sent up terrific anti-aircraft fire, ripping through the bomb bay.

Three Zero fighters appeared simultaneously. The bomber was shot up badly. The rudders were only partly usable. One shell exploded almost in Sarinske's face. A piece gashed his hand and another tore a hole through his lip, slamming him back against the ship's armor with terrific force.

At 'Em Again

Sarinske, half conscious and his face covered with blood, shook his head, dropped a piece of his goggles out of his eye and went back to his machine gun. His fire drove the Zeroes from the crippled bomber's side.

The bomber staggered home practically without controls after one of the men crawled out in the open bomb bay with 2,000 feet below him to the water—the bay doors wouldn't close—and unsuccessfully attempted to fix the control lines, while Copilot Baumgartner clung to him.

Later Sarinske crawled out, went to a hospital and asked no relief from flying three days later. Bandaged, but smiling, he was back over Kiska again, vying with Lieutenant Moran to see who would get the first Zero for sure.

Premier of Quebec Protests 'Life' Article

By the Associated Press.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.—Premier Godbout in a formal statement last night protested "in the name of all our peeople, whether English-speaking or French-speaking" against an article on the province of Quebec in Life Magazine October 19.

"Life devoted eight pages of text and illustrations to the province of Quebec under the title French Canada," the statement said. "We should have been very happy had not those pages constituted adverse publicity, abounding in exaggerations and errors both of fact and interpretation.

"It is never our habit to reply to our detractors; still less to fall into any trap they might be setting for us in raising a controversy. Suffice it to say that to try to stir up race against race and religion against religion is to set one's hand to a nefarious task, especially at a time when Canada and the United States are fighting side by side in the cause of civilization."

Cites Canada's Role in War.

The statement said that "these gentlemen of Life" should "undeceive themselves" and added that "we will continue to intensify our war effort and to fight with all the courage and heroism shown by our Commandos, 'Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal' at Dieppe, and by our soldiers, sailors and aviators everywhere since the start of the war. * * *

"Life was on the way to becoming a serious publication. The articles we have read therein recently, in regard to Detroit and the people of England, for instance, point to its return to its former status—that of a comic publication."

(In New York there was no comment last night from Life officials.)

The Life article said that Quebec, "a testament to the tolerance of imperial Britain," despised the France of the French revolution and of the Third Republic, and "now its youth admires the France of Petain."

People Honest, Industrious.

Life added: "The French Canadians are among the nicest people in the world, sweet-tempered and amiable, virtuous, frugal, industrious and honest. The church and the farm dominate most of their lives. Sitting at the gateway to Canada, it is the most unprogressive of the settled provinces. * * *"

Of Premier Godbout, the article said: "A voice of common sense is raised by Premier Adelard Godbout, a man truly 'Canadian' in his farm and church origins. He believes Canada has its own stake in World War II and urges full co-operation. He is for the reform of the church's educational system * * * but above all he is remorselessly against Hitler. * * *"

TOKYO LISTS 4 AS CAPTIVE U. S. AIRMEN

OCT 25 1942

Says They Were Taken Prisoner 'In Air Raid On Japan, April 18"

Names Similar To Those Recorded By War Department As Missing

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 24—As many as eight of the men who bombed Tokyo may be in Japanese hands, it appeared today on the basis of an enemy listing which, checked at the War Department against its records, seemed to correspond with names of flyers the army lists as missing.

The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch listing the names of "an additional four" it said "were taken prisoner in the air raid on Japan, April 18."

Earlier this week, after the Japanese had announced a first list of four captives, Secretary of War Stimson said these names corresponded to records and explained that some of the planes which bombed Japan might have been forced down in occupied China.

Lists—Tokyo's And Army's

Today's Tokyo list, together with the names as they appear on army records, follow:

LIEUT. ROBERT J. MEADE, of Cleveland. (LIEUT. ROBERT J. MEDER, 1621 Elmwood avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.)

LIEUT. E. J. NIELSON, Hiram, Utah. (LIEUT. CHASE J. NEILSON, Hyrum, Utah.)

LIEUT. ROBERT L. HITE, of Texas. (LIEUT. ROBERT L. HITE, Earth, Texas.)

LIEUT. GEORGE BARR, of Long Island, N. Y. (LIEUT. GEORGE BARR, 211-47 Ninety-fourth road, Queens Village, Long Island, New York.)

At Cleveland, Mrs. John Meder, mother of Lieutenant Meder, said she last saw her 24-year-old son in Florida before he left for the West Coast. The War Department has communicated with the family four times since the Tokyo raid, she said, but she declined to discuss the contents of the communications. Other members of the family said she had been made ill by anxiety over her son.

First Word Of Barr

Today's report was the first word of Lieutenant Barr's whereabouts received by Mrs. Charles H. Towns, Queens Village, with whose family the flyer had lived since the death of his mother.

Mrs. Towns said that Barr telephoned from Texas April 6 to tell her not to expect to hear from him "for a while," and not to try to communicate with him.

"I am going on a special mission with Jimmy Doolittle," he said. "Wish me luck."

Meanwhile, the Office of War Information announced that it assumed joint responsibility with the War Department in the maintenance of secrecy concerning details of the Tokyo raid.

OWI said in a statement:

"The director of the Office of War Information (Elmer Davis) and his military information deputy (Paul C. Smith) have been copartners with the War Department in the maintenance of secrecy surrounding certain planes which participated in the Tokyo raid.

OWI's Reason For Secrecy

"In the judgement of the director and his deputy, secrecy was highly desirable in the hope of saving the lives and securing the freedom of certain crew members who crash landed in areas controlled by the enemy.

"There still are too many considerations involved to permit complete explanation of the factors contributing to this judgment. The very explanation would give information to the enemy which would endanger lives of great value to the American cause.

"The War Department is not guilty of any deception except a highly desirable endeavor to deceive the enemy for reasons of vital importance.

"If at a later time and in the light of full knowledge of the facts, anyone feels justified in criticizing the War Department in this specific instance, then the Office of War Information should share the burden of criticism equally with the War Department."

'Capture Of 4 Or 5' After Tokyo Raid Described

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch today listing the names of an additional four United States air force officers taken prisoner in the air raid on Japan April 18."

The airmen were listed as Lieut. Robert J. Meade, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. E. J. Nielson, Hiram, Utah; Lieut. Robert L. Hite, of Texas (home town not given), and Lieut. George Barr, of Long Island, New York.

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[By the Associated Press]

Huntington Park, Cal., Oct. 24—Miss Coral Houston, a Methodist missionary who was returned from China aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm, declared that four and possibly five crewmen of a United States bomber who landed in occupied China after the bombing of Tokyo were captured by Japanese.

"I was . . . in Japanese-occupied territory," she said yesterday. "About 10 o'clock on a Saturday night we heard a plane in distress overhead.

Caught By Puppet Regime

"Next morning, Chinese officials sent by the Japanese puppet government searched our mission. In the afternoon, we learned that an American bomber had been forced down in the river.

"Two of the men in the plane went to a village and offered to give the Chinese money to lead them to Free China. The Chinese were about to help them when the village headman informed the Japanese and the Americans were captured.

"The enraged villagers killed him. The other men in the plane—some said there were two, some

[Continued On Page 3, Column 4]

said three—were captured the same day.

"Two nights afterward we heard the Chinese guerrillas had failed in a rescue effort. They had planned to set a fire and get the Americans out.

"Japanese officers praised the prisoners. 'These men are very brave,' they said. 'They will not tell us where they came from, or anything.'"

Miss Houston did not learn of the Tokyo bombing until she was taken to Shanghai in June to await repatriation, she said.

Four Listed As Missing

Secretary of War Henry Stimson recently disclosed in Washington that four United States aviators who participated in the bombing of Tokyo April 18 may be in Japanese hands. He said several of the planes were involved in forced landings in China.

Four men listed as missing in action on War Department records—Lieut. William G. Farrow, Darlington, S. C.; Lieut. Dean E. Hallmark, Dallas, Texas; Sergt. Harold A. Spatz, Lebo, Kan., and Corporal Jacob Deshazer, whose next of kin was listed as his mother, Mrs. Hulda Andrus, Madras, Ore. — bore names similar to those used in Japanese propaganda broadcasts which claimed capture of some of th Tokyo raiders.

HULL PREPARES TREATY ENDING RIGHTS IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Secretary of State Hull today handed to the Chinese ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, for the consideration of the Chinese government, a draft treaty designed to accomplish the United States government's proposed relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

The State department said this was pursuant to this government's announcement of October 9, saying it was prepared promptly to negotiate a pact providing for the giving up of extraterritorial privileges and for settlement of related questions. The British government on the same day made a similar announcement.

Christmas Mail For AEF Lost In Sinking Of Ship

OCT 25 1942

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—The army postal service said today that 4,986 sacks of United States mail, bound for American armed forces in the British Isles, had been lost in the sinking of a United Nations cargo ship.

Much of the shipment was parcel post and represented one of the first parcel shipments of Christmas mail.

The War Department said that the lost mail was deposited in the United States during the latter part of September. Mails reaching the port of debarkation army postoffice later than October 3 were not included in this particular shipment.

The War Department said that announcement of the loss should enable persons who mailed Christmas gifts and other classes of mail to Great Britain during the approximate period indicated, "to be guided accordingly." Previous announcements said gifts for men overseas should be mailed before November 1.

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9 Red Cross Workers Reach England From U.S.

Field Director With Group Sent to Leave-Area Clubs

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Nine American Red Cross workers arrived safely in England this week to begin their assignments in Red Cross clubs in the leave areas of the British Isles, the Red Cross announced today. The group also included one Red Cross field director who will join the staff now on duty with American troops.

The following are members of the group:

William B. Cruise, Passaic, N. J.
Jack Mandigo, Los Angeles.
Harold G. Guthbertson, Flint, Mich.
Harold W. Thomas, New Haven, Conn.
Charles V. Boyer, Huntington, W. Va.
Elisabeth F. Millett, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Katharine R. Shankland, New York City.
Mary June Cooper, Minneapolis.
Eileen Leonard, Fort Riley, Kan.

Women In Red Cross In Pacific, Davis Says

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—American Red Cross workers are on duty with United States troops in the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and New Caledonia, Norman H. Davis, chairman, disclosed today.

The staff at New Caledonia is headed by William E. Davis, of Kingston, N. Y. Chief of the group in the Fijis is Ralph Blakely, of Pittsburgh. William Enders, of Lima, Pa., is in charge of the group in New Zealand.

PUERTO RICO FOOD SUPPLY DWINDLES

Stocks of 50 Vital Items Already Exhausted, Says Chamber Executive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) Filipo L. De Hostos, president of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, said in a statement today the island's supply of vital foods was near exhaustion, and warned of "disturbances" unless shipments are made "immediately."

De Hostos has been urging Congress to investigate the situation said to have been caused by wartime shipping conditions. Senator Chavez (D.-NM) has introduced a resolution that would set up a five-man committee with $5,000 to make the study.

De Hostos said he had been advised from San Juan that supplies of nearly 50 vital food items "are completely exhausted" and stocks of other basic necessities such as matches, soap and dairy feed "also are non-existent."

"Unless large shipments are made immediately," he added, "the food disturbances reported a few days ago by Governor Tugwell are certain to spread and the restiveness which he anticipated will become a reality."

ROOSEVELT'S PLEA IGNORED IN VOTE ON AMENDMENT

O'Daniel Proposal for Year's Training Before Fighting Carried, 39-31.

FARM HANDS DEFERRED

Measure Goes Back to House, Faces Delay Until Election Seen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—(AP) The Senate passed the 'teen age draft bill tonight but hedged it with restrictions which were highly unacceptable to the President and the military authorities and which appeared likely to delay its final enactment.

In voting to lower the draft age from 20 to 18 years, the Senate stipulated that selectees in that age group should not be sent to combat overseas before they had undergone a full year's training. This amendment, by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex), was adopted 39 to 31.

Deferment for Farm Workers

Another amendment provided for the deferment of men of any age "regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort," so long as they remain in that work and until satisfactory replacements can be obtained. This rider, by Senator Tydings (D-Md), carried 62 to 6.

Working past the dinner hour, the Senate then rejected several other changes and passed the bill by a vote of 58 to 5 with Senators Bulow (D-SD), Clark (D-Idaho), Johnson (R-Calif), Nye (R-ND) and Shipstead (R-Minn) voting "no."

Measure Goes Back to House

The measure now will go back to the House and probably later to conference for an adjustment of differences. The House is taking an informal recess until after election day Nov. 3 and it appears unlikely that the bill could be enacted before then.

Vice President Wallace named Senators Reynolds (D-NC), Thomas (D-Utah), Hill (D-Ala), Austin (R-Vt) and Gurney (R-SD), all of whom voted against the O'Daniel amendment, as a committee to confer with a House group over differences. The House rejected a similar provision when it passed its bill last week.

Administration leaders sought unsuccessfully to force adoption of an amendment by Senator Lucas (D-Ill) which would have permitted inductees under 20 years of age to volunteer for combat duty after "adequate" training. This lost on a 33 to 32 vote.

Tydings said his amendment was intended to prevent the drafting of workers who could not be replaced and whose induction would cause large areas of land to go untilled.

Gurney objected that the language was such that it might be interpreted to defer industrial war plant workers and Senator Maloney (D-Conn) declared that it meant "the farm boys aren't going to war."

College Deferment Barred

The Senate refused, 37 to 24, to agree, as the House had done, to the deferment of 18 and 19-year-old high school and college students for the remainder of their academic

(Continued on Page Twelve)

year. This left standing a provision deferring only high school students if called up in the last half of their academic year.

It accepted, however, an amendment by Senator Ellender (D-La) which would prevent the calling of any man after he had reached the age of 45, thus eliminating many who registered before they were 45 from being inducted after they passed that maximum age.

The chamber shouted down several other amendmets, including a proposal by O'Daniel to suspend the 40-hour week and bar premium overtime pay on government contracts during the war.

Roosevelt Opposes Restrictions

President Roosevelt had urged strongly that no restrictive amendments to adopted and the chiefs of the military services had opposed the training requirement. Their opposition to the Tydings amendment as well was taken for granted in view of Secretary of War Stimson's refusal to furlough soldiers to aid in harvesting crops as requested by Senator McNary (R-Ore) and others.

The O'Daniel amendment stated simply: "No person under 20 years of age inducted under this act shall be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States until after he has had at least one year's military training following his induction."

Army officials said the amendment would not affect 18 and 19-year-old men who previously had volunteered and now were members of the armed forces, nor those who volunteer in the future.

President Roosevelt opposed any restrictive amendments in a letter yesterday to Senator Gurney (R-SD), author of the Senate measure. The chief executive said the "complicated administration necessarily involved in the handling of large numbers of men by the Army, as well as the urgent necessity for correcting present deficiencies as to age, make it important that limitations other than those now included in the bill be avoided."

Similar appeals had been made by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

Barkley Leads Fight

The administration fought strenuously against any changes in the measure. Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky, Senator Hill of Alabama, the majority whip, and Senator Thomas (D.-Utah) joined in urging their colleagues to let the military leaders run the war in their own way.

"General Marshall may have made a mistake in taking his training at a military institute instead of in the United States Senate," Barkley remarked with heavy sarcasm. "It is his misfortune that he chose the wrong course, I suppose."

Opponents of the amendment urged that not all youths needed a full year's training. They contended that many thousands would be "put on the shelf" in the air forces who otherwise could be trained in three or four months as mechanics.

Chairman Reynolds (D.-NC) of the military committee, predicting the Army eventually would total 10,000,000 men, said he was opposed to the restrictions because it would bar the training of youths "in the zones of the world where they are going to be called upon to fight."

Thomas asserted that insertion of the training provision divided the Army into two parts, one that could go into combat areas and one that could not.

"There can never be any restriction put on the use of troops during combat," he declared. "The war does not wait for plans, it does not wait until opposing armies are ready."

Recalls Marshall Statement

On the other side, Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb) contended that Marshall himself had said that troops ought to have a year's training before they were sent to the firing lines.

Hill answered that this was a misunderstanding, that Marshall meant a division needed a year's training before fighting, but that many individuals could be integrated into veteran units without that length of preparation.

Senator Tydings (D-MD) suggested that this was not "altogether our war," adding that if Great Britain Canada and New Zealand were not sending their 18-year-old youths into foreign combat zones there was no reason why the United States should.

Whether the Japanese behave this way is going to mean much to you and me in lives, personal welfare, and dollars and cents.

It may mean the difference between a relatively short or a very long and costly war.

Outward Evidence

What it boils down to is this: When the Japanese see the jig is up, will they talk reasonable peace terms (they never have) or will they keep on fighting long afterward?

The outward evidence, it must be admitted, is largely against the Japanese doing anything but fighting to the last.

Japanese morale is high. It is based on a number of factors, but the leaven that runs through them all and makes them work is the universal belief among the Japanese in their own divinity. Not merely that their Emperor is divine, but that each Japanese is descended from a divine source and that the Japanese race has a mandate from heaven to conquer and rule the world.

vine and because death provides immortalization at a Japanese national shrine.

As long as they believe this sort of thing, they quite naturally are not going to fold up.

But there are signs that they can be convinced otherwise and that when this comes on a broad and demoralizing scale, the effect may be startling.

Called Poor Soldiers

An American marine officer who has fought the Japanese in the Solomons has this to say:

"The Japs are poor soldiers on their own but they'll take a lot of licking. When they find out that the Son of Heaven isn't invincible, that God is not taking care of them, there'll be some changes in them."

Those changes are going to be hard to predict, largely because the Japanese never have had to fight very hard very long for what they grabbed on the offensive, and they have never for any publicized length of time been on the defensive to any considerable extent.

Americans who recently have been evacuated from Japan agree that the Japanese are prepared and trained to fight to the last. That is assuming, of course, that their present morale will hold up.

But will it?

The Japanese have been living a wartime existence for at least ten years, and the arrival of invading troops should, by most precedents, only harden their will to resist.

Writer, Back From Orient, Asks: Will Japs Fight To Last Person?

Many Recent Arrivals From There Predict Foe Will

Morale Held High, But Many Defeats May Shatter It

By JAMES D. WHITE

Washington, Oct. 24 (Wide World)—Will Japan fight to last man, woman and child?

Many recent arrivals from Japan predict that she will; that the island empire won't give up until conquered inch by inch, and that even then an army of occupation will have to contend with universal sniping, poisoned food and water, all the desperate devices of a conquered people.

Literacy Quotient

Japan has a high literacy quotient—one of this highest in the world—but what the country has been allowed to read is another matter. It has been duck soup for military propagandists to sell the Japanese people the idea that they are not only divinely appointed to conquer and rule the world but that they are perfectly capable of doing it.

Look at Japan's military record. For fifty years circumstances have enabled the generals to call their shots carefully and with consequent success.

Three Jap Beliefs

The result is that the Japanese is supposed to believe that:

Japan has never been defeated, therefore she will never be.

A Japanese cannot be defeated anyway, because he is divine.

Death is highly preferable to defeat or surrender because it is contradictory when you are di-

ALASKA ROAD LINKS

Regina, Sask., Oct. 24 (Canadian Press).—A network of excellent highways linking cities of Central and Western Canada with those of the Northern United States is envisioned by the United States - Canada - Alaska - Prairie Highway Association.

Resolution urging construction of highways which would provide direct access to all national parks of Central and Western Canada and to the United States and provincial boundaries from the Alcan Highway connecting Edmonton.

Alberta, with Fairbanks, Alaska, was adopted by association representatives yesterday.

This resolution is to be presented for consideration to the Governments of Canada and the United States.

Lease-Lend Supplies In September Reach Record 643 Million

OCT 25 1942

544 Million in Goods Actually Transferred, 75% Of Sum Is for War Items

American shipments of war supplies and services rendered under the Lease-Lend Act amounted to $643,000,000 in September, a new monthly high, the White House announced today.

Of this total, $544,000,000 represented goods actually transferred and more than 75 per cent of these were military items, Edward R. Stettinius, lease-lend administrator, reported to the President.

That was said to be the highest dollar volume of military items to be furnished by the United States under the lease-lend program in any single month to date.

In August approximately $575,000,000 in goods and services was transferred and about $600,000,000 in July—the highest previous monthly total. Military items comprised approximately 58 per cent of total goods transferred in August.

Industrial materials and foodstuffs make up most of the remainder of the goods being transferred under the program.

In his last quarterly report to Congress on lease-lend operations, the President said the total value of goods transferred and services rendered during the 18 months ending in August amounted to $5,129,000,000.

The value of lease-lend goods in process brought the total amount of such aid to the end of August up to $6,489,000,000. Today's monthly report for September did not include the value of goods in process.

Goods transferred include those actually exported and those at docks and warehouse awaiting export. Services rendered include the repair of United Nation ships in this country, shipping charges and other supply and training services.

Collision With Bomber Wrecked Big Airliner, Killing 12, Army Says

Eight Bodies Recovered; Ralph Rainger, Song Writer, Among Victims

By the Associated Press.

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Oct. 24.—The crash of a giant airliner on Chino ridge of rugged Mount San Jacinto yesterday, carrying 12 persons to their deaths resulted, a Western Defense Command announcement said today, from a collision between an Army plane and the airliner.

The announcement said details would be available later.

Eight bodies were found today in the wreckage.

The body of Estelle Regan of Dallas, Tex., the stewardess, had been found near the wreckage. Officials said the three other persons may have been thrown from the airliner as it spun crazily to earth. Nine of the victims were passengers aboard the ship, eastbound from Burbank to New York.

Song Writer Among Victims.

Ralph Rainger, 41, writer of such popular tunes as "Love in Bloom," "June in January" and "Here Lies Love," was among the victims.

In a statement in New York, Charles A. Rheinstrom, vice president of American Airlines in charge of traffic, declared:

"American Airlines flight 28, eastbound Los Angeles to New York, was in collision with an Army bomber, crashed half a mile west of Palm Springs at 5:15 p.m., Pacific time, Friday, October 23.

"Left Los Angeles at 4:30 p.m. and was at normal cruising altitude, on course, clear weather and daylight when accident occurred."

R. M. Martin, civilian air raid spotter and guard at a telephone repeater station, said:

"There were a lot of planes in the air, but two were away up above the others, about 8,000 or 10,000 feet.

'Death Glide' Described.

"Both were bi-motored and flying due east. One was two or three miles behind the other. Then about three to five miles farther on, the one in the rear veered off to the southeast. . . .

"The transport went straight on. About two or three miles later, the rear plane started coming back toward the transport at an angle. I swear they looked like one plane, they were so close.

"Pieces of metal flared out into the air. The rear plane continued on and the transport started what I guess you'd call its death glide—downward, back and forth, faster and faster."

Soldiers quickly surrounded the wreckage, which burned for more than five hours. Civilians were not permitted near it.

Other eyewitnesses made no mention of a second craft. Fred Klug of Palm Springs said he saw what he thought were pieces of the plane's tail falling off. Marjorie Pohl declared:

"The plane shook and quivered, and the tail appeared to fall off and the ship started to spin."

MYSTERY SHROUDS DEATHS OF MANY MILITARY CHIEFS

OCT 25 1942

Hitler Juggles His Generals at Will—Report Von Bock Under Arrest.

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—(Wide World) Life is a succession of uncertainties to German field marshals and generals, who live by an austere code which requires them to share dangers, at least occasionally, with their men.

At least four have died. In a couple cases, gossip persists in Germany, despite official efforts to suppress it, that the fatal bullets might have come from the German side.

Those who remain, work for the most capricious of bosses; they are subject to purges and sudden changes of assignment whenever Adolf Hitler decides it is time for another shakeup of his military establishment. Reports from neutral sources insist another figurative rolling of heads is in the offing, but there has been no confirmation from Germany.

Most deeply involved in speculations on changes are Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, who ran into more trouble at Stalingrad than the high command expected, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, who did not take Leningrad.

The Rome radio has announced that Field Marshal Siegmund List, an officer with a reputation as an expert in making over-water jumps, has been relieved of the command of German forces in the Balkans. One report was that Hitler took offense at remarks he had made on operations in Russia. But there were suggestions also that the German army might be anticipating the need of making an over water jump, if a second front or other development made it necessary to move great forces into Norway, on to Africa.

Report von Bock Arrested

The Russian news agency Tass, reported last week that word had reached Geneva that several German generals and chiefs of motorized infantry corps, had been removed and that Marshal von Bock had been placed under arrest.

Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the general staff, recently has felt the lash of Hitler's tongue. He has been obliged to assume some of the responsibility for the derailing of operations in the East, and a Stockholm dispatch to the London Express listed him among those relieved, at least temporarily, of his duties on the fighting front. One report said he had been assigned to the less exacting task of setting up a winter line for the army in the East.

Killed in Yugoslavia

Another underlining of the hazards to German commanders was the death of German armored division General Erwin Mack "at the head of his troops in an operation in the Southwest," reported in the Berlin newspaper Boersen Zeitung of Sept. 27. "The Southwest" was presumed to refer to guerilla warfare in Yugoslavia.

Hitler's tradition for purges in the army dates back to the resignation of Marshal Werner von Blomberg as Minister of War in 1938. The Prussian military caste did not like the marshal's "undignified" marriage to the daughter of a carpenter. Thirteen generals were swept out with Blomberg, Hitler became his own minister of war, and the army was impressed with the fact that Hitler proposed to be chief.

First top flight military leader to die in this war was Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, commander in chief of the German army from 1934 to 1938. He lost his position in the general reorganization after the Blomberg marriage, and when the Germans marched into Poland he was a general without an army.

Killed in Action, But How?

He insisted on going to the front with an artillery regiment, serving in a capacity never clearly defined. He was killed while on reconnaissance near Warsaw, and his successor as head of the army, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, said "he died an exemplary death."

Next to die was Gen. Ernst Udet, widely known stunt flier who was quartermaster general of the German airforce. The official announcement said he was killed while "testing a new weapon," and Hitler attended the funeral.

But the persistent story in Berlin said the "new weapon" was a sudden inspiration of propagandists who needed it at the moment. In their war of nerves, and that the general actually was killed in an automobile accident.

Col. Gen. Eugen Ritter von Schobert was killed in Russia in September, last year. Censorship withheld the details. The Berlin press said he gave another example of how generals die.

Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau's death, in January this year, was attributed to apoplexy which struck him as he was returning from the battle front in the Ukraine. His death stirred up a great deal of gossip because he was reputed to be extraordinarily fit physically and unlikely to have suffered from apoplexy. He boxed almost daily with the German heavyweight, Walter Neusel, and one of his feats in the Polish campaign was to swim across the Vistula river to get closer to the action.

Von Brauchitsch Up and Down

A field marshal up and down by turns is von Brauchitsch. Hitler, who explained to the German people that he was listening to an inner voice and making some changes "intuitively," relieved him as chief of the army's general staff on Dec. 19, 1941.

The world and many of the German people, assumed that von Brauchitsch was deposed because he did not take Moscow, and because the Russian campaign, which was to have been cleaned up in about two months, was stretching into another year.

Von Brauchitsch retired gracefully with the comment, "in hard times the hardest must lead," and retained Hitler's good will. It has been reported, but never confirmed by Berlin, that he was restored to his functions, if not actually to his command, last July.

Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, according to reports from British sources, was relieved of command of the 17th German army last January. He had trouble in the Ukraine, most of it caused by the Russians. He is a cousin of Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, military governor of occupied France, who in spite of repressive measures which have aroused world indignation, also has had his troubles with Berlin. His job is to keep occupied France quiet and he hasn't achieved that goal. General Oberg has been sent to help him.

The continued absence of Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, generally held to be one of Germany's most capable officers from the Russian front has occasioned some speculation and questions as to whether he is on the wrong side of high command politics. He is in command in the West, getting set for a second front and fighting off the commandos.

Gen. Heinz Guderian, tank expert who was regarded a miracle man in France, has been less sensational in Russia. But latest reports were that he is hanging on to his command.

Untouched yet by purges or by the enemy is Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of staff of the high command, and from organizational point of view the first soldier of Germany.

SEES ERRORS IN SOLOMONS OPERATIONS

Times Military Editor Says Mistakes Were Made By Navy

Declares U. S. Will Keep Foothold If They Are Corrected

OCT 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 24—Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York *Times*, who has just returned from a Pacific tour which included the Solomon Islands, said today that the United States probably will keep its foothold in those islands "barring a repetition of mistakes made in August and September."

These mistakes, he said in an article in the *Times*, "cost us unnecessarily heavy losses and almost lost us our footholds in the Solomons."

The Solomons operation "started brilliantly," he said, but the United States cruisers Astoria, Quincy and Vincennes and the Australian cruiser Canberra were "surprised like sitting ducks" and sunk while on patrol protecting the transports two days after the initial landing.

"Awaiting The Enemy"

"They were surprised, first, because they had assumed a defensive station, patrolling back and forth over a fixed course in narrow waters and awaiting the enemy instead of going out to attack him," he said.

"They were surprised, second, because their dispositions enabled the enemy to approach almost within gun range without detection; third, because only a small part of their crews were at battle stations when the action started, and, fourth, because the admiral in command of the northern cruiser screen had left the scene in his flagship and, judging from the Navy Department's communique, no one had succeeded him in actual tactical command."

Transports Sent Southward

This was followed by other defeats, he said, for "the next day the transports that had brought the marines to the Solomons were hurriedly sent southward."

Another vessel some time later was "sunk when steaming at a slow speed and on a fixed patrol course in areas known to be infested by enemy submarines," he added.

"Invigorated Leadership"

"The most encouraging sign in recent operations is the evidences—following the visit of Admiral Nimitz (commander in chief in the Pacific) to the South Pacific—of an invigorated leadership and of an offensive spirit that had not been sufficiently apparent in our first two months of operations."

Baldwin said this offensive spirit was shown in the use of the fleet to raid Japanese bases in the northern Solomons and at Rabaul and to attack Japanese landing operations at Guadalcanal.

Willkie Is Prepared To Defend Communist Before Supreme Court

30.24-19487

Won't Ask for Delay in Citizenship Case Set For November 9

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Wendell Willkie said today he was ready to go ahead with arguments before the United States Supreme Court in an appeal by William Schneiderman, secretary of the Communist party in California, against two Federal court decisions revoking his citizenship.

Mr. Willkie agreed last year to handle the appeal of the case without fee because he said he considered it a "vital test case" and one which might affect every naturalized American.

The case was scheduled to be heard last January, but was postponed at the Government's request. Asked if he was prepared to argue the case, Mr. Willkie said: "Yes, I have been for months."

Mr. Willkie added that he had no intention of asking for a postponement of arguments which are scheduled for November 9. The Government may not ask for a second postponement except with consent of the other side.

The Schneiderman case is regarded as the initial test case in the Supreme Court on whether the Communists advocated overthrow of the United States Government by force. The decision is expected to decide whether an alien admittedly a Communist is eligible for American citizenship.

The courts have held that Mr. Schneiderman, Communist candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1930 and a native Russian, was admittedly a Communist party member in 1927 when his naturalization papers were granted and therefore was not acting in good faith when he swore allegiance to the United States and its Constitution.

In 1939 the Government brought suit in San Francisco Federal District Court to revoke Mr. Schneiderman's citizenship and order him deported because he concealed membership in two Communist groups when he took his Oath of Allegiance.

OCT 25 1942

Former Iranian Consul Dies in New York at 50

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mirza Mahmoud Khan Saghaphi, 50, former Iranian consul general of New York, and reputedly owner of one of the most famous collections of Persian miniatures in this country, died yesterday.

Born in Teheran, he served as a page in the court of Nasser Ed Din, the mad Shah of Persia, and witnessed his assassination.

He served as an attache of the Persian Embassy in London from 1912 to 1914 and as charge d'affaires of the Persian Legation at the Hague during the First World War. For representing belligerent nations during that period, he was decorated by several countries whose interests he served.

He came to New York to establish his nation's consulate after the war, retiring as consul general in 1927.

Saghaphi was known as the giver of lavish parties. One in celebration of the Persian new year in March, 1931, continued as a 14-day open house party.

Soldier Finds Czech Notes In 'Duds' Dropped by Foe

By The Associated Press.

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 24—Nazi bombs falling in the Tobruk area fail to explode and, on examination, contain messages from Czecho-Slovak munitions workers, a South African soldier wrote to his sister here.

Mrs. Rex W. Frost said she received a letter from Sergeant Henry Valentine of the South African Motor Transport Corps in which her brother, a British subject, said that detonators had not been properly installed in many bombs.

Inside the duds, Valentine wrote, were such messages as: "This is the best we can do for you."

Flying Mothers Undergoing Stiff Army Training For Jobs Ferrying War Planes

OCT 25 1942

By MARGARET KERNODLE

An Eastern Army Air Base, Oct. 24 (Wide World) —Now eight American boys and girls can brag: "My mamma flies army planes, too. She's ferrying PT-19-A's and L4-B's."

I just spent a day at a ferrying division of the Air Transport Command to watch these first feminine ferry flyers fit their civilian flight experience into the precision of the army air program.

They are inspiring pioneers, including their director, Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, of Boston, 28-year-old prematurely gray-haired beauty with big blue eyes and 1,200 hours of flying time.

Mothers In Work

Mothers taking the four-week ferry training (which can end whenever the army says they're in tune) are:

Mrs. Betty Huyler Gillies, of Long Island, president of the "99ers," an organization of women pilots founded by Amelia Earhart in 1929; Mrs. Helen Mary Clark, of Englewood, N. J., each with two children, and Mrs. Catherine Slocum, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who has four.

These are not the first women flyers in civilian war work. Already there are several squadrons of women pilots patrolling this country.

Many Are Teaching

Many women teach flying now, and women test pilots okay planes at factory fields.

But the sight of a slight five-foot modern matron lugging a parachute toward an army trainer-plane inspires serious thinking.

Although only experienced pilots, with at least 50 hours in the air in the past year and at least 500 altogether, can be considered for ferrying, about forty letters come to Washington daily from women who want to learn how to fly.

The schedule at the ferrying school is stiff. The women have their own alert room, where a record is kept of where they are all the time.

It's a seven-day-a-week program starting at 6:30 A. M. daily. Roll call comes at 8 A. M. And they have drill, too. During part of their approximately twenty-five hours of flying here the trainees often have definite directions to follow, including forced landings.

Undergo Examination

The barracks are bare as only military barracks can be. The girls get no frills for their rooms, but some add curtains and a few conveniences. They pay 75 cents a night for a room. Lunch at the officers' mess is 50 cents, and it's good and hearty food.

A woman reports here at her own expense after an interview and physical examination by an army flight surgeon. Here she gets an interview, flight check and a check of credentials, also by the army.

30.24-19487

London, Oct. 24--(ap)--Sergeant Paul Cramer, 1885 North fourth street, Columbus, O., and Corporal Walter Pickerell, of Chariton, Ia., of the United States Marines, have been named "honorary sergeants" in the British royal marines for their aptitude shown in a special training course with the Royal Marines of London.

The designation gives the two Americans privileges which take an enlisted man 11 years to obtain in peacetime. OCT 25 1942

LONDON, OCT. 24 — (AP) — THREE COTTAGES AND A FARMHOUSE WERE DESTROYED TODAY WHEN AN AIRPLANE CRASHED ON THEM AT CLIFFE, YORKSHIRE. ONE WOMAN WAS KILLED AND RESCUE CREWS SEARCHED FOR OTHER POSSIBLE VICTIMS IN THE WRECKAGE.

OCT 25 1942

LONDON ADD MRS. ROOSEVELT

At the luncheon she met Mrs. L.V. Whately, senior controller of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, Miss Trefusis Forbes, commandant of the women's auxiliary air force, the Countess of Limerick of the British Red Cross, the Marchioness of reading, head of women's volunteer service, and Mrs. Arthur Grenfell of the Y.W.C.A. #

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT.24-(AP)-GENERAL COUNT STILL-FRIED, MILITARY CORRESPONDENT FOR THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN, SAID TODAY GERMANS HAD BEEN EXPECTING AN EGYPTIAN OFFENSIVE BY BRITISH AND UNITED STATES FORCES.

HE ADDED THAT SUCH AN OFFENSIVE WAS NECESSARY FOR THE BRITISH TO REMOVE THE THREAT CREATED BY AXIS PENETRATION OF EGYPT AND TO BOLSTER ALLIED PRESTIGE IN THE MOSLEM WORLD.

THE GENERAL SAID THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD REINFORCED ITS AFRICAN FORCES AND STRENGTHENED ITS POSITION STILL MORE BY OCCUPYING SIWA OASIS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF THE QATTARA DEPRESSION, TO AVOID BEING OUTFLANKED ON THE SOUTH AROUND THIS NATURAL BARRIER.

FH1050AEW

OCT 25 1942

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT. 24-(AP)-ALL PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AT LILLE, FRANCE, WERE CLOSED OVER THE WEEKEND AND A 10:30 P. M. CURFEW IMPOSED BY GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES FOLLOWING AN ATTACK WEDNESDAY ON A CAFE FREQUENTED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS, IT

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT. 24-(AP)-AMON G. CARTER, PUBLISHER OF THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, RETURNED TO BELFAST TODAY AFTER A VISIT TO ROSTREVOR, COUNTY DOWN, WHERE HE SAW THE OBELISK ERECTED TO GEN. ROBERT ROSS OF BLADENSBURG WHO IN SEPT. 24 1814 LED BRITISH FORCES WHICH FIRED PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

OCT 25 1942

THE TEXAS NEWSPAPERMEN ARRIVED RECENTLY FOR AN INDEFINITE STAY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. HIS SON, AMON, JR., IS AN OFFICER WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND. #

MADRID, OCT.24-(AP)-THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED ANOTHER DENIAL TODAY THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE USING THE FACILITIES OF SPANISH PORTS.

A STATEMENT SAID THAT REPORTS ABROAD THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE REFUELLING AT THE CANARY ISLANDS ARE "MALICIOUS."

ON JUNE 30 THE FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED THAT SPANISH SHIPS HAD SENT RADIO MESSAGES WHICH AIDED SUBMARINES IN FINDING MERCHANT VESSELS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. ON JUNE 20 IT WAS FORMALLY DENIED THAT SPANISH SHIPS SUPPLIED FUEL TO AXIS SUBMARINES.

HW1056PEW

CAIRO -- SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X NIGHT'S ASSAULT.

THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS RESTED AND REEQUIPPED.

OCT 25 1942

GENERAL ALEXANDER, DESCRIBED AS "THE LAST MAN OUT OF DUNKERQUE" IN THE 1940 WITHDRAWAL FROM FRANCE, IS REPUTED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST PUGNACIOUS OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

30.24-19489

STURDILY BUILT, WITH A SQUARE FACE AND TIGHT LIPS, HE IS AN IRISHMAN WHOSE SLOGAN IS "ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK, EVEN IF YOU ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE." AT 45, HE WAS THE YOUNGEST MAJOR GENERAL IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

SENT TO BURMA, HE KEPT THE JAPANESE HORDES AT BAY FOR FOUR MONTHS IN A REMARKABLE FIGHTING WITHDRAWAL OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES OF JUNGLE COUNTRY TO INDIA.

OCT 25 1942

THIS IS PROBABLY THE FIRST TIME IN HIS MILITARY CAREER THAT HE HAS COMMANDED LAND AND AIR FORCES EQUAL TO OR SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY FORCES.

HIS PERSONAL COMMANDER IN THE FIELD IN CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IS THE 54-YEAR-OLD SON OF A BISHOP, LIEUT.GEN.B.L.MONTGOMERY, A TEETOTALLER, A NON-SMOKER AND A FIRM BELIEVER IN SPARTAN METHODS OF TRAINING.

THE ASSAULT IS THE THIRD LAUNCHED BY THE ALLIES IN NORTH AFRICA SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

GEN.SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL FIRST DROVE THE ITALIANS FROM CYRENAICA, EASTERN LIBYA, IN AN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED IN THE FALL OF 1940.

THEN ON NOV.9, 1941, SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK SMASHED WESTWARD FROM THE EGYPTIAN BORDER PAST BENGASI BEFORE BEING DRIVEN BACK BY ROMMEL'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

(MILITARY OPINION IN LONDON WAS THAT THIS TIME THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO WIPE THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES FROM AFRICA AND CLEAN UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(IF THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE REOPENED TO ALLIED SHIPPING IT WOULD SAVE TRANSPORT VESSELS THOUSANDS OF MILES OF TRAVEL AND SIMPLIFY THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING FORCES IN INDIA.)

30.24-19489

CAIRO, OCT. 24-(AP)-TWO AXIS AIR RAIDS ON KUFRA OASIS, FIGHTING FRENCH OUTPOST IN SOUTHEAST LIBYA, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE FIGHTING FRENCH PRESS SERVICE WHICH SAID LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

POORLY AIMED BOMBS WERE REPORTED DROPPED AT A SETTLEMENT AND AT AN AIRDROME AND ONE OF THE RAIDING NAZI JUNKERS-88'S WAS REPORTED DAMAGED AND PROBABLY DESTROYED.

OCT 25 1942

KUFRA OASIS WAS CAPTURED BY DE GAULLISTS [redacted] IN MARCH, 1941. IT LIES SOME 350 MILES [redacted] OF THE LIBYAN BORDER WITH FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND 500 MILES SOUTH OF [redacted] THE AXIS-HELD PORT OF TOBRUK.

APL DRM 1123-[redacted]-838A

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, OCT 24-(AP)-A FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES ROARED OVER RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN YESTERDAY AND IN A DEVASTATING LOW-ALTITUDE ATTACK, SANK OR DAMAGED TEN JAPANESE SHIPS, INCLUDING A CRUISER AND A DESTROYER, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OCT 25 1942

IN A NEW BLOW AIMED AT EASING THE PRESSURE ON UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS BY SMASHING VITAL JAPANESE SHIPPING CONCENTRATIONS IN NEW BRITAIN, THE FORTRESS CREWS REPORTED THIS TOLL: ONE CRUISER, ONE DESTROYER AND TWO LARGE CARGO VESSELS BELIEVED SUNK; ONE LARGE CARGO VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED AND FIVE OTHER MERCHANT VESSELS HIT.

THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT BY A "STRONG FORCE" AND "WITH DEADLY EFFECT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT WAS EXECUTED JUST BEFORE BREAK OF DAY AT LOW ALTITUDE. JAPANESE PLANES DID NOT CHALLENGE THE FORTRESSES, BUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY. ALL THE AMERICAN PLANE RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE CAME FROM BOTH SHORE POSITIONS AND SHIPS IN THE HARBOR, BUT DID NOT DETER THE RAIDERS FROM RELEASING THEIR BOMBS, INCLUDING SOME 500-POUNDERS.

OCT 25 1942

PILOTS ESTIMATED THE TOTAL JAPANESE TONNAGE DAMAGED IN THE RAID AT APPROXIMATELY 50,000 TONS. ALTHOUGH THE SIZE OF THE CONCENTRATION OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR WAS NOT DISCLOSED, IT WAS BELIEVED CERTAIN THAT THE LOSS WAS A HEAVY BLOW TO THE JAPANESE. RABAUL AND OTHER BASES IN THIS AREA ARE USED TO SUPPORT THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO RECONQUER GUADALCANAL IN THE SOLOMONS.

ON THE NEW GUINEA LAND FRONT, GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT ALLIED FORCES WERE ATTACKING THE JAPANESE IN THE AREA SOUTH OF ALOLA LESS THAN NINE MILES SOUTH OF THE ADVANCED ENEMY BASE AT KOKODA.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES HARASSED ENEMY POSITIONS OUTSIDE KOKODA.

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN COMPARATIVELY INACTIVE IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA SINCE THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMONS STARTED, MADE A LIGHT BOMBING ATTACK ON THE ALLIED AIR FIELD AT MILNE BAY ON THE SOUTHEAST TIP OF NEW GUINEA, BUT CAUSED NEITHER DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MK343AEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD AWARDS

OCT 25 1942

X I X HAZELTON, PENNA.

SERGT.SUTTON WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY OVER NEW BRITAIN WHEN, DESPITE WOUNDS, HE AIDED IN FIGHTING OFF FIVE ENEMY FIGHTING PLANES WHICH ATTACKED A GROUP OF FORTRESSES. THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WAS AWARDED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OVER BUNA, NEW GUINEA, WHEN HIS FORTRESS WAS ATTACKED BY 15 ZEROS. IN THIS ENGAGEMENT SUTTON AND OTHER GUNNERS SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES.

THE PURPLE HEART WAS AWARDED FOR A WOUND RECEIVED IN ANOTHER FLIGHT OVER NEW GUINEA.

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FOR AN ACTION OVER BUNA, SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO CORP.W.D. CLARKE, 1415 41ST AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, AND PRIVATE HAROLD VAN DORN, 2050 NEBRASKA ST., DETROIT, MICH. SERGT.KENNETH A.CRADLE, 514 E. GANO AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO ALSO RECEIVED A PURPLE HEART FOR A WOUND IN ACTION, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN PLACE OF A SECOND SILVER STAR FOR HIS PART IN THE SAME ACTION.

WHILE APPROACHING ENEMY SHIPPING ON PATROL THE FORTRESS IN WHICH CRADLE, CLARK AND VAN DORN WERE FLYING WAS ATTACKED BY 10 ZEROS. IN AN HOUR'S ENGAGEMENT FOUR ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. THE FORTRESS HAD ONE ENGINE DISABLED, THE AILERON CABLES SHOT AWAY AND THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM PUT OUT OF COMMISSION, BUT THE BOMBER RETURNED SAFELY TO ITS BASE.

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SERGT.WHEATLEY OF LOS ANGELES, IN ADDITION TO HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, WAS AWARDED A SILVER STAR AND THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER. THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED FOR PARTICIPATION IN A BOMBING MISSION FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE PHILIPPINES IN APRIL WHICH CAUSED WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO ENEMY INSTALLATIONS. THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER WAS FOR A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER THE SOLOMON ISLANDS JULY 17 IN WHICH TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

SERGT.EDWIN RHODES, 223A WEST FIGUEROA STREET, SANTA BARBARBA.

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CALIF., AND SERGT.EDWARD VAN EVERY, HAMPTON, IOWA, EACH RECEIVED A SILVER STAR AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

SERGT.VAN EVERY RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR HIS PART IN THE RAID ON THE PHILIPPINES AND THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER THE SOLOMONS.

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SERGT.RHODES WAS REAR GUNNER ON A FORTRESS IN A RAID OVER LAE, NEW GUINEA. ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK BY ZEROS HE STAYED WITH HIS GUNS AND SHOT DOWN A ZERO IN FLAMES.

SERGT.EARHART OF KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., IN ADDITION TO HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PHILIPPINES EXPEDITION, RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY OVER BUNA WHEN A FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS. THREE OF THE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE FORTRESS CREW RETURNED TO ITS BASE WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION. HE WAS ALSO AWARDED A PURPLE HEART.

FIRST LIEUT.GIBB,SERGT.TRIBBLE AND SERGT.PALMER ALSO RECEIVED SILVER STARS IN ADDITION TO THEIR DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES.

GIBB'S AWARD WAS FOR A HAZARDOUS RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER AMBON, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IN JUNE DURING WHICH HE SECURED VALUABLE INFORMATION DESPITE POOR WEATHER AND HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

SERGT.TRIBBLE WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY WHEN A FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS. THREE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE FORTRESS RETURNED TO BASE WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS.

CAPT.MAURICE MORGAN, 1502 VIRGINIA AVE., JOPLIN, MO., AND SERGT. HERBERT E.BAISCH, 1600 CLARK AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., WERE DECORATED WITH SILVER STARS AND PURPLE HEARTS.

THEY WERE IN DIFFERENT PLANES OVER BUNA ON JULY 25 WHEN THEY WERE ATTACKED BY 15 JAPANESE ZEROS. IN A RUNNING FIGHT, THREE OF THE ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN.

FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT L.RAMSAY, JR., 2775 CAHUENGA BLVD., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY FOR PILOTING A FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE SOLOMONS DURING WHICH TWO ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN.

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FIRST LIEUT.ROBERT M.DEBORD, 2915 ALTURA BLVD., EL PASO, TEX., AND STAFF SERGT.RICHARD H.OLSON, 417 MORGAN AVE., NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WON SILVER STARS FOR AN ACTION IN JULY WHEN THEY ATTACKED A JAPANESE CONVOY APPROACHING THE NEW GUINEA COAST. DESPITE SEVERE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, DEBORD DROPPED TO A LOW ALTITUDE AND OLSON SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON A TRANSPORT, WHICH WAS DESTROYED. DEBORD THEN MANEUVERED OVER THE FLEET FOR THREE HOURS GIVING REPORTS TO ALLIED STRIKING FORCES.

SECOND LIEUT.EDWARD R.YERRINGTON, 1017 CAPUCHIN AVE., BURLINGAME, CALIF.; LIEUT.THEODORE I.PASCOE, 23 SOUTH PROSPECT, PARK RIDGE, ILL.; TECH.SERGT.RALPH J.STILLES, 12 FRONT ST., EASTON, PENNA., SERGT. C.W.HANCOCK, ALTOPASS, ILL., AND SERGT.HARVEY D.JOYNER, 335 SOUTH SECOND ST., SALT LAKE CUTY, UTAH, WERE HONORED WITH SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY OVER BUNA JULY 25 WHEN A FORTRESS ON RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT WAS ATTACKED BY 15 ZEROS.

THE GUNNERS WENT INTO ACTION, SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS AND DISPERSED THE OTHERS. THE PLANE RETURNED TO BASE WITH VALUABLE MILITARY INFORMATION.

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CORP.JAMES C.UNDERWOOD, HUMANSVILLE, MO., AND CORP.DONALD A.WARD, 718 CASGRAIN, DETROIT, MICH., WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER THE SOLOMONS JULY 17 IN WHICH THEIR

FORTRESS WAS INTERCEPTED BY THREE ZEROS. TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

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SERGT.A.A.FRANCISCO, NEGAUNEE, MICH., RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR PARTICIPATION IN A BOMBING RAID AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES LAST APRIL.

PURPLE HEARTS FOR WOUNDS IN ACTION ALSO WERE AWARDED TO MASTER SERGT.F.J.DONAHUE, 1421 BOND ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; STAFF SERGT. L.T.PICKINPAUGH, 1415 NORTH DENVER ST., HASTINGS, NEB.; CORP. L.M.BARNES, ROUTE TWO, WACO, TEXAS; CORP.E.R.CONNOR, PLEASANT PLAINS, ILL.; CORP.C.H.M.HOEHN STARROUT, MUENSTER, TEXAS.; CORP.BERT LEE, 1980 CHANNEL DRIVE, VENTURA, CALIF.; SERGT.RAY L.DRAPER, ELLINGTON, UTAH, AND FIRST LIEUT.AYRE R.JOHNSON, 572 KENWOOD PLACE, TANECK, N.J.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS ISSUED BY THE NAVY AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BY SERGEANT JAMES W.HURLBUT
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

OCT 25 1942

TULAGI, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SEPTEMBER 27--(DELAYED)--THIS MORNING, THE EIGHTH SUNDAY OUR MARINE FORCES HAVE SPENT IN THE SOLOMONS, MEN SAT IN THE GRASS OF THE CRICKET FIELD OF TULAGI, ATTENDING DEVOTIONAL SERVICES CONDUCTED BY LIEUTENANT (JG) WARREN W.WILLARD, CHAPLAIN CORPS, U.S.N., OF SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS. IT WAS THE FIRST OF FOUR CHRISTIAN SERVICES SCHEDULED FOR THE DAY.

THERE WAS NO STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, NO MIGHTY ORGANS, NO TAIL-COATED USHERS--ONLY QUIETLY EARNEST MEN IN UNIFORM SITTING IN THE SHADOW OF TULAGI'S PROTECTING CRESTS LISTENING TO A KHAKI-GARBED CHAPLAIN EXPOUND A SIMPLE GOSPEL OF LOYALTY AND FAITH.

WHEN THE TIME CAME FOR SINGING, THE OLD, FAMILIAR HYMNS RANG FORTH LOUD AND CLEAR. THERE WERE NO HYMN BOOKS, BUT SOMEHOW THE WORDS CAME EASILY TO THESE FIGHTING MEN WHO HAD FIRST LEARNED THEI AS SMALL BOYS IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS "BACK HOME." CHAPLAIN WILLARD, HIS SHIRT SLEEVES ROLLED TO THE ELBOW, KEPT TIME WITH VIGOROUS SWEEPS OF HIS LONG, MUSCLED ARMS.

"THESE MEN LIKE CHAPLAIN WILLARD BECAUSE THEY HAVE SEEN HIM IN ACTION," COLONEL JOHN M.ARTHUR, OF UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, TOLD US. "WHEN WE CAME IN HERE ON AUGUST 7 HE DID A WONDERFUL JOB. HE MOVED ABOUT UNDER FIRE CONSTANTLY, GIVING SPIRITUAL COMFORT TO THE WOUNDED AND LENDING PHYSICAL AID TO THE HOSPITAL CORPSMEN. HE'S A FINE MAN AND MY BOYS KNOW IT."

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CHAPLAIN WILLARD IS MODEST. WHEN WE TALKED TO HIM AFTER THE SERVICES HE WAS UNWILLING TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT HIS OWN EXPERIENCES. INSTEAD HE WAS ANXIOUS FOR US TO HEAR OF THE MANY ACTS OF HEROISM HE HAD OBSERVED DURING THE LANDINGS ON TULAGI, GAVUTU, AND TANAMBOGA.

"AND DON'T FORGET THE DOCTORS AND HOSPITAL CORPSMEN," HE TOLD US IN PARTING. "THEY'RE THE ONES WHO REALLY DESERVE THE CREDIT. I SAW THREE DOCTORS OPERATING ON A SERGEANT DURING A BOMBING ATTACK. EVERYONE ELSE TOOK SHELTER BUT THEY STAYED RIGHT ON THE JOB. IF THEY HADN'T, THE MAN WOULD HAVE BLED TO DEATH."

CHAPLAIN WILLARD SHOOK HANDS AND HURRIED OFF DOWN THE PATH TO HIS NEXT CHURCH SERVICE AT ANOTHER PART OF THE ISLAND. AFTER HE HAD GONE COLONEL ARTHUR REVEALED THAT THE TALL, MIDDLE-AGED CLERGYMAN HAD FORGOTTEN TO MENTION HIS OWN PRESENCE AT THE OPERATING TABLE.

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STOCKHOLM, SECOND CHRISTIAN X X X SPECIAL BULLETIN.

QUEEN ALEXANDRINE, CROWN PRINE FREDERIK AND PRINCE KNUD WERE SUMMONED TO THE HOSPITAL LAST EVENING AND SPENT THE NIGHT THERE.

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CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, OCT.25-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT ALLIED FIGHTING PLANES SHOT DOWN ONE OF FIVE PLANES WHICH OPERATED YESTERDAY OVER SHENSI PROVINCE. THE HOSTILE MACHINE CRASHED NEAR YANGHSIEN, IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY OVER SOUTHEASTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE, 33 BOMBERS COMING IN TWO WAVES. THE FIRST GROUP OF PLANES BOMBED THE RAILWAY TOWN OF MENGTSZ BUT THE SECOND WAVE FLEW OVER WITHOUT ATTACKING.

KUNMING, NEAR THE BURMA FRONTIER, HAD A RAID ALERT, AND JAPANESE OBSERVATION PLANES WERE REPORTED FROM A NUMBER OF CITIES IN HUNAN PROVINCE.

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CHUNGKING, OCT. 24 — (AP) — FOREIGN MINISTER T.V. SOONG ARRIVED TODAY FROM WASHINGTON. (ELIMINATED)

VALLETTA, MALTA, OCT.24-(AP)-GROUND GUNS ON THIS MEDITERRANEAN KEY ISLAND FOUGHT OFF FRESH AXIS AIR ATTACKS TODAY AND DOWNED ONE FIGHTER-BOMBER.

A FEW BOMBS FELL HARMLESSLY. NO CIVILIAN DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES RESULTED.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 24-(AP)-POLITICAL CIRCLES ATTACHED IMPORTANCE TO A SCHEDULED MEETING TODAY OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SOUTH AMERICA'S TWO ISOLATIONIST GOVERNMENTS -- ARGENTINA'S ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU AND CHILE'S NEWLY-DESIGNATED JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ.

FERNANDEZ, RELIEVED OF HIS AMBASSADORIAL POST AT MONTEVIDEO, WAS TO ARRIVE IN BUENOS AIRES LATE IN THE DAY TO ATTEND A BANQUET AT THE CHILEAN EMBASSY, WHERE RUINZ GUINAZU WAS A SPECIALLY INVITED GUEST.

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IT WAS EXPECTED THE TWO WOULD HAVE AMPLE TIME TO EXCHANGE VIEWS CONCERNING PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS' SHAKEUP OF TPE CHILEAN CABINET THIS WEEK AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECT UPON CHILE'S CONDUCT OF HER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, A SUBJECT OF VITAL INTEREST ON THE ARGENTINE SIDE OF THE ANDES.

PRIOR TO THE BANQUET, RUIZ GUINAZU WAS TO SPEAK AT A PUBLIC CEREMONY MARKING THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF THE CHILEAN PATRIOT, BERNARDO O'HIGGINS. OBSERVERS SAID HE POSSIBLY WOULD TOUCH ON FOREIGN POLICY AT THAT TIME, ESPECIALLY THE LINE FOLLOWED BY ARGENTINA AND CHILE SINCE THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE.

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FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES SAID THEY CONSIDERED CHILE'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER "DEFINITELY A PARTISAN" OF CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HE WAS NOT IN FAVOR OF A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AT THE PRESENT.

FERNANDEZ PROBABLY WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONFER WITH VENEZUELA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, DR.CARACCIOLO PARRA PEREZ, WHO IS ALSO DUE TO ARRIVE TODAY. DR.PARRA PEREZ WILL REMAIN IN BUENOS AIRES UNTIL NEXT SATURDAY TO DEDICATE A STATUE OF SIMON BOLIVAR, THE SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERATOR, AND SIGN COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL AGREEMENTS.

ADVICES FROM SANTIAGO LAST NIGHT REPORTED THAT A STRICT OFFICIAL

CENSORSHIP HAD BEEN PLACED OVER ALL OUTGOING NEWS DISPATCHES FROM CHILE, SUPPLANTING A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH CABLE COMPANIES HAD BEEN HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTEXT OF MESSAGES.

PRO-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OF CHILE RENEWED A CAMPAIGN TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BERLIN, ROME AND TOKYO DESPITE THE DELICATE INTER-PARTY QUARREL WHICH DEVELOPED FROM THE UNSEATING OF A CABINET WHICH HAD BALKED AT SUCH A STEP.

MASS MEETINGS WERE CALLED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR THE WEEKEND TO DEMAND, WITH SUPPORT FROM THE CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, THAT CHILE SEVER AXIS TIES.

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BAIRES (ADD RUIZ GUINAZU)

"OUR ROUTES FOLLOW PARALLEL COURSES AND NEVER AGAIN WILL CONFLICT, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID. "CHILE HAS A MISSION TO CARRY OUT---THIS MISSION IS IN THE PACIFIC. ARGENTINA HAS ONE SIMILAR---IT IS IN THE ATLANTIC."

BOTH NATIONS, HE WENT ON, ARE WORTHY OF THEIR MISSIONS BECAUSE "WE KEEP OUR DIGNITY AS FREE NATIONS, OUR MORAL AUTHORITY AND OUR SELF-RESPECT ARE UNDAMAGED."

"WE PROFESS DEEP AFFECTION AND LOYAL FRIENDSHIP TO ALL SISTER NATIONS," RUIZ GUINAZU SAID. "WE DESIRE PEACE: WE HAVE SHOWN THAT.

"BUT OUR LOVE FOR PEACE, IT IS WELL TO SAY, DOES NOT ORIGINATE IN FEEBLE COWARDICE, IN LOVE FOR EASE OR IN THE URGE TO PURSUE A SENSUAL LIFE OF PLEASURES AND APPETITES. . . WE KNOW WE MUST KEEP OUR MILITARY FORCES READY TO PROTECT AND COMMAND RESPECT FOR OUR OWN RIGHTS.

"WE KNOW THAT NATIONAL UNITY IS AN INDISPENSIBLE REQUISITE OF EVERY HIGHER UNDERTAKING AND WE CAN NOT PERMIT THAT SACRED PROTECTION OF OUR FOREFATHERS' HOMELAND TO BE NEGLECTED

MEXICO CITY,OCT.24-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF TERESA DEUSCH KHON, 30-YEAR-OLD GERMAN WOMAN IT DESCRIBED AS A "DANGEROUS SPY" WHO HAD BEEN OPERATING FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN VARIOUS SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

SHE FORMERLY WAS SECRETARY TO A GERMAN PHILATELIST, JOHN H.WEBER, WHO WAS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 15, 1942, WHILE SHE WAS AT NEUVO LAREDO TRYING TO GET ACROSS THE BORDER TO MARRY HIM, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

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SHE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN WORKING HERE WITH A JAPANESE, NAITO HIROKICHI, WHO ALSO IS UNDER ARREST. IN HIS LUGGAGE POLICE FOUND NOTES IN JAPANESE WHICH "ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT," THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID. THE NOTES ARE NOW BEING TRANSLATED.

MEXICO CITY, OCT.24-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPLY SUPERVISORS AND PLANS FOR 150,000 MENDOZA MACHINEGUNS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

IT ADDED THAT MACHINERY FOR THE GUNS WOULD BE INSTALLED IN "THE CHRYSLER PLANT" IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT DID NOT GIVE ITS LOCATION. MEXICO WILL SEND JUAN MENDOZA, INVE

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TOR OF THE GUN, TO SUPERVISE PRODUCTION AND "BY ITS REPRESENTATIVES, WILL CONTROL THE MANUFACTURE."

MENDOZA, WHOSE GUN IS CALLED BY MILITARY ATTACHES ONE OF THE BEST LIGHT MACHINEGUNS IN THE WORLD, IS NOW AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT ARMS FACTORY HERE WHERE THE WEAPONS ARE MADE FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY.

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30.24-1945

30.24.1945

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, OCT. 24--(AP)--THE PRESIDENT OF THE AVIANCA AIRLINE SAID TONIGHT THAT ONE OF THE COMPANY'S BI-MOTORED PASSENGER PLANES WHICH LEFT BOGOTA FOR CARTAGO THIS MORNING AS [redacted] HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE 12:45 P. M. OCT 25 1942 [redacted] ON BOARD WERE FOUR PASSENGERS, ALL COLOMBIANS, THE PILOT, C. BROWN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CO-PILOT.

THE WAR TODAY.

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(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, WAR ANALYST WHO IS VISITING THE WAR ZONE, IS WRITTEN TODAY BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT. MACKENZIE IS EXPECTED TO RESUME MONDAY.)

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THESE MAY WELL BE THE LAST DAYS OF "THE VICHY GOVERNMENT," THAT MELANCHOLY GROUP OF FRENCHMEN WHO, IN THE FADED HOTELS OF AN OUTMODED SPA, TRIED TO ERECT A SYNTHETIC FASCIST FACADE BEFORE THE RUINS OF THE CONQUERED THIRD REPUBLIC. OCT 25 1942

BY DEVIOUS WAYS THE NEWS CAME OUT OF UNOCCUPIED FRANCE THIS WEEK THAT THE COLLEAGUES OF PIERRE LAVAL, OR SOME OF THEM, PRACTICALLY HAD PACKED THEIR PORTMANTEAUX, AND THERE WAS THE SUGGESTION THAT ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, THE HEAD OF WHAT FIGHTING FORCES REMAIN UNDER VICHY COMMAND, WAS LOOKING AROUND THE AFRICAN EMPIRE FOR A DARK CONTINENT CAPITAL TO WHICH SOME KIND OF A GOVERNMENT COULD FLEE FROM VICHY.

THE REASON GIVEN WAS THAT FRANCE IS ON THE EDGE OF CHAOS BECAUSE OF GERMANY'S DEMAND, THROUGH LAVAL, FOR 150,000 SKILLED ARTISANS TO WORK IN GERMAN FACTORIES. EVIDENTLY THE MEN OF VICHY FEEL THAT UNLESS LAVAL DELIVERS, GERMANY WILL KICK FRANCE WHILE SHE IS DOWN, AND KICK HER HARD. THE ULTIMATE DEADLINE APPEARS TO BE NOV. 30 FOR DELIVERY OF THE ARTISANS. OCT 25 1942

IT IS NOT SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT LAVAL WOULD GO TO AFRICA. THOSE WHO PLAN TO DO SO MUST HAVE SOME IDEA OF EVENTUAL DEALINGS WITH THE ALLIES, NOW SO FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BELOW THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LAVAL CANNOT HAVE ANY ILLUSIONS ABOUT HIS STANDING WITH BRITISH, FIGHTING FRENCH OR UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP. HE HAS ONLY ONE ROAD AHEAD OF HIM, AND IT LEADS TO BERLIN.

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO IF THEY FAIL, AS IT SEEMS THEY MUST, IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO "PEACEFULLY" TURN FRANCE INTO A NATION OF SHARE-CROPPERS, STRIPPED OF ITS INDUSTRIAL SKILL?

IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE THEY HAVE, ALREADY, THREATENED TO USE FORCE TO SHANGHAI THE PARIS ARTISANS ONTO BERLIN-BOUND TRAINS.

AGAINST WHAT STILL IS THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, THEY HAVE IN RESERVE THE TERRIBLE WEAPON OF STRANGULATION.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT THEY OCCUPY ALL OF FRANCE, TO THROTTLE THE NOW-HUNGRY NATION. THEY NEED ONLY TO EXTEND THE BAND OF OCCUPATION ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST, AND FRANCE IS EFFECTIVELY ISOLATED FROM THE SEA, HER EMPIRE, AND THE WORLD. MARSEILLE, GREATEST PORT OF FRANCE AND VICHY'S LAST WORTHWHILE PORT OF COMMERCE WOULD BE IN GERMAN HANDS; TOULON, LAST HOMELAND NAVAL BASE AND WHATEVER WARSHIPSMIGHT BE CAUGHT THERE, WOULD LIE UNDER THE SWASTIKA GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES WOULD MEET AT THE RIVIERA BORDER.

THIS WOULD NOT TAKE SO VERY MANY OF GERMANY'S MEN.

THOSE IN VICHY AND ELSEWHERE IN FRANCE WHO WERE SINCER IN ONCE BELIEVING THEIR LOYALTY BELONGED TO PETAIN WOULD BE TRAPPED. FRANCE

WOULD BE AS SURELY SEALED UP AS IS YUGOSLAVIA TODAY, AND THE GERMANS WOULD PROCEED TO WORK THEIR WILL AS THEY WOULD TO ANY OCCUPIED, SUBJUGATED COUNTRY.

SO IT IS NO WONDER IF "MEN OF GOOD WILL" IN VICHY FRANCE, AND THEY DO EXIST, ARE SEEKING ESCAPE WITH HONOR. SOON IT MAY BE TOO LATE.

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MK716AEW

UNDATED JAP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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(NY)--AT LEAST 321 (CORRECT) JAPANESE VESSELS, FIGHTING AND CARGO SHIPS SUPPORTING NIPPONESE INVASION SPEARHEADS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY UNITED NATIONS' FORCES SINCE PEARL HARBOR, AT A COST OF ONLY 60 AMERICAN NAVAL CRAFT, A REVIEW OF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS INDICATED TODAY.

ALLIED FAR EASTERN OFFENSIVES THIS MONTH CLAIMED 23 ENEMY VESSELS, COMPRISING 15 WARSHIPS AND EIGHT CARGO CARRIERS, AT THE EXPENSE OF THREE U.S. DESTROYERS AND ONE SUBMARINE. IN THE TWO-WEEK PERIOD ENDING OCT. 24, THE JAPANESE LOST 15 SHIPS, INCLUDING TWO HEAVY CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND THREE TRANSPORTS.

AMERICAN SUBMERSIBLES RANGING FAR IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC TO THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE SHIPPING LANES, HAVE BLASTED 123 ENEMY VESSELS OF ALL TYPES, COMPRISING 79 CRAFT SUNK, 20 POSSIBLY SUNK AND 24 DAMAGED, IN NEARLY 11 MONTHS OF WAR.

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHERE VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR. HAS RELIEVED VICE ADMIRAL ROBT.L.GHORMLEY AS COMMANDER OF NAVAL FORCES, TWO ENEMY PATROL CRAFT WERE DESTROYED DURING MOST RECENT OFFENSIVES IN THE GILBERT ISLAND AREA. THE FORAYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY

OFFENSIVES IN THE GILBERT ISLAND AREA. THE FORAY WAS IN ADDITION TO GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAVY BOMBERS' RAID ON RABAUL HARBOR YESTERDAY (SAT), WHERE 10 SHIPS, AGGREGATING 50,000 TONS AND INCLUDING ONE CRUISER, ONE DESTROYER AND EIGHT TRANSPORT OR CARGO SHIPS, WERE SUNK OR SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED. ADDITIONAL COUNTER-BLOWS AGAINST THE NIPPONESE IN THE SOLOMONS, WHERE A JAPANESE ARMADA BUILT AROUND BATTLESHIPS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, HEAVY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SIGNALS APPROACHING COMBAT FOR CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS, SCORED ON TWO WARSHIPS. AMERICAN DIVE-BOMBER DAMAGE TO AN ENEMY CRUISER AND A DESTROYER OFF GUADALCANAL RAISED TO 61 (CORRECT) THE TOTAL OF JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK, POSSIBLY SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THAT AREA SINCE OPENING OF THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN. (THIS COUNT IS BASED ON OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE NAVY AND GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA.)

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RECENT AMERICAN RAIDS ON KISKA, IN THE ALEUTIANS, WHERE JAPANESE FROM ATTU AND AGGATU ARE CONCENTRATED--PRESUMABLY FOR A "LAST STAND"---PROBABLY SANK A DESTROYER, CRIPPLED ANOTHER AND SET A CARGO SHIP AFIRE. THE RAID'S SUCCESS BOOSTED TO 46 (CORRECT) THE TOTAL OF ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THAT SECTOR SINCE EARLY JUNE.

AT LEAST 228 JAPANESE FIGHTING SHIPS, IN ADDITION TO 93 MERCHANTMEN, HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE FAR EAST, BUT ONLY 60 AMERICAN SHIPS-OF-THE-LINE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY'S FORCES IN THE PACIFIC SINCE DEC. 7.

MONTHLY SINKINGS OF JAPANESE CRAFT SINCE PEARL HARBOR INCLUDED: DECEMBER, 1941--NAVAL-42, MERCHANT-7; JANUARY, 1942--NAVAL-36, MERCHANT-15; FEBRUARY--NAVAL-29, MERCHANT-10; MARCH--NAVAL-24, MERCHANT-9; APRIL---NAVAL-12, MERCHANT-4; MAY---NAVAL-20,

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MERCHANT-12; JUNE---NAVAL-23, MERCHANT-5; JULY---NAVAL-10, MERCHANT-7; AUGUST---NAVAL-11, MERCHANT-8; SEPTEMBER---NAVAL-6, MERCHANT-8; OCTOBER (TO DATE)---NAVAL-15, MERCHANT-8.

FOLLOWING ARE TABULATIONS SHOWING JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES LOSSES IN THE PACIFIC SINCE DEC. 7 (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF SHIPS FOR WHICH THE TOTAL KNOWN TONNAGE IS LISTED):

JAPANESE

CLASS	NUMBER	TONNAGE
BATTLESHIPS	1	29,330 (1)
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	6	110,400 (6)
CRUISERS	21	59,200 (5)
DESTR		
CRUISERS	21	39,200 (5)
DESTROYERS	38	1,700 (1)
SUBMARINES	28	X
TRANSPORTS	74	58,152 (7)
SUPPLY SHIPS	13	46,000 (5)
MERCHANT SHIPS	93	177,231 (29)
SUB-CHASERS	1	X
MINESWEEPERS	10	10,000 (2)
GUNBOATS	7	X
PATROL BOATS	6	X
OILERS	4	X
AUXILIARIES	6	8,000 (1)
MISCELLANEOUS	13	X
TOTALS	321	480.013 (57)

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UNITED STATES

CLASS	NUMBER	TONNAGE
BATTLESHIPS	1	32,600 (1)
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	2	52,900 (2)
CRUISERS	4	37,775 (4)
DESTROYERS	16	19,495 (14)
SUBMARINES	5	6,421 (5)
TRANSPORTS	6	25,127 (6)
MINESWEEPERS	6	5,260 (6)
MINELAYERS	1	4,200 (1)
GUNBOATS	5	3,210 (5)
TORPEDO BOATS	6	X
AIRCRAFT TENDERS	1	11,050 (1)
AUXILIARIES	2	5,975 (1)
OILERS	3	18,800 (3)
TARGET SHIPS	1	19,800 (1)
TUGS	1	845 (1)
TOTALS	60	243,458 (51)

W943PEW

OCT 25 1942

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25)

- - -

CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE

- - -:

AMERICA'S COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD:

A COMPILATION (700)

- - -

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

OCT 25 1942

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,OCT 24-(WIDE WORLD)-FIGHTING A GLOBAL WAR, THE ARMY AND NAVY ENTRUST A MAXIMUM OF AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO COMMANDERS ON SCENES OF ACTION.

FOR REASONS OF SECURITY, AS IN THE FIGHT FOR THE ALEUTIANS, SOME ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED. LIKEWISE THE CHAINS OF COMMAND WHICH LINK THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS WITH THE FIGHTING FRONTS AND THE MEANS BY WHICH ARMY-NAVY ACTION IS UNIFIED HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY DISCLOSED IN ALL INSTANCES.

FROM OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS IT IS POSSIBLE NEVERTHELESS TO COMPILE AN UNOFFICIAL LIST OF MAJOR FIELD COMMANDERS, WHICH HOWEVER IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. STARTING WITH THE PACIFIC, ARMY COMMANDERS INCLUDE:

AUSTRALIA--GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, COMMANDER UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. AIR COMMANDER, MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY.

HAWAII--LIEUT. GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS. AIR, MAJOR GENERAL WILLIS H.HALE.

NEW CALEDONIA--MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER M.PATCH, JR.

ALASKA--MAJOR GENERAL SIMON B.BUCKNER. AIR, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM O.BUTLER.

ALEUTIANS--BRIGADIER GENERAL EUGENE H.LANDRUM.

CHINA, BURMA AND INDIA--MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH L.STILWELL. AIR, BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAYTON L.BISSELL. IN CHINA, ARMY FIGHTER FORCES ARE UNDER BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT AND BOMBERS COMMANDE BY BRIGADIER GENERAL CALEB V.HAYNES.

MIDDLE EAST--MAJOR GENERAL RUSSELL L.MAXWELL. AIR, MAJOR GENER/ LEWIS H.BRERETON. FIGHTER COMMAND, BRIG. GEN. AUBY C.STRICKLAND. BOMBER COMMAND, COLONEL HARRY HALVERSON.

IRAN--MAJOR GENERAL RAYMOND A.WHEELER.

TRANS-AFRICA AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND--BRIG. GEN.SHEPLER W. FITZ GERALD (TWO WORDS).

#

OTTAWA, OCT.24-(AP)-CANADIAN DYED RABBIT FUR WHICH HAS GONE HERETOFORE UNDER 35 EXOTIC TRADE NAME ALIASES SUCH AS SIBERIAN SEAL, BELGIAN BEAVER, BALTIC TIGER AND FRENCH LEOPARD, HENCEFORTH WILL EMERGE AS PLAIN DYED RABBIT UNDER A GOVERNMENT EDICT HANDED DOWN TODAY.

OCT 25 1942

BY THE SAME TOKEN, WHITE HUDSON SEAL WILL TURN UP AS DYED MUSKRAT AND ALASKA SABLE AS NATURAL OR DYED SKUNK.

MICHAEL MORRIS, ADMINISTRATOR OF FUR SKINS AND GARMENTS, SAID TRADE NAMES WOULD NOT DISAPPEAR BUT THAT EVERY PRICE TAG, LABEL, DISPLAY CARD AND INVOICE MUST SHOW NOT ONLY THE TRADE NAME BUT ALSO THE CORRECT FUR NAME.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDER, MORRIS SAID, WILL BE TO PROTECT THE PURCHASER BY ENSURING THAT PRICES ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE ACTUAL GRADES AND QUALITIES OF FURS.

30.24-19499

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PRESS ASSOCIATED

NEWYORK OCT 25 1942

01203 YAHNERS ADVANCE RELEASEABLE 0030 BST

26/10 KING APPROVED EXTENSION FOR FURTHER YEAR FROM JANUARY 1943 TERM VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY WALWYN AS GOVERNOR AND CINC NEWFOUNDLAND END ADVANCE

FIGS 01203 0030 26/10 1943

NEW YORK, OCT.24-(AP)-GREEK ARMY UNITS "HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED TO HOLD AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT SECTOR OF THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT IN EGYPT," THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING PANAYOTIS KANNELOPOULOS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

THE BBC, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID THE GREEK OFFICIAL HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO GREEK FORCES AND THAT HE FOUND THEM "IN FINE FETTLE AND READY TO FIGHT ANYWHERE."

FH915AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.24-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO RELAYED A NAZI BROADCAST FROM PARIS TODAY SAYING THAT A COUNCIL OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF FRENCH AFRICA HAD BEEN CALLED TO MEET AT DAKAR. THE BBC, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID THE DATE WAS NOT GIVEN.

FH920AEW

U. S. Troops Repel 5 Tank Attacks On Guadalcanal; Americans Bomb Jap-Held Hongkong For First Time; British Reported 2 Miles Inside Axis Egypt Lines

OCT 26 19

FIVE JAP ATTACKS ARE REPULSED BY AMERICAN FORCES

Enemy Lands Fresh Reinforcements on Northwest End of Island.

DOWN 21 NIPPON PLANES

Raid on Henderson Airfield Beaten Off. U.S. Fliers Damage Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) Full-scale fighting has started on Guadalcanal island with American soldiers and Marines beating back five heavy Japanese onslaughts, the Navy reported tonight, but the foe has landed fresh reinforcements.

The Japanese opened their big push Friday night, laying down a heavy artillery barrage and then throwing tanks and troops against the Americans' western defense lines. The lines held firm throughout the four attacks that night, however, repulsing the Japanese troops and destroying five of their tanks.

U. S. Employs Artillery

The enemy attacked again Saturday and again was repulsed. The United States forces had the support of artillery themselves in countering the blows but the Navy communique reporting the action mentioned no American tanks. Aircraft also fought the foe during his daylight attack and one American plane was lost.

Before sending their ground forces into action Friday the Japanese struck at Henderson airfield but with devastating results for themselves. They sent over 16 bombers escorted by 20 "Zero" fighters. The Marines' Grumman "Wildcats" wiped out the entire 20 fighters, shot down one bomber, and damaged three others.

The Japanese reinforcements were landed from transports on the northwestern end of Guadalcanal Sunday morning Solomon Islands time (Saturday in the United States), the first new landings reported in more than a week. How heavy these reinforcements were was not told, the communique saying that "no amplifying report on these operations has been received."

Pound Jap Shipping

Meanwhile, American aviation

struck at Japanese shipping throughout the Solomons area striving to thwart any further landings and to disrupt enemy supply lines. The airmen chalked up two Japanese cruisers and one destroyer damaged, another cruiser probably damaged, and one heavy cruiser or battleship possibly damaged.

The heavy cruiser, the destroyer, and a light cruiser were attacked by long-range aircraft Thursday night in Shortland island waters about 260 miles northwest of Guadalcanal without the loss of a plane.

Several Japanese cruisers and destroyers, probably a scouting force, were encountered Saturday night some 300 miles northeast of Guadalcanal by aircraft which probably damaged a cruiser with a torpedo.

Three-Dive-Bomber Attacks

On Sunday (Solomons time) "Dauntless" dive bombers from the Guadalcanal field made three attacks on a force of cruisers and destroyers just north of Florida island, which lies 13 miles north of Guadalcanal. The Navy said that "one enemy cruiser was damaged by bombs and the force withdrew."

The communique was silent as to any activity by units of the American fleet there under the new commander, Vice Admiral William Halsey, who also commands the ground and air forces in the Solomons.

The removal of Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley and the appointment of Halsey to replace him was announced yesterday by the Navy. The announcement did not specify the date when the command changed hands but it was understood that Halsey already had taken over there.

JAP GUNBOAT SUNK BY ALLIED PLANES

Warship Destroyed, 3 Cargo Craft Hit As Flyers Again Attack Rabaul

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Monday, Oct. 26—Allied bombers kept up their attack on Japanese striking bases north of the Solomons Islands Sunday, sinking an enemy gunboat and damaging three merchant vessels at Rabaul, New Britain, for a total of about 100,000 tons of shipping destroyed or damaged in this port in the last three nights, it was announced today.

The mid-day communique from Allied headquarters said seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on the Rabaul area, sending the gunboat to the bottom of the sea and leaving the other three vessels listing badly or on fire.

All Believed Sunk

These vessels, totaling 12,000 tons, all were believed to have been sunk, the communique said.

"This brings the total tonnage by actual observation completely destroyed, or badly damaged, in this harbor during the past three nights to approximately 80,000 tons. At least 20,000 tons in addition are believed to have received more or less serious damage."

The bombers also hit fuel barges near the wharves, causing a series of explosions and fires which were visible for one hundred miles. No Allied planes were lost in this action.

New Ireland Raided

Farther to the north other Allied bombers attacked Kavieng, New Ireland, scoring direct hits on Japanese fuel dumps, supply dump installations and airfield dispersal areas.

Huge fires, visible for ninety miles and sending columns of smoke 4,000 feet into the air, followed the bombardment. One Japanese four-engined bomber was destroyed on the ground.

Other medium bombers were in action over Dutch Timor, north of Australia, where they bombed grounded aircraft on the airdrome at Koepang and started a number of fires.

Japs Bomb Darwin

Three Japanese planes dropped some bombs near the beach at Darwin, Australia, during the night, but no damage was done.

The communique said the ground situation was unchanged in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, where the Australians have met strong opposition near Kokoda.

In this area a formation of Allied attack planes made a bombing and strafing sweep along the enemy supply line north of Isurava and also bombed the area south of Wairopi.

Fortresses Conquer Storms to Blast Rabaul

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 24 (Delayed) (AP).—Boring through some of the stormiest weather yet encountered in the Southwest Pacific, Flying Fortresses of Gen. MacArthur's command assaulted Rabaul in another pre-dawn raid and scored a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb on a big Japanese ship, the eleventh enemy vessel sunk or damaged there in two days.

(A Sunday communication from Allied headquarters in Australia identified this ship as a seaplane tender of the 17,600-ton Nisshin Maru class and said it was believed to have been destroyed. When last seen the vessel was reported spouting great columns of flame and black smoke. Ships of this class were described as converted merchantmen used to refuel and service planes and also to transport small land-based fighters.)

This attack followed a heavy assault the night before in which 10 ships, including a cruiser and destroyer, were sunk or damaged at Rabaul, main supply base for Jap forces battling Americans at Gaudalcanal.

Flying by instrument most of the way, the Allied bombers had to dodge over the and under rolling thunderheads to get to Rabaul.

Lieut. William Smith of Honolulu piloted the first bomber to get there.

(Gen. MacArthur reported two enemy bombers were destroyed and an anti-aircraft position knocked out by Allied raiders in a surprise attack on the Japanese at Lae, New Guinea.

(Continued progress was reported meanwhile by Allied forces driving against the Japanese in the Owen Stanley mountains. The enemy, fighting from prepared positions, was using light artillery and mortars in an effort to halt the Allies.)

Curtin Hails MacArthur For New Guinea Drive

General Tells His Men They Well Deserved Praise

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 26 (Monday) (AP).—The following order of the day was published today:

"The commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific area, General (Douglas) MacArthur, has received a message from Prime Minister Mr. John Curtin (of Australia) expressing appreciation of 'the magnificent efforts put forward by our Allied forces under the most difficult conditions' and of 'the splendid fight being waged in New Guinea by the Australian and American forces against the Japanese invaders.' In replying, General MacArthur reiterated to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Allied forces a 'renewed assurance of a complete effort in the great struggle now being waged.'

"The commander in chief wishes to express to all ranks his gratification at this citation of the forces by the Prime Minister, which their efforts well deserve."

JAPS UNDERESTIMATED, AUSTRALIAN DECLARES

MELBOURNE Australia, Oct. 25.—(AP) The strength of Japan is "greviously underestimated" in some influential quarters in the United States, H. V. Evatt, Australian attorney general and minister for external affairs, said in a speech here today.

The disposition to underrate the Japanese exists "even after Japan has occupied great segments of what she regards as her economic empire," he said.

"It is a deadly fallacy which not only endangers Australia, but jeopardizes victory for the United Nations."

The slogan "Hitler First," he said, "is a curious one and in some respects dangerous."

U. S. Bombers Blast Hongkong Docks

CHUNGKING, Monday, Oct. 26—(AP)—United States bombers blasted Japanese-occupied Hongkong Sunday, unloading tons of explosives on the great Kowloon dock area, it was disclosed today.

This was the first Allied raid on the British crown colony since the Japanese occupied it last Christmas Day.

The United States planes shot down ten enemy fighters and probably destroyed five others, while one American bomber failed to return to its base. One U. S. fighter was reported to have made a forced landing in Chinese territory.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT HONGKONG IN HEAVY RAID

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN.

With the U. S. Army air forces in China, Oct. 25 (AP).—United States bombers in the greatest raid thus far by the China Air Task Force blasted Japanese-held Hongkong today with tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs, turning the great Kowloon dock area of the British crown colony into a scene of destruction.

This was the first Allied raid on the colony since the Japanese occupied it last Christmas Day. Medium bombers escorted by fighters blew up long stretches of docks, hit several ships, spread ruin in warehouses and other buildings and started a number of fierce fires. Intercepted by Japanese fighters after their run over the target area, the Americans shot down 10 of the enemy's planes, and probably accounted for five others.

Only one American bomber failed to return, and one fighter was reported to have made a forced landing in Chinese territory with its pilot slightly wounded. There were no other losses or casualties.

The bombers were led by Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes of Mount Airy, N. C., Chief of the U. S. Bomber Command in China. Col. Robert L. Scott of Macon, Ga., led the fighters.

Brig. Gen. Clare L. Chennault, commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces in China, directed the operation from an advanced field.

In another operation today, six American fighters intercepted 20 Japanese fighters 30 miles south of Megtze in South Yunnan Province, Southwestern China, and shot down three of the foe, and probably destroyed four more, with loss to themselves.

Tokyo Reports 8-plane Raid On Hongkong

Would Be First Raid on Japanese in City, If True.

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Oct. 25—(AP)—Eight large planes appeared over Hongkong about 3:30 p.m. today and from a high altitude dropped several incendiary bombs, according to an announcement by the government general, relayed by Domei.

It said that the damage was negligible and that the planes were repulsed by both Japanese interceptors and anti-aircraft fire. The planes flew back to the northwest.

The Japanese later announced officially that their planes shot down one enemy plane and another was seen falling. All Japanese planes returned safely to their base, the announcement said.

This would be the first air raid on the Japanese in Hongkong, if the report of the attack is confirmed.

Fell on Christmas

Hongkong is a British crown colony on the south China coast which the Japanese have held since last Christmas Day.

The restrained Japanese account of the raid, evidently by heavy bombers of the United States based in China, was comparable to their report of the smash delivered in north China on Oct. 21.

In it the U. S. air task force, consisting of four-motored Consolidated B-24's, knocked out Japanese-operated coal mining installations around Linsi and Kailan.

U. S. Bombers Raid Northeastern China

By J. Reilly O'Sullivan

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY FORCES IN CHINA, Oct. 23—(Delayed) (AP)—Heavy Liberator bombers of Brig. Gen. Clare L. Chennault's China air task force knocked out and left flaming a vast Japanese-operated coal mining field around Linsi, in northeast China, Oct. 21 in one of the longest bombing raids of the war.

Not a single plane was lost. In fact, the Japanese were completely outwitted even though the bombers flew in daylight deep into occupied territory. No fighter opposition was encountered. One anti-aircraft battery opened up near the target area but returning crews said the fire was so poor they did not see the bursts.

The bombers destroyed the huge power plant, which was the main target, and decommissioned the Linsi mine and five others in the Kailan area 80 miles northeast of Tientsin, from which Japan draws heavily for fueling her war industries.

Major Fennell Led Raid

Major Max Fennell, with experience in bombing Axis shipping in the Mediterranean, led the Liberator crews, most of them on their first raid. Col. Cecil Combs was in immedate command of operations.

The bombers struck at the mines an hour before sunset.

The first bombs landed smack on the power house, which was blown up.

Then incendiaries mixed with heavy bombs pounded the installations above ground around the various mine shafts. Many fires blazed up.

The pilots said smoke was visible 10,000 feet high 60 miles after they left the target.

It was believed that the power house and other wrecked installations could not be restored for months, which would mean that the Japanese would be cut off from vital supplies.

The crews were tired but jubilant when they made a night landing after about twelve hours in the air.

Japs Bomb Yunnan Town

Chungking, China, Oct. 25 (AP)—The strategically important town of Mengtsz, in Yunnan province, was raided today for the second time in twenty-four hours as six enemy planes plastered it with bombs, the Chinese central news agency reported tonight. The planes apparently operated from Indo-China, the Chinese said. Fifteen planes attacked Mengtsz yesterday.

30.24-19501

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SOONG BACK IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Oct. 25.—(AP) T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, returned from Washington this afternoon. He arranged to meet Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, his brother-in-law, immediately.

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SEVEN AIRMEN ACCOMPANIED RICKENBACKER

War Department Lists U. S. Flyers With Missing World War Ace

Intensive Search Fails To Uncover Any Clue To Lost Plane

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 25—Seven army airmen are missing with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker on his ill-fated Pacific flight, the War Department disclosed today in an announcement which merely listed their names. No results were reported from the widespread search.

Six apparently comprised the crew of the plane. The seventh was a passenger, Col. Hans Adamson, of the Air Corps, until recently on duty at War Department headquarters here.

No Clue To Flyer Found

The intensive search in progress since Wednesday by all available army and navy sky and sea forces has failed to uncover a trace of Rickenbacker, renowned flying ace of the last war bound for the Southwest Pacific to survey the air forces in behalf of Secretary Stimson and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Some hope was retained, nevertheless, that Rickenbacker and his companion still were afloat on life-rafts which the plane carried. Other airmen have been picked up from similar rafts after weeks afloat.

Those On Missing Plane

Aside from Adamson, 52, whose home is Washington, those missing included:

CAPT. WILLIAM T. CHERRY, JR., 27, the pilot, Fort Worth, Texas.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES C. WHITTAKER, 41, Burlingame, Cal.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN J. QUANGELL, 23, Nesquehoning, Pa.

STAFF SERGEANT JAMES W. REYNOLDS, 25, Fort Jones, Cal.

SERGT. ALEXANDER T. KACZMARZYK, 19, Torrington, Conn.

PRIVATE JOHN F. BARTEK, 23, Freehold, N. J.

The identification of Cherry suggested that the missing plane was a transport-type craft, possibly an air liner converted to military use.

Lost On Flight From Oahu

Rickenbacker himself has flown little except as a passenger since a few years after he won fame in the first World War by shooting down a score of German planes in France.

Rickenbacker was en route to make a survey of air-force operations in the southwest Pacific similar to that he made in the European theater when his plane reported by radio Wednesday evening that there remained fuel for only a little more than one more hour's flying.

It was lost on a flight from the island of Oahu in Hawaii. Brief army announcements did not give the location of the search, but hunting forces came from the southwest Hawaiians.

EIGHTH ARMY FANS AROUND REAR OF GERMAN POSITIONS

Allied Forces Roll Over Main Enemy Defense Positions at Several Points.

MAJOR CLASH NEARS

Nazis Massing Vast Armored Force in Belated Move.

PLANES SMASH AXIS

British, American Fliers Launch Terrific Attack.

By Stephen Barber

OCT 26

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 25.—(AP) Carried along by the first rush of their offensive to crush Marshal Erwin Rommel's African force, the Allies in Britain's Eighth Army have driven through gaps in his main El Alamein defense belt and have fanned out to the rear of Axis "soft-shelled" infantry and artillery, dispatches from the front said tonight.

With the support of an American and Allied air force that was supreme in the skies, and massed artillery which awoke the desert with the most thunderous barrage of any African campaign, British, Australians, Indians, New Zealanders, South Africans, and shouting Greeks smashed through advance enemy lines at one point in their first lunge before dawn Saturday and rolled over his main artillery, minefield and barbed wire defense positions at other points.

Seek to Cut Up Units

The Allied forces then took up positions behind these unarmored forces, front line dispatches said, and presumably the purpose was to cut them up piecemeal.

But the main clash in the hard, bloody struggle was yet to come—the meeting of the armored forces—for Rommel's tanks were belatedly streaming toward the front.

The great massing of the German armored formations touched off perhaps the fiercest battle of the war between armored units and planes, for Allied aircraft went after them with terrific force today. The Allied planes unloaded scores of tons of bombs on the German formations in their effort to disrupt Rommel's move to get them into position for the main battle.

Seize Prisoners

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that minor tank engagements were fought yesterday in the early engagement. Allied attackers took prisoners but their number was not known.

The official communique today was reticent concerning details and told only of the initial penetrations along the 35-mile front between the sea and Qattara depression 80 miles west of Alexandria.

Preparations Complete

But war correspondents had the assurance of the British field commander, Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, that his preparations were complete and he meant business.

"British and Allied troops fighting in front are first class soldiers and I am determined they will have success," he said at a press conference.

The gashes in the enemy positions had been made by dawn Saturday and throughout the intense desert fighting yesterday "our gains were maintained in spite of enemy counter-attacks."

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"Fighting continues," the communique said.

British Subs Score

Submarines of the Mediterranean fleet sank five more Italian supply ships, probably sank a destroyer and armed merchant cruiser, and damaged five other ships trying to ferry supplies to the hard-pressed forces under Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Headquarters spoke of the action Saturday as involving "advanced elements of the Eighth Army," an indication that the main forces had not yet collided.

The Eighth Army commander whose order of the day was to "destroy Rommel and his army," told war correspondents today:

"The Allies have been plugging holes all over the world. Our forces therefore have been stretched. Now the Germans are getting into that position of being stretched, as well as the Japanese. With the Americans on our side, we may be able to do something about it now."

He praised the splendid cooperation between the land and air commands.

Enemy Aviation on Defensive

The skies were thicker with United States, British, and Allied planes than ever before. A record number of sorties was made in the hardest non-stop battering ever meted out to the Axis in Africa.

Enemy aviation has been thrown completely on the defensive.

A full array of United States fighters, fighter-bombers, and medium bombers made "continuous and repeated attacks throughout the day yesterday against enemy positions, gun emplacements, and motor vehicles in the western desert," U. S. Army headquarters announced. The desert fliers reported many direct hits on gun positions and motor vehicles, and many fires. Few Axis fighters were encountered, giving eloquent evidence of the marked superiority the Allies hold in the air.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Heavy

The R.A.F. also found few planes in the air—only one was shot down—but anti-aircraft fire was heavy at all targets. The Americans reported no losses, but the R.A.F. said 12 planes were missing of which two bomber crews and four fighter pilots were saved.

The eager land forces had been rejuvenated by mountains of U. S. materiel.

(The Italian communique said the British attacked the northern and southern sectors of the El Alamein front but that all assaults were repulsed with heavy losses including 47 tanks. The British were said to be using strong armored forces and infantry and were attacked after intense artillery preparation. "The battle continues," Rome added.)

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(The Germans were less flamboyant: "The enemy after strong artillery preparation launched an expected large scale attack on a wide front. Strong enemy infantry and tank formations as well as strong aerial formations are employed. Embittered fighting is taking place at present.")

Feverish Efforts at Defense

The Germans for two months have been feverishly building a strong defense in depth behind the 35-mile bottleneck from the Mediterranean to the Qattara depression. The first clashes were only 80 miles west of Alexandria to which point Rommel had driven after shattering allied armor this summer and taking Tobruk.

The Germans had four armored divisions, two of them Italian; a German motorized division; a German infantry division partially motorized; and at least six Italian infantry divisions, none of which approached full strength. Their numerical strength probably is in the neighborhood of 125,000 men.

The British strength is drawn from many diverse nationalities. Known to be in the opening battles were Australians and New Zealanders including the native Maoris; the First South African division; the Fourth Indian division; the 44th Home Counties division; the 50th Northumbrian division; the 51st Highlands division; plus Americans, Fighting French, and Greeks.

The British have never disclosed their full strength but it is believed to be superior in men, tanks, guns, as well as planes to anything the Axis holds.

Hamper Axis with Air Raids

For two months, the sky-ruling Allies have seriously hampered Axis attempts to reinforce and supply their army, sinking a large share of vessels venturing out on the Mediterranean and destroying vast stores of fighting material that managed to get through.

Air attacks on the defending Axis army were continued around the clock "with maximum intensity," the communique said. The planes swept the targets at low levels, despite heavy ground fire which otherwise could have been hurled against tanks and armored cars.

Malta, the rocky island bastion just south of Italian Sicily, was attacked again because it is a key to the enemy supply problem. For their "negligible result," the enemy paid three planes.

Our side gave only scant details of the battle. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the Middle East commander, is tight-lipped when the fighting is intense.

Record U. S. Combat

The desert task force of the United States Army Air Force in the Middle East had its biggest day Saturday.

Throughout the entire day fighters, fighter-bombers and medium Billy Mitchell B-25 bombers were over the swirling desert battle ground. Their strafing went on into the night as they attacked targets of every kind to smash out the path of advance through mine fields, gun positions, and barbed wire entanglements.

In many instances American fighters escorted U. S. medium bombers. In others, British fighters and bombers flew wing to wing with the Americans to punish enemy positions, caravans, and landing grounds.

Enemy Fled from Scene

On several missions, American crews reported they had seen not a single enemy aircraft. Others which spotted planes with the Axis battle markings said the enemy ran and refused to give combat.

Many of the planes that took off at dawn found their targets still smouldering from fires set the previous night. Those that were untouched soon were smoking too.

The lightness of enemy air support suggested that the ceaseless hammering of enemy airdromes might have effectively immobilized Rommel's planes, getting many of them on the ground like sitting ducks.

At one particular target, British pilots reported columns of smoke curling 3,000 feet from the brown floor of the desert. South African and Australian Air Forces were in the battle skies too, seeking out particularly enemy transport concentrations.

At one parking ground where 18 hits were scored on armored vehicles, the pilots said ground fire was intense and accurate.

Gen. Montgomery promised that the Axis forces would get "everything we've got" in the offensive that started Friday night in brilliant moonligth.

"There is only one command and one plan worked out from one headquarters," he said in commenting on the complete Allied solidarity.

"This has been so all the way through and therein lies our greatest strength.

"All our soldiery wants is success. British and Allied troops fighting in front are first class soldiers and I am determined they will have success."

PITCHED BATTLE OPENS IN DESERT

OCT 26 1942

United Nations Air Forces Launch Concerted Raids On Egyptian Front.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE ALAMEIN FRONT, Oct. 25—(AP) A terrific battle between German armor and Allied aircraft—perhaps the fiercest pitched battle of this type the war has yet seen—opened at dawn today in the Egyptian desert.

As great panzer formations were massing to try to halt the powerful British offensive, United Nations air forces started a big attack designed to make it difficult for Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces even to get into position for battle.

Four Major Raids

By mid-morning four big raids had been made with scores of tons of bombs unloaded upon them. The day's air activity promised to surpass that of yesterday which was the greatest air day in the desert so far.

Both bombers and fighters made a greater number of sorties than yesterday. Never have the skies over Allied striking bases been so black with planes.

In the whole day's operation one fighter and eight bombers were lost. Little enemy opposition was encountered.

Numerous Tanks Destroyed

Although opposing armored forces have not yet come to direct

gripe, a number of German tanks have been knocked out from the air, some of them going up in flames.

I passed part of the day with a crack Australian squadron which holds the record among desert squadrons for the number of enemy planes shot down—almost 200.

A jeep from a nearby American bomber squadron came over to the Australian base. American fliers made a call between raids to thank the Australians because two Australian fighter pilots had remained with an American bomber the day before, giving it special protection as it limped home on one motor.

The Australians, who have plenty of slang of their own, are fascinated by American slang, and are adopting some expressions which appeal to them.

False Alarm

The Australian squadron had contact with American fighters as well as the disabled bomber yesterday. The Aussies were hovering over an enemy air field, inviting the boys on the ground to come up and fight. By radio they received a message that a group of Messerschmitts was 30 miles away, heading for them.

Suddenly a voice with an American accent broke in on the conversation.

"These are no Messerschmitts, this is us," said the voice.

DESCRIBES DRIVE THROUGH AXIS GAP

Eyewitness Says Concentration Of Artillery Cut Passage In Lines

By FRANK L. MARTIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

A British Advance Observation Post on the El Alamein Front, Oct. 24 (Delayed)—From this vantage point facing the enemy lines on two sides I saw the opening barrage last night in the thundering Allied offensive against the Axis in the Egyptian desert.

The barrage, of a scope unprecedented in North African warfare, started on the minute at 9.40 o'clock. Only a few hundred yards in front of this observation post were troops of the British Eighth Army, motionless in the bright moonlight as they awaited the zero hour to charge.

Tear Holes In Foe's Lines

Screaming shells from the big guns tore holes in the enemy line through which Allied forces poured. Toward morning the troops took up a position behind the enemy front line.

In this new Allied offensive Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery is throwing a greater striking force against the Germans and Italians than in any battle during three years of North African warfare.

There are no American ground forces in this clash, but the American air force is playing a big part in air attacks upon enemy troop and gun positions in combined operations with the RAF and South American air force.

As I watched from this observation post with my back to the Mediterranean and looking south along the El Alamein front hundreds of guns opened up, almost as one, giving the first warning to the enemy that the Allies were on the attack.

Shells were flying over my head from the batteries to rear and left. A few minutes after the preliminary bombardment began Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, Greeks, South Africans and Free French streamed forward in a general push.

Every officer, soldier and truck driver had been told what was required of him and what his part was to be when the action started.

Artillery Fire Concentrated

As the minutes dragged by the artillery began concentrating on an area to the front of the outpost where Allied ground troops had orders to break through the enemy lines and open a wide gap in the enemy mine fields.

The noise of the cannonading got so terrific at times that you couldn't hear yourself shout.

A few yards behind me and so close that in lulls I could hear the order to fire still heavier British guns spoke up. With each salvo sand and dust, kicked up by the concussion, whistled through the outpost. About ten miles in front of me I saw these shells burst.

Signal lights winked one by one as our infantry units moved in close, knocking out German forward positions.

Lighted By Planes' Flares

Shortly before midnight United States RAF and South African airmen joined the fray. Suddenly from their planes flares were dropped, lighting up the ground to my front and right where the Axis big guns were. Bombs whistled down to add to the din created by the deluge of artillery shells engulfing the Axis positions.

This double dose of exploding steel did its work well, for the confusion was so great among enemy positions that the Allies were able to surge forward without great opposition from Axis heavy field pieces.

At 2 A. M. the artillery was keeping up its destructive pace.

Lane Opened

A lane had been cut in the enemy line and the protective mine field cut up into a series of safe lanes for our forces to move through. Before sunrise the Allies had established themselves behind the enemy "soft stuff"—troops, unarmored vehicles and forward artillery posts.

The first phase of the battle was successful.

Allied armor had not yet come in contact with enemy tanks. In hand to hand fighting, Australians, Indians, Greeks, Britons, New Zealanders, and South Africans all captured their share of German and Italian prisoners in the first few hours of battle.

Air Force Has Major Role

The Allied air force is playing an important role in this new battle of the desert.

Days before the offensive started medium bombers passed overhead almost hourly on their way to enemy territory. Swarms of fighters provided escorts.

Many very heavy Allied bombers could be seen over the battlefield. Crews of some of them made trip after trip during daylight hours.

Alexandria Hears Boom Of Big Guns 80 Miles Off

Attack Preceded by Sudden Exodus of U. S. Airmen

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24 (Delayed) (AP).—The thunder of an Allied artillery barrage and the crash of exploding bombs was heard in Alexandria tonight as Allied forces started their big smash at Axis positions eighty miles to the west. The big guns produced a steady rumble, punctuated often by the "whump" of heavy bombs which flyers were depositing all along the front from Alamein to the Quattara Depression.

The sound of battle could be heard clearly above the noises of the blacked-out but gay city. From a hotel balcony the dim figures of pedestians could be distinguished in the streets, and in the night clubs the merriment was unabated.

It was impossible to tell from precisely what quarter the great thuds and rumbles came. The main front is nearly due west, but there seemed to be more activity to the northwest. In that direction vivid red and orange flashes stabbed through black clods, and as lights increased the fury of sound grew.

This long-expected attack by the United Nations forces was betrayed to naval correspondents here by the sudden disappearance of American airmen and British soldiers, normally present in large numbers in this city of lively night spots and hotels.

Yank Bombardier Tells Of Egypt Clash

An American Bomber Base Somewhere in the Middle East, Oct. 25 (AP)—"None of us was scared—until afterward."

Thus did Capt. B. C. Del Missier, 28, of Seattle, Wash., bombardier on a B-24 bomber, give his reaction to his first engagement with the German air force in the area where the Allies now are on the offensive.

Here is his story of the fight with Jerry:

"Our mission is to blast several ships in a harbor. Our B-24 is in the tail of the formation. We reach the targets, spread out and drop everything we have and speed back into formation.

Enemy Appears

"Suddenly three ME-109's pop out of nowhere, their guns blazing.

"They shoot the engine out of one of our bombers.

"The bomber falls out of formation and we drop back to try to help it cover up. We weave and dodge, but Jerry keeps right on us. One makes a lucky pass at us and thirteen cannon shells and a flock of machine-gun bullets crash into us.

"Our pilot is flying gloriously, but Lord knows how he does it.

"We get one Jerry in our sights and let him have it.

"He goes down in smoke and flame. We hit another Jerry, but, apparently, we don't hit him in a vital spot because he stays in there firing with everything he has. Our pilot decides to sit down in the desert, considering our condition, and makes a perfect landing despite the lack of one motor. We roll up to the revetment and they fix us up."

BRIG. GEN. PAT HURLEY ARRIVES IN MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—(AP) Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley has arrived in the Middle East war theater on special orders from the War department on a mission for President Roosevelt. He plans to visit other combat areas.

"No other details can be disclosed at the present time," American headquarters here said.

Hurley has been serving as minister to New Zealand.

GIVE UP LIVES ON FERRY HOP

Three Flyers Die In Crash Trying To Save Crippled Bomber

Attempt To Get Beyond Vichy Colony To Avoid Being Interned

By JOE MORTON

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in West Africa, Oct. 9 (Delayed)—The list of heroic Americans killed in action in the cause of their country has been lengthened by three fearless bomber ferry flyers who swapped the safety of internment for a one-hundred-to-one chance to deliver the goods.

They are:

EMMETT F. CLAUSEWITZ, pilot.

E. G. KAIL, first officer.

MARCUS L. CORLEY, navigator, Miami, Fla.

Their twin-engine aircraft, crippled in flight across the Atlantic, crashed after a desperate do-or-die effort to get beyond Vichy territory.

Found Mile Across Line

The wreckage was found on friendly soil—just a mile across the line.

First word that the three men were in trouble came to a United Nations base where I was visiting.

"One engine is gone," they radioed. "What do you suggest?"

The base control officer took note of their position.

"You are nearing Vichy territory," he told them. "The beach is level and hard. I think you can get down okay. But your plane will be confiscated and you will be interned."

He told them, too, that the nearest friendly country offered nothing but a narrow strip of sand flanked by a rough plain and thick mangrove swamps. The decision was up to them.

The three men made their choice. They decided to deliver the bomber at the risk of their lives. There was no further word from them.

Found Smoldering Wreckage

Eighteen hours later a veteran Pan American Airways pilot, Steve Shaw, of Northampton, Mass., found the pile of smoldering wreckage. He made sure there were no survivors, then came back to the base for assistance.

Six men, myself among them, volunteered and climbed into his Grumman amphibian. After cruising two hours we again spotted the tragic ash-gray cross on the ground, and dropped softly into a small, uncharted lagoon.

An hour of steady walking through the jungle and down the beach brought us to the plane. The remains of the wing and the fuselage had to be lifted away before the charred bodies could be found.

Strangest Procession Follows

The strangest of strange processions bore the three bodies back to the amphibian. A youthful officer led the way, followed by native bearers carrying the tragic burden in an improvised canvas sling attached to long poles. Others in the rescue group, soaked in perspiration from laboring under the equatorial sun, brought up the rear.

A superstitious native chief appeared en route to ask that the procession not go through his village.

At the lagoon where the Grumman floated, dugout canoes had to be obtained for ferrying the bodies out from shore. Overloaded by the added burden, the plane barely cleared the trees in the takeoff. Darkness descended before it got back to the base airport, lighted only by flares.

Full Military Ritual

The next day an African Flanders Field received the three heroes with full military ritual. Three volleys echoed across a warm hillside and down through a forest of rubber trees before the minister slowly intoned the benediction:

We commit the bodies of these heroes who died in the cause of freedom and the things we hold dear, and ask that everlasting consolation be their portion."

DAKAR READY, DARLAN SAYS

Vichy Admiral, After Visit, Asserts Attackers Would Meet Suprise

Berlin Reports Plan To Inspect Defenses Of North African Coast

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 25—Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of the Vichy land, sea and air forces, declared today in an interview broadcast by the Berlin radio that Dakar is ready for any attack from sea or land and would "react" promptly."

The admiral gave his interview to a French newspaperman, George Charles Verand, in Rabat, French Morocco, shortly before he called on the Sultan of Morocco, the German radio said. Darlan is returning from Dakar, strategic French port in French West Africa.

Recalls 1940 Incident

"Should a direct threat become evident on the coast of West Africa we are in a position to react promptly," he said. "The means to do so are on the spot and those who handle them know also how to use them."

"It would be very dangerous should anyone intend to attack it (Dakar)," the admiral was quoted as saying. "Dakar has once before stood the test (against the British and Fighting French in 1940). There can be no comparison between the forces stationed at Dakar now and those which enabled it to resist attack at that time. Anyone making such an attempt would get the surprise of his life."

Have Battleship

The radio said he disclosed the French have the battleship Richelieu, the light cruiser Georges Leygues, the fourth division of

30.24-19503

30.24-19503

torpedo boat destroyers and other French naval units at the port.

The Berlin radio reported that Admiral Darlan plans a military inspection of the most important points along the Mediterranean coast of French North Africa as well as points on the Atlantic Coast which German propagandists have been insisting is menaced by British-American offensive plans.

ADMIRAL DARLAN INSPECTS BASES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Vichy Defense Chief Visits Casablanca; Will View Fleet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—(AP) The Berlin radio reported today that Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy chief of defense forces, plans a military inspection of the most important points along the Mediterranean coast of French North Africa as well as points on the Atlantic coast which German propagandists have been insisting is menaced by British-American offensive plans.

Along with broadcasts which told of the strong forces with which the British are attacking in Egypt, the Berlin radio reported from Vichy that Darlan was expected at Casablanca in Morocco today, after his trip to Dakar, and said he was expected at Algiers, Blida, and Bizerte on the Mediterranean coast before he returns to France.

Will Inspect New Vessel

At Casablanca he will look into the condition of French naval forces, particularly the new 35,000-ton battleship Jean Bart, Berlin said. This battleship was not completed at the time of the German occupation of Northern France, but it escaped from Brest under its own power to Casablanca. There the "heaviest artillery" has been installed on the ship since the armistice, the radio asserted.

A broadcast of a Cairo dispatch by Tass, official Russian news agency, meanwhile, declared that Darlan's hurried inspections were caused by German demands for full cooperation between French armed forces in Africa and German troops.

VICHY PROTESTING 'ODIOUS' RAF RAIDS

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Charges British With Attacking Six Different Areas In Unoccupied Zone

Bern, Oct. 25 (AP)—An air alarm was sounded at Basel tonight, possibly indicating another British raid on Italy. [Account of Saturday's raid on Page 11.]

Valletta, Malta, Oct. 25 (AP)—Malta's defenders shot down five Axis planes and damaged o rs in raids today, the British announced.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 25—The French Government announced tonight it had protested to Great Britain against what it charged were RAF raids Saturday afternoon on six different regions of the unoccupied zone.

This was the first report of widespread attacks on Vichy territory. Previous reports had mentioned only a machine-gun attack by one bomber on barracks and the railway station at Montlucon, fifty miles northwest of Vichy.

Tonight's announcement said raids occurred in the regions of Vichy, Montlucon and Domerat, all in Allier department, and at Roanne, Chateauroux and Annecy.

Trains Reported Strafed

At Domerat, it was said, a freight train and a passenger train were strafed and an engineer was wounded. The statement also gave additional details of the Montlucon raid, saying it was carried out by "many planes."

The protest was described as "energetic" and the raids were called "as odious as they were unjustified."

"They constitute a deliberate aggression effected in broad daylight and in the unoccupied zone against the civilian population of a disarmed country," the announcement said.

Attack On Farmers Charged

Earlier a French announcement issued in Paris said British and United States planes had machine-gunned French farm workers near Fecamp and Amiens.

The announcement in Paris said: "English and American aviation twice renewed systematic attacks against French civilians. At Fecamp and Amiens French workers working in open fields have been machine-gunned by hedge-hopping planes."

It said that on the same day a British plane flew over Le Creusot, where the funeral was being held for victims of the big British bombardment five days earlier, spreading momentary panic among the population.

RAF ATTACKS MILAN TWICE

OCT 26 1942

Building Sent Flying By Block-Buster Bombs, Pilots Report

Swiss Say As Many As 150 Giant Planes Were Seen On Way

By Rice Tabner

[By the Associated Press]

London Oct. 25—RAF bombers took the long aerial highway across the Alps to northern Italy again last night for a heavy assault on Milan and the Admiralty reported the sinking or damaging of twelve more Fascist ships in a double-barreled air-sea offensive against factories and communications feeding supplies to Axis armies under Allied attack in North Africa.

Buildings in Milan "went flying" as two-ton block-busting bombs crashed into Italy's second city, British pilots reported. One pilot said one two-ton bomb "simply blew a factory to pieces. You think the factory is there—and then it isn't."

Sees Formation Of 150

The Swiss radio claimed that formations numbering 150 giant RAF planes were seen over unoccupied France yesterday.

The raid on Milan, home of Mussolini's Caproni bomber works, followed within a few hours a big-scale attack by British Lancasters which subjected that industrial center to the first daylight bombing of the war for northern Italy. Genoa and Turin were raided Friday night for the second night in succession and Savona, twenty-five miles west of Genoa, was the target of other Friday night raiders.

Disrupt Transport System

The Italian radio revealed that the raid on Genoa disrupted the city's transport system. It reported the Italian Communications Minister returned to Rome today after inspecting the damage and directing repairs to restore railway lines and other transport services.

[The American-Swedish News Exchange in New York received a cable from Stockholm tonight reporting that the Swedish consulate at Genoa, Italy, was badly damaged in a recent raid.]

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On its side of the ledger, the Admiralty announced that British submarines operating in the Mediterranean had sunk five Italian supply ships, probably sent a destroyer and armed merchant cruiser to the bottom, and damaged five other Fascist supply ships.

These successes brought to 24 the number of Italian ships sunk or damaged in October by British submarines in attacks on convoys trying to get supplies to Nazi Marshal Rommel's forces in North Africa.

The Italians acknowledged that heavy damage was inflicted by British bombers at Milan and the outlying centers of Monza and Novara, reporting that 48 persons were killed and 254 injured at Milan alone.

Rome announced further that 35 were killed and 67 injured in the earlier raid on Savona and that the number of casualties in the first raid on Genoa had risen to 39 dead and 190 injured.

Only Eight Fail To Return

Obviously the numbers of four-motored Lancasters, Stirlings and Halifaxes engaged in the long-range aerial offensive against Italy were high, but only eight raiders failed to return from their four 1,400-mile round-trip missions.

While the bomber command was sending its biggest bomb carriers against Italy's industrial centers RAF fighters and bombers were hitting at trains and military establishments in France and the Netherlands and shipping along Axis shores. No great opposition from ground defenses or the enemy air forces was reported during any of these raids.

Swiss Order Protest

The fighter command reported that its "Intruders sweeping into France as deep as 150 miles shot up a dozen trains, airdrome hangars, factories and railway stations.

During the night air alarms sounded in Switzerland and Swiss anti-aircraft batteries were reported to have fired at planes sweeping over in the darkness.

A Reuters dispatch from Bern said the Swiss instructed their Minister in London to protest "the grave violations of Swiss territory by the Royal Air Force during the night of October 24-25."

Laval Plans Protest

The Vichy news agency, reporting the first British plane attack upon Unoccupied France, claimed that one of 50 four-motored British bombers yesterday strafed a barracks and railway station at Montlucon, 50 miles northwest of Vichy, causing three casualties. The agency added that the Laval government has decided to protest energetically.

During the night air alarms sounded in Switzerland and Swiss anti-aircraft batteries were reported to have fired at planes sweeping over in the darkness.

A Reuters dispatch from Bern said the Swiss instructed their minister in London to protest "the grave violations of Swiss territory by the Royal Air Force during the night of Oct. 24-25."

Canadian fighter planes formed part of the escort which started the Milan raiders on their way but did not take part in either of the day or night attacks on the Italian city.

The Canadians said their fighters attacked a train north of Tours, derailing it in a cloud of smoke and steam. Another Canadian pilot reported attacking three trains north of Paris.

Germans Strike Back

The Germans, striking back at Britain, sent raiders against the southeast and southwest coasts today. In one southeast coast town four Nazi planes came in at one hundred feet with machine guns blazing. A former hotel was hit there by a bomb, causing extensive damage, and rescue workers began digging in the debris for a number of persons believed trapped.

In one southwest coast town a direct bomb hit was scored on a convalescent home and a number of patients were reported buried in the wreckage.

British air experts are interpreting the success of the raids on Italy, especially the daylight raid on Milan, as a sign that the German *Luftwaffe* is working short of material and men on all fronts.

The rate of wastage is exceeding the Nazis' ability to replace it, the *News Chronicle* air correspondent says in tomorrow's edition.

"No longer can Germany boast of overwhelming strength in the air," he asserts.

CANADIAN AIR OUTPUT SPED

OCT 26 1942

Dominion Now Producing Four Of Most Modern United Nations Craft

Program Near Assembly Line Basis—Munitions Well Up To Schedule

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 25—Manufacture in Canada of four of the most modern aircraft now used by the United Nations, including the powerful four-motored Lancaster bombers, now has become an outstanding feature of Canada's munitions program, it was learned today.

Production of aircraft in Canada never has been great in comparison with the output of the United Kingdom and the United States, but the program is now approaching the assembly line basis, an official said.

Lancaster Bombers

The program calls for production of Lancaster bombers, the new Mosquito combination reconnaissance-fighter-bomber, the Curtiss dive bomber and the Consolidated PBY flying boat.

General production of munitions in Canada is well up to schedule, C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister, said. This year's production is almost double that of 1941 and next year may see a similar increase the minister said.

In the past Canadian air-craft production has included training planes for the Commonwealth air-training program and other types of aircraft, attaining at one time an output of about 400 planes a month.

The change over to new-type machines may mean a temporary drop of production figures, Howe said, because of the greater number of man-hours necessary to turn out larger craft.

British Subs Sink Five Ships, Damage Seven

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—While the Air Ministry was reporting a series of long-range bomber attacks on Italian cities, the Admiralty today, on its side of the ledger, announced that British submarines operating in the Mediterranean in October, had sunk five Italian supply ships probably sent a destroyer and armed merchant cruiser to the bottom an ddamaged five other Fascist supply ships.

English Trawler Is Lost

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communique tonight: The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce His Majesty's trawler Lord Stonehaven (acting Skipper Lieutenant J. Main, RNR) has been lost. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

Nazis Boast Sinking Of 16 Merchant Ships

New York, Oct. 25—The Associated Press recorded today a Berlin broadcast quoting a German high command report which claimed the sinking ot sixteen Allied merchant ships and a destroyer by U-boats attacking convoys and ships sailing alone "in the North Atlantic, in the Arctic Sea, off the Canadian coast, at Trinidad, off the Congo estuary and off Cape Town."

[There was no Allied confirmation of this enemy claim, which failed to give the date of any of these reported sinkings.]

The German announcement said three other merchantmen and a destroyer were damaged. It added that the U-boat raids were carried out despite continuing heavy autumn gales.

It said the sixteen merchantmen reported sunk totaled 104,000 tons.

GERMANS RENEW STALINGRAD DRIVE

Suffer Loss of 3,000 Men, Numerous Tanks in Occupying Two Streets.

By Henry Cassidy

MOSCOW, Monday, Oct. 26—(AP) Taking advantage of improved weather, the Germans renewed their large scale assaults on the factory area of northern Stalingrad yesterday and succeeded in occupying two streets after losing about 3,000 men, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

This announcement came a short time after the Moscow radio had reported that Russian troops had overcome stubborn enemy resistance northwest of Stalingrad and advanced into positions on the German left flank.

Repel Repeated Attacks

Describing the great battle inside Stalingrad, the communique said "Soviet troops repelled repeated tank and infantry attacks."

"The heroic defenders of Stalingrad are stubbornly defending every street and every building," it continued. "At the cost of enormous losses the Germans succeeded in occupying two streets in a factory settlement."

Two Units Slay 3,000

One Soviet unit alone repulsed five attacks, destroying four tanks and wiping out 2,600 Germans, the communique said. Another unit burned out three tanks and killed about 400 men.

The communique said the Red Army held the initiative on some sectors northwest of the city. One unit occupied a German-held village after overcoming fierce resistance and other units occupied an enemy operational base.

Nearly 1,000 Rumanians and Germans were said to have been killed in these two attacks.

Lull Near Mozdok

The communique reported a lull in the fighting around Mozdok in the Caucasus, where the Germans were said to be "exhausted by heavy losses." It said Soviet troops took advantage of the lull to consolidate their positions.

In the Black sea area, southeast of Novorossisk, the Germans succeeded in penetrating into the rear of a Soviet Marine detachment, but a Russian counter-attack restored the situation, the communique said. Two companies of Rumanian infantry were wiped out.

Kill 20 Nazi Officers

Soviet scouts in this area broke through enemy lines and attacked a staff bus, killing 20 German Air Force officers and capturing important staff documents.

The new German gains in Stalingrad were the most important acknowledged by the Russians in several days.

Goaded on by the first touches of night frost and snow flurries, the Germans hurled two fresh divisions of infantry, 80 tanks, and masses of planes into assaults on a narrow sector yesterday, but their slight penetration "to the outskirts of one of our factories" in the north of the city was liquidated by a counter-attack, said the midday Soviet communique.

Prepare "Winter" Quarters

The Red Army, signifying its determination to fight all winter in the ruins of the city if necessary, prepared warm quarters in caves, cellars, and dugouts during the lull between battles which saw the Germans driven further back both to the south and to the northwest of the city.

The Russians said enemy positions were penetrated to the south of the city by Soviet detachments which killed 120 Hitlerites and captured guns in a night attack.

To the northwest the Germans attacked desperately to regain lost positions and when their assault had spent its force the Russians counter-attacked down the slopes of a height, driving the enemy still further back. Four hundred Germans were killed and five of their tanks destroyed, the communique said.

[The German high command claimed that all remaining parts of the Red October works in north Stalingrad except one building had been captured and the northern suburb of Spartakovka taken. Ground captured the previous day has now been cleared of the enemy, the Berlin communique said. It said additional heights had been taken by storm in the Western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk.]

The abrupt change of weather which brought warm, clear days and dry ground permitted the Germans to send planes in groups of 50 into the attack against the factory in the north of the city.

Special squads of automatic gunners operating with their own tanks drove through in small groups to the factory wall, the Russians said, but they were ejected from their positions after paying a bloody price for their short-lived gains.

Down 15 Planes

In another sector of the city, Red Star reported, a German infantry regiment attacked with planes and tanks which rushed into the streets in group of 10 to 15. From dawn to mid-afternoon the Russians fought off the assault, shooting down 15 planes and wiping out 150 of the enemy who were able to gain only a temporary wedge.

The abrupt change of weather which brought warm, clear days and dry ground permitted the Germans to send planes in groups of fifty into the attack against the factory in the north of the city.

Siege's Horror Described

The gravity of the battle was reflected in a dispatch to *Izvestia* which told of terror and horror during the two-month siege, in which most of Stalingrad has been consumed by flames whipped by the Volga wind and often visible for thirty miles.

"The depth of defense is not great," wrote the Government newspaper's correspondent, Eugene Krieger. "In some places, from the front line to the waters of the Volga, the distance is 600 to 800 meters. Hundreds of tanks, hundreds of Junkers tried for two months to pierce this narrow strip of land, which had no forts, no fortifications like Verdun."

Front Line Described

He described the front line as running through houses, yards, factories and across railway tracks, with the Red army fighting from cellars, staircases, roofs, gardens, hillocks and holding defenses among ruins where homeless civilians sought shelter.

A manhole cover opened in a deserted street disclosed a young girl living underneath with her mother, he said, while other residents were existing in caves, ditches and ravines and refusing to leave the city.

Women, Children Help

Women, children and old men help build barricades, Krieger said, stopping only to pour water over themselves when the heat from devouring flames becomes unbearable, and then returning to their toil.

"Civilians say they are afraid of nothing since the German bombing of Aug. 23 when three-fourths of Stalingrad was levelled."

Factory workers joined in the defense, picking up and repairing damaged Red Army equipment or entering the battle themselves, he said. One detachment of 900 workers was formed in three days and it was reported holding its position successfully.

The workers of one factory made 200 new guns and then dragged them to the front line and manned them themselves, the correspondent added. The leader of these workers, named Gonor, once served as director of the Stalin tractor plant, but whether he was still there and whether the famous plant is still operating was not disclosed.

During the recent cold snap, the first case of Germans wrapping themselves in warm women's clothing, as they did during the severe cold last Winter, was reported. Red Fleet said sailors defending Stalingrad saw an enemy gunner rolled in a white shawl stolen from an apartment. Saving their bullets, the dispatch said, the sailors stoned the gunner to death.

This dispatch reported a number of curious tactics adopted by the Germans in an effort to penetrate the city's defenses.

It said enemy automatic gunners put on Red Army uniforms or civilian clothes in an effort to sneak down alleys or through ruins into the Red lines where they tried to spread panic. One such group was said to have been caught even in an air raid shelter crowded with women and children whose screams resulted in the capture of the enemy.

German planes also were reported dropping bread and meat into the city with notes saying prisoners were well fed and urging the defenders to surrender.

In the Caucasus where the Germans are attempting to gain control of a highway through a mountain valley southeast of Novorossisk, the communique said the Germans were repulsed and thrown back to initial positions. Red Star said a village dominating the road had been recaptured and 11 German counter-attacks repulsed.

Meanwhile, sixteen enemy motor boats and pontoon boats were destroyed and fifteen planes shot down in a furious seven-hour air, land and sea fight in the midst of rain squalls and snow flurries when a landing attempt was made three days ago on a small Soviet island in Lake Ladoga, northwest of Leningrad, Russian dispatches reported.

Moscow Reports Advance In Production of Arms

Million New Workers Put in Plants Since War Began

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union has increased production of armament and has brought more than a million new workers into industry since Germany attacked Russia in June, 1941, the Communist party newspaper, "Pravda," said today in reviewing a quarter century of Soviet rule.

"The economic results of twenty-five years of Soviet power have proved the great universal historical accomplishments and significance of the Lenin-Stalin policy of socialist industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture," the paper said.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution will be observed Nov. 7.

"Pravda" said that gross production of industry in Russia in 1940 was twelve times greater than during the World War, with gains especially in metallurgy and machines.

SPANISH RED KILLED

MOSCOW, Oct. 25. — (AP) The death of Lieut. Ruben Ibarruri, 21, son of the Spanish Communist leader, Dolores Ibarruri, known as La Pasionaria, was announced today. He died in action against the Germans, as commander of a machinegun company in the Red Army, it was said.

Nazis Oust 12 Magyar Generals

Moscow, *Monday*, Oct. 26 (AP)—Tass said today that twelve Hungarian generals had been placed on the retired list "on direct demand of the German command because of their anti-German outlook and their refusal to submit to the orders of general headquarters."

REDS REJECT BULGAR NOTE

Moscow Protests Anew Over Anti-Russian Exhibition In Sofia

Brands Show As "A Manifestation Of Hostile Attitude Toward Soviets"

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 25—Rejecting an earlier Bulgarian reply, the Russian Government has protested again over an anti-Russian exhibit in Sofia, charging that it was intended as a slander.

The Russian protests held that the exhibition was made up of faked material similar to that concocted in Germany and that it was opened under the protection of the Bulgarian Government, which the USSR considered "a manifestation of its hostile attitude toward the peoples of the Soviet Union."

The first note was delivered by the Russian Minister to Sofia on October 6 and the second on October 22.

Show Closed, Nazis Say

New York, Oct. 25—The Associated Press has recorded a Berlin broadcast of a dispatch from Sofia which said the "anti-Bolshevist exhibition" there closed today after one month in which 270,000 persons attended.

Ryti Warns Finns War May Last a Long Time

Reports Their Food Situation Is Much Improved

HELSINKI, Oct. 25 (AP).—President Risto Ryti, in a radio address, warned Finland today that the war might last a long time, but, referring to the immediate future, gave the Finns the news that the food situation in this country looks much better for the winter. He said (in what seemed to be a sort of report to the nation) the present harvest was better than the last two.

He told the Finns that they need not hope for a quick return to normal conditions even if operations in the east ceased, because they would have to make sacrifices and exert themselves afterward.

Telling the Finns they have no reasons for worry or despair, Ryti said:

"We see in our destiny the guiding hand of Providence and with complete confidence can continue to believe in the triumph of eternal justice."

CHEMICAL RAIDS ON BRITAIN FEARED

Hitler Will Loosen Major Gas Attack Soon, Scientist Predicts.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — (AP) The eminent British scientist, J. B. S. Haldane, warned today that Britain will be subjected to a big gas attack from Adolf Hitler, probably when a second front is opened.

Speaking to a civil defense workers conference, he said the attack may be "against London, Birmingham, or some other large city — possibly against invasion ports when the second front is opened."

"Doubtless Hitler has large reserves of poison gas," Haldane said. "He presumably will use them and the most probable target is Britain.

Early Night Attack

"The attack with persistent gas probably will be made fairly early on a winter night so that the contaminated areas cannot be fully evacuated until morning. The public in the large towns should carry their masks during the winter months if they have to be in the streets during darkness.

"They should have their respirators inspected immediately and practice putting them on rapidly."

Haldane advised that a room in each dwelling be made air tight as a precaution.

Counters Previous Charge

His advice was counter to that of Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, who on July 30 said he believed it no longer was necessary to carry gas masks because "I do not anticipate an immediate gas attack and for all I know it may never come."

Since then, charges and countercharges have rung out between the Germans and British about humanity in war. Both sides have shackled war prisoners, a move first taken by the Nazis in violation of the Geneva conventions, from which the Germans have threatened to withdraw. The shackling was seen by many as a German prelude to more brutal methods of war.

Accuses British Of Brutality

New York, Oct. 25—The Associated Press recorded today a Berlin broadcast quoting an article by Virginio Gayda, Italian editor in the confidence of Mussolini, charged that the British have bound Italian war prisoners and placed them near airdromes where they are exposed to Italian and German bombs.

"It is only natural," he wrote in *Lo Voce d'Italia* "that the British must now expect the appropriate answer. Everything that might happen in the near future on the German and Japanese side will be the result of the initiative in such matters on the part of the Anglo-Americans."

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M. P. Says Reds Wanted Hess's Friends Revealed

Laborite Lays Trial Demand to Suspicion of Policies

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Aneurin Bevan, a Labor Member of Parliament, told a second front demontration in Trafalgar Square today that Russian "suspicion" of the policies dominating Great Britain "lies behind the demand for an immediate trial of Hess."

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He referred to recent demands in Russia that the British try Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 Nazi, who flew from Germany to Scotland in 1941 and is now held in Britain.

"The Soviet Union wants Hess put on trial because they want to know who it was Hess expected to cooperate with him and they want to know whether these people are still in Parliament," Bevan said. "He landed here hoping to meet his friends; he may have met them."

The British Press Association said 35,000 persons attended the rally.

Soldiers in Britain Visited by Mrs. F.D.R.

First Lady Finds U. S. Servicemen Want More Letters and Thicker Socks as She Takes Trip Through Canteen.

By Gladwin Hill

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LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has become "Eleanor" to American soldiers here, revealed today that these troops have confided to her the two things they want most—thicker socks and more letters from home.

Welcomed By Soldiers

American soldiers were on hand early to give her a cheery greeting. Doughboys were at the gate of Buckingham palace where Mrs. Roosevelt is a guest of the royal family, and when she drove out this morning they yelled, "hello, Eleanor."

Mrs. Roosevelt and her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson, visited the Washington club, the American Red Cross' biggest service men's center here. They pushed slowly through a crush of several hundred soldiers and sailors, speaking with many as they moved from room to room.

In the cafeteria Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the crowd.

"I am anxious to see men in every phase of the service, so I can tell the people at home some of the details of your life which you may forget to mention in your letters," she said.

"One thing I've learned already—you would like thicker socks," she observed with a laugh.

She said that her son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, told her there are many southerners, largely from Texas, in his Air Force command. English weather is a jolt to them. Many have had colds, and their thoughts have turned to warmer socks.

"You may not get thicker socks right away, because it takes a lot to change things the Army does," Mrs. Roosevelt continued.

"I learned also that you would like more letters. One of you told me he hasn't had any mail for two months. My boy in the Solomons said the things they missed most was mail. It's almost impossible to get letters to them out there, but there's no reason you shouldn't have more mail here."

(Mrs. Roosevelt did not say which of her sons is in the Solomons but Major James Roosevelt, of the Marines, last was reported in the southwest Pacific area.)

The last words of her informal talk were, "God bless you, wherever you go."

Chats With Soldiers

The first soldier with whom Mrs. Roosevelt chatted was Sgt. Peter Swinik of Scranton, Pa. She was introduced to the first American soldier to land in Ireland, Corp. Milburn Henke of Hutchinson, Minn. Then she conversed with Sgt. Leslie Cain of Columbus, Ohio, bomber and gunner, who won one of the first American distinguished flying crosses for knocking down Axis fighters.

Later Mrs. Roosevelt met a group of parachutists, including Sgt. Lehman Lecompt, Elba, Ala.; Sgt. Robert L. Jones, Flomaton, Ala.; Private Curtis Williams, Birmingham, Ala. and Private Dan Brenner of Philadelphia.

"She said," they related jubilantly, "that we are the best army in the service."

Mrs. Roosevelt met only one man who had participated in the commando raid on Dieppe. He is Private Stanley Hamilton, 20, who rode the rails from his home in Del Rio, Tex., to Canada three years ago and joined up with the queen's own Cameron Highlanders. He told Mrs. Roosevelt that shrapnel wounds suffered at Dieppe gave him a 45 per cent disability rating, and he confessed a yearning to see the Statue of Liberty.

Shakes Hands

Mrs. Roosevelt shook hands with a group of Americans wearing the blue uniforms of the RAF who came over to fight in the air force before the United States became involved in the war. In the group, all sergeant pilots, were Delbert Childers, Olympia, Wash.; William Talbot, Clarksville, Va., Alva Stewart, Coffeeville, Kas., and Frank Robertson of Dallas, Texas, and Charles Jordan of Austin, Texas, both of whom left the University of Texas to get into the RAF.

Mrs. Roosevelt went about London in an American Embassy car accompanied by Harvey Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner to Britain, and Dorsey Fisher, Embassy secretary.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent Sunday Tnight with the royal family.

After tea, the King and Queen and their guests gathered around a log fire and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose fired questions at Mrs. Roosevelt about American youth organizations.

Princess Elizabeth also showed a newsreel she took of the royal family's home life and of the King and Princess Margaret Rose stalking deer in Scotland.

WAAC Leader's Leather Case Stirs British

LONDON, Oct. 25 — (AP) The main curiosity of English reporters about Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby is what she carries in her leather shoulder-strap bag.

The director of the WACCs, who came on a plane with Mrs. Roosevelt to inspect British women's war services and return the American visit of Mrs. Jean Knox, head of the British Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, held a press conference.

The bag was the center of interest.

Questioned, Mrs. Hobby listed the contents as: a vanity case, an officer's identification card, odd papers, and "the usual things a woman carries in her purse."

Mrs. Hobby appeared in uniform with her aide, Lieut. Betty Bandel, and three American army officers.

She opened a small office of her own yesterday in an army office building. Today she visited British air bases and saw British ATS and WAAFs at work, which includes everything from driving cars and waiting on the table to manning barrage balloons, repairing airplane engines, and manning anti-aircraft gun posts.

Asked if there was any intention to put the WAACs on such work, Mrs. Hobby explained they were restricted by law to non-combatant service and any change would be a matter of "War department policy."

She said that white and Negro WAACs were coming to England but could not say when or how many.

Tomorrow she will visit the ATS organization with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Texan To Tour AEF Camps

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Amon Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*, arrived today from Northern Ireland where he visited his soldier son. The Texan expects to visit other American troop camps and tour England to learn more about the British war effort.

NAZI TYPHUS THREAT LAID TO BLUNDER

Dr. Herman Eyer Miscalculated Vaccine Needs, OWI Points Out

Reich's Army And German People Left Open To Epidemic Menace

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 25—The Nazi army and the German population have been "left with no protection whatever" against a possible typhus epidemic because a German army medical expert blundered, the Office of War Information said today.

This commentary on the vaunted efficiency of the Nazis was contained in an OWI discussion of typhus conditions in German-held territory.

The report said that information reaching this country indicated that a "potentially dangerous situation" existed for German armies in eastern Europe. It added that "typhus does not seem likely to beat the German army, but a beaten German army may be brought still lower by typhus."

Nazi Army Unvaccinated

It explained that control of the disease, carried by vermin and fostered by filth, is impossible under the disorganized conditions of defeat and retreat.

The German army now concentrated in eastern Poland and in combat with Russia — an area "where a great focus of infection in Europe has developed"—is unvaccinated and has no natural immunity, OWI said.

"The vaccine situation of the German army is traceable to Dr. Herman Eyer, chief of the Institute for Typhus Research of the German army at Krakow, who appears to have committed a mistake in handling this job," it continued.

Left With No Protection

"Dr. Eyer adopted two vaccines, both of which proved so complicated in preparing that mass production of the vaccines became impossible. As a result, he was able to vaccinate only the Reichswehr's medical and sanitary personnel.

"Confronted with charges of mismanagement, Eyer claimed that he had picked what he considered the absolutely best methods for the preparation of typhus vaccine because only the absolutely best methods were good enough for the German army. At any rate, the German army, not to mention the civilian population, was left with no protection whatsoever."

The Russians, OWI said, had gained a high rate of immunity because a large number of them, now of military age, had the disease while children when an epidemic swept Russia at the close of the last war.

NAZIS EXECUTE 1,400 SERBS IN NEW TERROR WAVE

Women and Children Among Record Group Shot in Croat State.

LONDON, Oct. 25—(AP) More than 1,400 Serbs, including women and children, were shot to death in a new wave of terror in the Axis-created Croat state, the exiled Yugoslav government reported today.

The executions, which Yugoslav sources said were aimed at "exterminating the Serbs," occurred in the province of Srem at the hands of Ustachi—the brown-uniformed Fascist police of the Italian puppet dictator, Ante Pavelic—and the Germans.

Summary Trial

The list of executions announced by the Yugoslav government included:

More than 1,000 Serbs including women and children forcibly taken from Vukovar in September and shot after a summary trial.

Eighty Serbs in Zemum, opposite Belgrade, killed Aug. 26 and 27; 27 in Vukovar, 16 in Sremski and Karlovci, and 40 in Jarmina killed Aug. 14 in reprisal for the deaths of four German soldiers.

Sixty-six in Jarmina shot Aug. 24, and 89 schoolboys, most of them from Srem.

The government said 600 men, many of them wealthy landowners of the Milosevas district of Orasje in Serbia were taken to Belgrade as hostages Sept. 26.

An order issued by the commander of the Ustashi, the puppet Croat police force, said that 10,000 Serbs were to be shot in Srem province, the government announcement said.

22 Students Shot

A report by Tass, Russian news agency, from Geneva, said 22 students have been sentenced to death at Sofia, Bulgaria, on charges of "subversive activities." Six others were given life imprisonment and eight others received lesser terms.

The Berlin radio said five Yugoslav natives serving with the Italian military forces have been executed as spies and a like number sentenced to long terms at hard labor.

King Christian's Family Stays At His Bedside

New York, Oct. 25—The Associated Press today recorded a German broadcast which said the serious condition of King Christian X of Denmark caused his Queen, two sons and other near relatives to remain at the hospital all night.

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The King, who was injured in a fall from his horse a week ago, took a turn for the worse last night and his condition continued to cause anxiety tonight, it was reported.

FEW NAZIS IN NORWAY

HARTFORD, Oct. 25—(AP) A few thousand paratroopers "should be able to mop up the German defense positions" in Norway and lead the way for a second front, Eric T. Winberg, Swedish journalist, said last night, and would receive the aid of the civilian population.

U. S. Admiral Oversees Jamaica Defense Test

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 25 (AP). Tests of Jamaica's defenses have just been completed here under the supervision of Vice-Admiral John Hoover, USN, commander of the Caribbean Sea frontier.

The tests brought all elements of the island's defense forces into action—British and American. They lasted three days.

Norwebs Leave Lima for U. S.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 25 (AP)—United States Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb left by plane for the United States today because of the poor health of Mrs. Norweb. They are Ohioans.

COMBAT CURB ELIMINATION HELD LIKELY

House Is Expected To Oppose Restriction On Teen-Age Draftees

But Tydings Amendment To Defer Farm Labor May Stay In Bill

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 25—Restrictions on the use in combat of teen age selectees which the Senate wrote into the bill lowering the draft age from 20 to 18, appeared likely today to be eliminated before final passage, but a provision to withhold irreplaceable farm workers from the army may be in to stay.

The farm amendment, sponsored by Senator Tydings (Dem., Md.) and approved by the Senate 62 to 6 as it passed the measure late yesterday, would virtually freeze agricultural workers in their jobs where they cannot be replaced.

Shall Be Deferred

It provides that every man, without age restriction, "regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort shall be deferred . . . so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained."

It also provides that if such a man leaves the farm, he shall be reclassified "in a class immediately available for military service" unless his local draft board "determines that it is in the best interest of the war effort" for him to shift to other work.

House Support Forecast

Supporters of this amendment included the three Democratic members of the Senate conference committee appointed to adjust the differences with the House—Chairman Reynolds (Dem., N. C.) and Senators Thomas, of Utah, and Hill, of Alabama. The other two conferees, Senators Austin (Rep., Vt.) and Gurney (Rep., S. D.), voted against it.

An influential member of the House Military Committee, who will be one of that chamber's conferees, predicted that the amendment would attract strong support in the House as well and forecast its retention.

Bowed To War Department

The Congressman, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that the House conferees would oppose the amendment by Senator O'Daniel stipulating that no draftee under 20 "shall be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of the United States until after he has had at least one year's military training following his induction."

The five Senate conferees voted against this amendment and all the House conferees likewise were believed opposed to it. One of these, Chairman May (Dem., Ky.) of the House Military Committee, originally had proposed such a restriction, but bowed to the War Department's judgment when Secretary Stimson voiced his opposition.

Roosevelt Opposes Both

Stimson unquestionably frowns on the farm-labor amendment since he has rejected appeals that some soldiers be furloughed to aid in harvesting, although his opposition was directed specifically at the training amendment. President Roosevelt, however, spoke out against all restrictive amendments.

Some fresh appeal by the President or his military chiefs conceivably could diminish the Congressional support behind the farm-labor amendment. The House, which has the next move, probably will not act for a couple of weeks, since most members have gone home for the elections.

LaGuardia In Broadcast Urges Italian Revolt

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, in what has been a regular Sunday afternoon short-wave broadcast to Italy, caled upon the Italian people today to begin "a passive revolution" against the Nazis who, he said, were taking their food.

Disclosure of the Mayor's broadcasts to Italy was made by the New York *Times* correspondent in Bern, who reported hearing the speech from the National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI.

Asserting the Italian people have been betrayed by Mussolini who, in turn, was about to be betrayed by Hitler, La Guardia said the Germans were going to take away the remaining separate Italian commands in north Africa "because, according to Hitler once more, the Italians can not be trusted and, he says, are not good soldiers."

Treason Trial Of Six Opens in Chicago Today

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Hearing May Mark First Public Appearance of SaboteurLandedbyU-Boat

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP).—Two "youngsters" of the Chicago Federal Court hold principal roles in a history-making treason trial, opening tomorrow, in which the lives of six persons are at stake.

District Judge William J. Campbell, presiding, is only thirty-nine years old. The chief prosecutor, United States Attorney J. Albert Woll, is thirty-eight.

The defendants, charged with treasonably harboring and aiding Herbert Hans Haupt, twenty-two, youngest of the submarine-landed Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington Last Aug. 8 are: His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, and two friends of the Haupt family, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin.

All six are natives of Germany who came to this country since 1923 and became naturalized citizens.

The trial was expected to include the first public appearance of any of the eight convicted saboteurs, six of whom were executed and two given long prison terms. Mr. Woll said one of the latter, Ernest Peter Burger, would be brought here to testify. Throughout the secret trial by a military commission in Washington the saboteurs were kept screened from public and press. Records of that proceeding were impounded, too.

There was lively speculation at the Federal Building as to what, if any, details of the secret Washington trial the government might permit Burger to relate at the public trial here.

There will be no large courtroom crowd, however. Judge Campbell's courtroom is the smallest in the Federal Building. United States Marshal William H. McDonnell, charged with guarding the six defendants, has arranged space for no more than 100 spectators and a score of reporters. Photographers are barred from the courtroom.

The government charged the six Chicagoans with aiding young Haupt while knowing he was an agent of the German Reich on a mission of sabotage and espionage. The defense attorneys, veterans of the Chicago bar, Paul A. Warnholtz and Benedict J. Short, said their contention was that the defendants did not know Haupt's mission and assisted him only as relatives and friends.

The jury can only determine their guilt or innocence. If they are convicted, Judge Campbell must decide the penalty, from $10,000 fine and five years imprisonment, to death.

KNOX HOLDS VICTORY SURE

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Navy Secretary Says Reverses On Road To Tokyo And Berlin Won't Matter

Broadcasts Picked Up From Service Ships And Stations On All Fronts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 25 — Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared today that "no matter what the reverses along the road to Tokyo and Berlin," Americans can be sure of ultimate victory.

Speaking on a National Broadcasting Company program saluting "Navy Day" to be observed Tuesday, the Cabinet officer said, "we all know that there will be many dark days.

Navy Broadcasts

"But the navy has a tradition of victory, and we shall not let that tradition die. With justice on our side, we shall fight in the spirit of Lexington and Concord. And with grim determination we shall declare 'Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!' That is the spirit of our navy today in action on all seas and oceans of the world."

The radio program picked up broadcasts from navy ships and stations in this country and in areas of conflict to show what naval forces are doing to help win the war.

From somewhere in the Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, acting in the name of President Roosevelt, presented a gold star to Lieut. Com. Charles Kirkpatrick for distinguished service as commanding officer of a submarine which sank two Japanese destroyers.

Tells Of Sinkings

Telling of the sinkings, the lieutenant commander said:

"We enjoyed excellent hunting. We met ten Japanese ships. Sank nine of them. The nine included a destroyer, a destroyer leader and a submarine. Sinking the destroyer was our way of celebrating the Fourth of July. . . . She hadn't time to drop a single depth charge. She just capsized and sank as we watched her—bottoms up for a moment with her whole center section missing—completely blown away. It was a beautiful sight."

PROTESTANTS ASK 2D FRONT

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911 Signers Petition For Attack On Germany Via Spain And France

Appeal Is Sent To U. S. And British Commonwealth Of Nations

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 25—Kenneth Leslie, editor of the *Protestant Magazine*, said today that a petition calling for a second front to carry the war "into the German hub of the Axis" through Spain and Vichy, France, had been signed by 911 Protestant clergymen and presidents of colleges with Protestant affiliation.

War On Fascism Everywhere

The petition as released by Leslie stated that "we proclaim that the face of Fascism is the face of slavery, whether it be Mussolini Fascism or Franco or Petain Fascism or the runaway Fascism of Hitler and Hirohito. The conscience of mankind abominates it and wonders bitterly why our anti-Fascist states still appease certain Fascist states.

"If the United Nations are to win this war, it must be carried into the German hub of the Axis through these Fascist spokes and carried today when Germany is locked in battle with the Soviets.

"This attack—opening a new western front—has been requested of us by our sorely pressed and decimated Russian ally. If we hesitate and disaster overtakes us we must blame none but ourselves, who could have played the man but chose the role of slave."

Signers Of Petition

Leslie listed as among the signers of the petition:

The Rt. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, Bishop of Lexington, Ky.

Bishop H. A. Boaz, Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas.

The Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, Bishop of Southern Virginia.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Richmond, Va.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Thomas Demby, Ret. Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Cleveland.

Dr. Frederick May Eliot, president American Unitarian Association, Boston.

The Rev. Charles H. Emmons, vice-president Universalist Churches of America, Boston.

Dr. Robert Galbreath, president Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.

The Rt. Rev. William Mercer Green, Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi.

The Rev. Leonard P. Hagger, archdeacon of Michigan.

Dr. John A. Mackay, president Princeton Theological Seminary.

The Rt. Rev. William Scarlet, diocese of Missouri.

The Rt. Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, Bishop of Ohio.

Leslie said the petition, addressed to this Government and to the British Commonwealth of Nations, had been acknowledged from Washington, London, Ottawa, Canberra, Wellington and Pretoria.

Lot More Rationing Foreseen If War Lasts 2 Years Longer

Paul M. O'Leary, Ph.D., Economist And Henderson Aide, Discusses Factors In Control

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 25—Paul M. O'Leary, the plain-spoken doctor of philosophy who runs rationing for Leon Henderson, warned today that Americans were in for "a lot more rationing if the war lasts a couple of years longer."

He declined to discuss the current problem child, coffee, but made it clear that the Office of Price Administration, of which he is deputy administrator for rationing, would not hesitate to ration it, if necessary, just because it might be considered a luxury or because it contained caffeine.

No Semi-Moral Distinctions

"We're not making semi-moralistic distinctions between necessary foods and so-called luxury foods," the former economics professor from Cornell said. "We don't feel that it's our business to tell people what they should eat and drink."

This philosophy of O'Leary's prevailed in sugar rationing.

OPA was under great pressure to curtail allotments to beverage bottlers and give more to bakers, but O'Leary pointed out that the supply was not being cut "anywhere near the nutritional danger level—so we're not deciding whether a man should eat a cream puff or drink a bottle of soda pop."

One Guiding Principle

One principle did guide the sugar-rationing program. No food which was more important than sugar as a food should go to waste. Therefore, ruled the rationing boss, all the sugar necessary to preserve fruits, vegetables and meats goes to the canners and packers; the rest is divided among household consumers and industrial users.

"Spectacular Job" On Tires

O'Leary is a specialist at rush-order rationing. OPA did a spectacular job on tires, for instance. On December 7 came Pearl Harbor; on December 13 came orders to ration tires; on December 30 the first certificates were being issued to essential motorists.

Ordinarily a ration program calls for six to ten weeks of preparation, while rumors leak out and supplies dwindle. O'Leary conceived an answer, the all-purpose ration book which will be in every citizen's hands around the year's end.

It will be used for meat rationing, O'Leary said, and could be used for one other major ration program as well, or perhaps for two

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simple programs like sugar.

One Announcement Enough

Once it is in the hands of the public, a new commodity can be slid under ration control by a single announcement from Washington. There need be no new registration, no education of registrars, no vast-scale, month-long operation of the printing presses.

Two or three more "all-purpose" books are being designed—an indication that we are, indeed, in for "a lot more rationing."

The man whose decisions thus will control increasingly the living habits of Americans says the job of rationing, while something new for Americans, "isn't a difficult thing intellectually for an economist."

"You just interfere with the price system, substituting conscious controls which normally govern supplies, prices and demand," O'Leary explained.

New York, Oct. 25-(AP)-Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in the southwest Pacific has temporarily, at least, become secondary to the command of Admiral Chester W.Nimitz as a result of the Allied operations in the Solomon Islands, Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, said tonight.

In one of a series of articles appraising the situation in the Pacific, Baldwin said that when MacArthur was appointed commander-in-chief in the southwest Pacific area it was understood that Australia would be the main base for any push to break the power of Japan.

For the time being, he said, the fierce fighting in the Solomons indicates "quite definitely" that the spotlight is to the east of Australia and that the Allies have started their "island-stepping" drive to the north, but not from Australia as a base.

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Baldwin asserted it still was possible that Australia might be used as a base for a jor offensiv

Baldwin asserted it still was possible that Australia might be used as a base for a major offensive move at a later date, but he listed a number of difficulties in the way of such a turn.

He pointed out that any offensive from Australia must be made across the seas, which means a large number of ships would be required, but that MacArthur has only a limited number of ships under his command "in no sense enough to support a strategic push to the north."

Whether Australia may some day become the base for a great counter-offensive, he said, depends upon a solution to the shipping shortage, "remedial measures to solve Australia's internal difficulties and determination of the strategic role Australia must play in the Paicific."

London, Oct. 25-(AP)-With Allied bombers hitting somewhere on the continent from Norway to Italy almost every day, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, undersecretary of state for air, said today that in the present phase of the war they are the only force "which can strike an offensive blow on German territory."

"A second front in Europe based on popular clamor might spell disaster," Capt. Balfour told a ministry of information meeting at Epsom.

"A second front in Europe, based on sound military advice after such plans and preparations as will insure that those taking part have the right direction, the right opportunity and the right material, issomething that may come about--but how and when we must leave to the those who bear direct responsibility for the decision."

Capt. Balfour added that Allied air forces in the west have pinned down half the operational strength of the German air force.

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Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 25-(AP)-Germany has agreed to provide Finland with undisclosed amounts of grain, sugar, coal and coke. Dispatches from Helsinki saidGerman provisions "stop the gaps" in the Finnish food supply and make it possible to increase the bread ration.

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-FOUR ARMY FLIERS WHOSE BOMBER CARRIED OUT A SOLO ATTACK IN BURMA AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FOUR JAPANESE FIGHTERS BEFORE BEING DISABLED HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR DECORATION, THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY, FOR "GALLANTRY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER."

A REPORT OF THE ACTION BY BRIGADIER GENERAL EARL L.NAIDEN, AMERICAN AIR COMMANDER IN INDIA, SAID THE FOUR WERE:

STAFF SERGEANT ALBERT L.MALOK, ENGINEER AND GUNNER, KELLERTOWN, PA.

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SERGEANT HAROLD E.CUMMINGS, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, MONROE, LA.

SERGEANT ELIAS E.GONSALVES, GUNNER 1132 BELLVIEW, LOS ANGELES.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SMITH W.RADCLIFF, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, DEXTER, KAN.

THE MEN WERE AMONG THE CREW OF A FLYING FORTRESS B-17 BOMBER WHICH

LAST JUNE 4 BLASTED A FREIGHTER DESPITE THE OPPOSITION OF FOUR ENEMY ZERO FIGHTERS. HEADED BACK TO ITS BASE IN INDIA, THE BOMBER AT ONE TIME FOUGHT A SWARM OF 23 JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES, AND BAGGED FOUR OR MORE.

ONE OF THE CREW, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANCIS J.TEHAN, FOOTEVILLE, WIS., WAS KILLED WHILE MANNING A MACHINEGUN TURRET. MALOK AND CUMMINGS WERE WOUNDED.

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THEN MAJOR FRANK D.SHARP, SALEM, ORE., THE COMMANDER, AND SECOND LIEUT. HERBERT E.WUNDERLICH, OF WILLISTON, N.Y., MANAGED TO MAKE A FORCED LANDING, AND THE CREW WALKED 74 MILES TO A BRITISH-CONTROLLED VILLAGE.

AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR TO SHARP AND WUNDERLICH, AND POSTHUMOUSLY TO TEHAN, WERE ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY

OTTAWA, OCT. 25-(AP)-FOUR AMERICANS WERE LISTED TONIGHT AS PRISONERS OF WAR AT HONG KONG IN THE CANADIAN (ACTIVE) ARMY'S 186TH OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR. OCT 26 1942

THEY ARE RIFLEMAN BERNARD BROPHY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ESTHER ERICKSON, LIVES AT FREDERICK, WIS.; RIFLEMAN JOHN FRANCIS BURNS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. LEONA BURNS MCLAUGHLIN, LIVES AT (215-21 WEST 34TH ST.), NEW YORK; PVT. ROBERT FORSYTH, WHOSE FATHER, ROBERT FORSYTH, SR., LIVES AT (CAMBRONNE ST.), PITTSBURGH, PA.; AND PVT. ROGER JOSEPH ZANE, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS LISTED AS HIS MOTHER, MRS. DELIAH ZANE OF (57 BELVEDERE ST.) I STON.

BROPHY, BURNS AND FORSYTH WERE WITH THE QUEBEC REGIMENT. ZANE WAS WITH THE MANITOBA REGIMENT.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--ADD RABAUL RAID

"I PICKED OUT THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE HARBOR," BUCHANAN SAID. "SMITH MADE A DIAGONAL RUN AND LET GO WITH OUR 500-POUNDERS. FROM THAT STRING WE GOT ONE DIRECT HIT AMIDSHIPS AND THE OTHERS WERE SPACED ENOUGH TO DO LOTS OF DAMAGE."

SERGEANT VARIS GIGUERE OF ENFIELD, N.H., LIEUT. SMITH'S BALL [illegible], SAID THE HIT STARTED A TREMENDOUS FIRE VISIBLE FOR MILES AROUND. OCT 26 1942

CAPTAIN CLYDE KELSEY OF MARLOW, OKLA., PILOTED ANOTHER FORTRESS AND HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. JOSEPH HOWARD OF BISHOP, TEX., SAID ITS BOMBS CAUSED FIRE ABOARD A SHIP FOLLOWED BY EXPLOSIONS APPARENTLY FROM AMMUNITION STORES.

LIEUT. CHARLES MACARTHUR OF FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., AIMED BOMBS AT OTHER SHIPS BUT HAD TO GET OUT BEFORE HE COULD OBSERVE RESULTS. CAPTAIN MELVIN MCKENZIE OF ST.JOHNSBURY, VT., LIKEWISE PLUNKED HIS BOMBS ON A CLUSTER OF ENEMY SHIPS.

CONSIDERING THE WEATHER, MAJOR ELBERT HALTON OF CLIFTON, TEX., SQUADRON LEADER, SAID THE RAID WOULD GO DOWN IN HIS BOOK THUS: "MISSION MADE--BOMBS IN TARGET AREA."

(GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED TWO ENEMY BOMBERS WERE DESTROYED, TWO MORE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION KNOCKED OUT BY ALLIED RAIDERS IN A SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE AT LAE, NEW GUINEA. OCT 26 1942

(IN THEIR FIRST RAID UPON AUSTRALIA'S NORTHERN PORT OF DARWIN SINCE SEPT.27, THE JAPANESE SENT OVER FOUR FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS BUT THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE CAUSED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE.

(CONTINUED PROGRESS WAS REPORTED MEANWHILE BY ALLIED FORCES DRIVING AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS. THE ENEMY,

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FIGHTING FROM PREPARED POSITIONS, WAS USING LIGHT ARTILLERY AND MORTARS IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE ALLIES.)

NEW YORK OCT 25-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE RECEIVED A CABLE FROM STOCKHOLM TONIGHT REPORTING THAT THE SWEDISH CONSULATE AT GENOA, ITALY, WAS BADLY DAMAGED IN A RECENT RAID.

OCT 26 1942

FOLO NEW YORK

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT 25-(AP)-DURING THE RECENT BRITISH BOMBING OF GENOA, THE BUILDING OF THE SWEDISH CONSULATE WAS DESTROYED BY BOMB HITS, TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TONIGHT, BUT ITS SWEDISH OCCUPANTS WERE NOT HURT.

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE ITALIANS TRIED TO HIDE GENOA FROM BRITISH RAIDERS FRIDAY NIGHT BY THROWING UP A SMOKE SCREEN ALONG THE COAST BUT AS FAST AS THE GENERATORS SPEWED OUT THE SMOKE THE WIND BLEW IT OUT TO SEA, A PARTICIPATING PILOT REPORTED TODAY.

LONDON, MONDAY OCT 26-(AP)-A CAIRO DISPATCH PUBLISHED IN TODAY'S DAILY EXPRESS SAID THAT THE 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION HAD ADVANCED TWO MILES INTO THE GERMAN LINES IN THE FIRST STAGES OF THE ATTACK IN EGYPT.

A DAILY MAIL CORRESPONDENT IN THE DESERT SAID BRITISH TROOPS HAD BROKEN THROUGH TWO LINES OF AXIS DEFENSE POSITIONS AND WERE ATTEMPTING TO BREACH A THIRD LINE OF POSITIONS, NOT DUG IN BUT STRONGLY HELD.

THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT UNITS, WHICH HAVE ADVANCED TWO MILES THROUGH AXIS DEFENSES, WERE ABOUT HALF WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE ZONE WHICH WAS SAID TO BE ABOUT FOUR MILES DEEP.

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ALEXANDRIA--ADD CROCKETT'S EGYPTIAN

AMERICAN MEN AND MATERIALS ARE PLAYING A LARGE PART IN THE NEW ASSAULT. AS BRITISH, COLONIAL AND DOMINION LAND FORCES STRUCK, AMERICAN-MADE MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SPED WESTWARD THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT AND SHELLED AXIS INSTALLATIONS ON THE COAST IN THE MATRUH AREA. THIS ACTION ALONG THE SHORE DOUBTLESS DIVERTED A PORTION OF THE ENEMY FORCES AT THE MOMENT THE ALLIED LAND OPERATIONS STARTED TO THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN FLIERS WERE BATTERING AT AXIS AIRDROMES AND ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS. AMONG THEM WERE FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE "UNCLE BUD FIGHTING COCK" AND THE "BLACK SCORPION" SQUADRONS WHO FLEW ACROSS THE TOP OF AFRICA TO GET HERE. THEY TOOK OFF FROM A CARRIER ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.

OCT 26 1942

THE AMERICAN MOTOR BOATS WHICH FIGURED IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ATTACK WERE MANNED ENTIRELY BY BRITISH SEAMEN.

AMONG TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN LAND OPERATIONS WERE HIGJLY TRAINED GREEK UNITS.

BY THOBURN WIANT

OCT 26

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST OCT 25-(AP)-CAPT.EARLE (PREACH) SMITH, 37, AMERICAN MORALE OFFICER OF AUBURN, ALA., SAYS THE AMERICANS NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE IN THE DESERT "KNOW WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR AND ARE SUPREMELY CONFIDENT IN ULTIMATE VICTORY."

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST "IS UNSURPASSED," CAPT.SMITH SAID. "THEIR MORALE COULD NOT BE HIGHER. THEY HAVE A FINE SENSE OF HUMOR. THEIR COURAGE IS MATCHLESS."

CAPT.SMITH HAS HAD TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A UNITED STATES ARMY SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER, AND HAS BEEN WORKING WITH BOYS FOR 12 YEARS.

HE IS ASSOCIATED NOW WITH THE YOUNG AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAVE PERFORMED MANY VITALLY IMPORTANT MISSIONS IN THE DESERT AND ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST. THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BEEN A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

"THEY ARE THE MOST MODEST FELLOWS I HAVE EVER KNOWN," CAPT.SMITH ASSERTED. "THEY DON'T TALK VOLUNTARILY ABOUT THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS. IN THEIR SPARE TIME THEY READ MAGAZINES AND BOOKS, LISTEN TO THE RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH AND PARTICIPATE IN SPORTS. THEY LIKE MAIL FROM HOME MOST OF ALL."

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CAPT.SMITH IS THE SON OF A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN WHO SERVED AS A CHAPLAIN IN THE RAINBOW DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE CAPTAIN WAS GRADUATED FROM THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AT AUBURN IN 1930, AND WAS ATHLETIC DIRECTOR OF THE LANGDALE, ALA., HIGH SCHOOL ONE YEAR. HE RETURNED TO THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC IN 1932 FOR A MASTER'S DEGREE IN HISTORY.

THEN, FOR TWO YEARS HE WAS AN ATHLETIC COACH AT JONESBORO JUNIOR COLLEGE, AND HE RECALLS WITH PRIDE THAT HIS TEAMS LOST ONLY ONE GAME. FOR TWO YEARS HE WAS AN EDUCATIONALDIRECTOR OF THE CCC AND THEN WORKED A YEAR IN THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER. AFTER THAT HE TAUGHT HISTORY, AND COACHED FOR A YEAR AT THE AUTAUGA-VILLE, ALA., HIGH SCHOOL. IN 1938 HE BECAME PRINCIPAL OF THE ELBA, ALA., HIGH SCHOOL, HOLDING THAT POST TWO YEARS.

CAPT.SMITH HAS BEEN IN THE AIR CORPS TWO YEARS. HE IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO CHILDREN, A BOY 7 AND A GIRL 4.

HIS AMBITION IS TO BECOME GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

"BUT I'M NOT THINKING ABOUT THAT NOW," HE SAID. "I HAVE A JOB TO DO HERE FIRST."

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 25-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT STRONG BRITISH ARMORED FORCES AND INFANTRY ATTACKED ON BOTH THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ENDS OF THE EL ALAMEIN LINE IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT YESTERDAY, BUT WERE "REPULSED EVERYWHERE AND SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES."

THE BRITISH SUFFERED ESPECIALLY HEAVY LOSSES IN ARMORED EQUIPMENT, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. FORTY-SEVEN BRITISH TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED SO FAR, IT REPORTED. OCT 26 1942

"THE RAF INTERVENED WITH POWERFUL FORMATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE ENEMY LAND FORCES AND WAS EFFECTIVELY COUNTERED BY AXIS FIGHTERS WHICH SHOT DOWN 16 ENEMY PLANES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FOUR OTHERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, IT WAS SAID.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BRITISH ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY INTENSE ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

NEW YORK--ADD DARLAN

CONTINUING TO STRESS THE BERLIN VIEW OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PURPOSES IN AFRICA, A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY QUOTED THE WILHELMSTRASSE ORGAN, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, AS DECLARING THAT LIBERIA, INDEPENDENT NEGRO REPUBLIC ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST, WAS "OCCUPIED AND TURNED INTO A U.S.BASE" BY AMERICAN TROOPS THAT LANDED THERE. OCT 26 1942

QUOTING STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCASTS SAID "THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT THAT THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE" OF GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER'S NEW EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN WAS THE "COMPLETE DEFEAT OF AXIS FORCES, NOT ONLY IN AFRICA BUT IN THE ENTIRE MEDITERRANEAN AREA."

NEW YORK, OCT.25-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A DNB DISPATCH FROM MADRID SAYING THAT THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD "ISSUED AN OFFICIAL NOTE OF PROTEST" AGAINSST CHARGES IN CERTAIN UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERS THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE BASED IN THE

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CANARY ISLANDS.

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"ON FEB.16 ALREADY WE REFUTED THIS SAME ASSERTION WITH IRREFUTABLE PROOFS," THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY QUOTED THE PURPORTED NOTE.

"ON JUNE 26 WE HAD TO DENY THE LIE THAT OUR FREIGHTERS WERE SUPPLYING GERMAN U-BOATS AND ON JUNE 30 WE FELT COMPELLED TO DENY UNITED STATES RUMORS WHICH ACCUSED OUR MERCHANT FLEET OF ANNOUNCING TO GERMAN U-BOATS THE POSITIONS OF ENEMY VESSELS.

"IN VIEW OF THE NEW RUMORS IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY TO ENERGETICALLY REJECT THE INVENTED AND FALSE ACCUSATIONS."

DNB LEFT UNSTATED WHETHER THE SUPPOSED NOTE WAS MERELY A PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OR A DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-PRINCE ALBERT DE LIGNE, 30-YEAR-OLD GODSON OF THE LATE KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS,WHO RECENTLY FLED FROM THE CONTINENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS NOW OCCUPYING HIS HOMELAND WERE "SMALL, BANDY-LEGGED, SICKLY-LOOKING, BADLY EQUIPPED AND POORLY DISCIPLINED."

OCT 26 1942

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS HAD A STRONG LINE OF GOOD TROOPS ALONG THE COAST.

MOSCOW, OCT.25-(AP)-SIXTEEN ENEMY MOTORBOATS AND PONTOON BOATS WERE DESTROYED AND 15 PLANES SHOT DOWN IN A FURIOUS SEVEN-HOUR AIR, LAND AND SEA FIGHT IN THE MIDST OF RAIN SQUALLS AND SNOW FLURRIES WHEN A LANDING ATTEMPT WAS MADE THREE DAYS AGO ON A SMALL SOVIET ISLAND IN LAKE LADOGA, NORTHWEST OF LENINGRAD, RUSSIAN DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY.

"PART OF THE ENEMY FORCE WHICH SUCCEEDED IN REACHING SHORE WAS HURLED INTO THE WATER AND ANNIHILATED," SAID ONE ACCOUNT IN PRAVDA.

SEVENTEEN PONTOON LAUNCHES ARMED WITH CANNON AND AUTOMATIC GUNS AND 13 MOTOR CRAFT SET OUT ON THE EXPEDITION WITH THE SUPPORT OF 30 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS EARLY WEDNESDAY, THE DISPATCH SAID.

SOVIET SHORE BATTERIES PEPPERED THE LITTLE ARMADA AND BROKE UP ITS LANDING ATTEMPT, AND THEN LIGHT RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCES RUSHED INTO THE BATTLE. A SINGLE SUBMARINE CHASER ENGAGED 14 OF THE ENEMY CRAFT AT ONCE, AND WITH SHELLS FLYING FROM 50 GUNS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS IT SET FIRE TO SEVERAL BOATS AND ESCAPED, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

SOVIET BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM THE BALTIC THEN TOOK UP THE BATTLE, BOMBING AND MACHINEGUNNING THE ARMADA AND SHOOTING DOWN MANY OF THE ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT.

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"SEEING THE FUTILITY OF THEIR UNDERTAKING, THE UTTERLY DEFEATED FASCISTS, AFTER LOSING HALF THEIR SHIPS, BEAT A RETREAT," SAID THE PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "GERMAN AND ITALIAN MEN-OF-WAR, ESCORTED BY GERMAN AND FINNISH AIR FORMATIONS, LANDED A DETACHMENT ON A SECTOR OF THE COAST, DESTROYED A LIGHTHOUSE, TOOK PRISONERS AND SUCCESSFULLY RETURNED TO THEIR BASES AFTER REPULSING SOVIET GUNBOAT AND AIR ATTACKS.)

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT ALL THE REMAINING PLANTS OF THE RED OCTOBER WORKS IN STALINGRAD EXCEPT ONE BUILDING HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS IN "STUBBORN FIGHTING" AND THAT THE NORTHERN SUBURB OF SPARTAKOVKA HAD BEEN TAKEN.

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GROUND CAPTURED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY "HAS BEEN CLEARED OF THE REMNANTS OF ENEMY GROUPS," THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT "ALL SOVIET RELIEF ATTACKS COLLAPSED."

GERMAN BOMBERS MADE HEAVY ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN BASES IN STALINGRAD

AND EAST OF THE VOLGA, IT WAS REPORTED.

IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY AIRCRAFT STORMED MORE HEIGHTS AND REPULSED COUNTER ATTACKS.

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 26 1942

(NY)--AXIS SUBMARINES DESTROYED EIGHT MERCHANTMAN---SEVEN OF THEM AMERICAN CARGO CRAFT---IN WESTERN ATLANTIC OPERATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS LAST WEEK DISCLOSED, AS APPROACHING WINTER PRESAGED INTENSIFICATION OF THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING.

REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION, PREDICTED EARLY LAST WEEK THAT ENEMY SUBMARINE SINKINGS OF ALLIED MERCHANTMEN WOULD INCREASE IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

ROUGH WEATHER AND LONGER HUNTING NIGHTS OF WINTER, LAND SAID, TENDED TO FAVOR THE UNDERSEA MENACE OVER PATROL FORCES WHICH GUARD OUR SHIPPING. HE ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT CARGO SHIP PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE STEPPED-UP TO FOUR A DAY BY JANUARY, COMPARED WITH THREE NOW AND TWO LAST APRIL.

MEANWHILE, DISCLOSURES LAST WEEK REVEALED THAT FIVE MORE UNITED STATES VESSELS, IN ADDITION TO THOSE LOST TO TORPEDOES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC AREA, HAD BEEN SUNK OUT OF RUSSIA-BOUND CONVOYS BY ENEMY PLANES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

THE LATTER SINKINGS WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT OF ANNOUNCED WESTERN ATLANTIC MARINE LOSSES, WHICH STANDS AT 502 (CORRECT), SINCE THEY OCCURRED FAR TO THE NORTHEAST OF AMERICAN COASTAL WATERS.

AT LEAST 19 SEAMEN PERISHED IN ATTACKS ANNOUNCED SINCE OCT. 18, 10 ARE STILL UNREPORTED, BUT 227 PERSONS WERE RESCUED AND SAFELY LANDED AT ALLIED PORTS. THE CAPTAIN OF A UNITED STATES VESSEL, WHOSE IMPRISONMENT ABOARD THE RAIDER WHICH TORPEDOED HIS SHIP WAS REPORTED LAST WEDNESDAY, WAS THE 12TH SKIPPER TO BE SO TREATED BY SUBMARINE COMMANDERS IN RECENT MONTHS.

SEVEN AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN AND ONE PANAMANIAN WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK AS SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

THE TABULATION:

	WEEK OCT.18-24	SINCE PEARL HARBOR
OFF THE U.S.	4	183
OFF CANADA	0	48
IN THE CARIBBEAN	3	166
IN THE GULF OF MEXICO	0	246
OFF SOUTH AMERICA	1	59
TOTALS.....	8	502

OCT 26 1942

BLANK

30.24 — 19513

30.24-19513

Japanese Launch All-Out Offensive at Guadalcanal; Wasp Lost Sept. 15; Willkie Assails War Leadership

JAP TORPEDOES STRUCK WARSHIP, NAVY REVEALS; 90% OF CREW RESCUED

Vessel Hit While Covering Reinforcements To Guadalcanal—Afire, She Stayed Afloat Five Hours—Destroyer Gave Coup De Grace

OCT 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—The navy announced tonight that the aircraft carrier Wasp was sunk in the southwest Pacific while covering reinforcements to Guadalcanal on September 15.

Attacked by an enemy submarine at about 2.50 P. M., the afternoon of September 15, the Wasp received three torpedoes near her magazine and gasoline tanks, resulting in many explosions and serious fires.

Wasp Abandoned In Three Hours

The fires could not be brought under control, the carrier was abandoned three hours after the attack and, about 8 P. M., an American destroyer sent torpedoes into her, completing her destruction when all hope of saving her had been abandoned.

The navy said the carrier sank at a time when there were no enemy forces near by, and for this reason the announcement of her loss was delayed as long as there was any chance the Japanese did not know of her sinking.

Carrier Was Part Of Task Force

A navy communique said the 14,700-ton Wasp was part of a task force covering the delivery of supplies and reinforcements to the army-navy-Marine Corps forces in the Solomon Islands. OCT 27 1942

About ninety per cent. of the men on board—she had a normal complement of 1,800—were rescued. The commanding officer, Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, 45, of Melrose, Mass., was not a casualty so far as navy officials now know, officers said.

The text of the navy communique, No. 168, follows:

"South Pacific.

"1. The U. S. S. Wasp (aircraft carrier) was sunk in the south Pacific on September 15 as the result of an enemy submairne attack. The Wasp remained afloat for five hours after being attacked and sank at a time when there were no enemy forces in the vicinity.

Announcement Delayed

"For this reason the announcement of her loss was delayed as long as there remained a probability that the enemy was unaware of her sinking.

"2. The Wasp, operating in company with a task force in the south Pacific area, was engaged in covering the movement of reinforcements and supplies into Guadalcanal when she was torpedoed at approximately 2.50 o'clock on the afternoon of September 15. Three torpedoes struck the Wasp in the vicinity of her magazines and gasoline tanks, resulting in many explosions and serious fires throughout the ship.

Explosion Rocked Ship

"3. About fifteen minutes after the torpedo hits, a heavy explosion rocked the Wasp. Other explosions followed in the vicinity of the hangar deck. The fires could not be brought under control, and about three hours after the attack it became necessary to abandon ship.

"4. At about 8 P. M., when all hopes of extinguishing the flames and saving the Wasp had been abandoned, a United States destroyer sank her with torpedoes.

"5. About ninety per cent. of the personnel of the Wasp were rescued. The next of kin of those lost and wounded have been notified."

Was Launched In 1939

The Wasp was launched April 4, 1939, at the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., and was commissioned at Boston April 25, 1940. She was 688 feet long, had a beam of 80 feet 8 inches and normally carried at least 72 planes.

Early this year the Wasp was used to ferry planes to the island of Malta in the Mediterranean.

The Wasp is the third aircraft carrier whose loss has been announced by the navy since the start of the war. The 33,000-ton Lexington was sunk in May, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, and the 19,500-ton Yorktown was lost at the Battle of Midway in July.

Four Carriers Left

That leaves the fleet with four known carriers—the 19,900-ton Enterprise, the 33,000-ton Saratoga, the Hornet of 20,000 tons and the Ranger, about the same size as the Wasp.

The carrier was the seventh vessel in the navy to bear the name "Wasp," the first being an eight-gun schooner of the Continental Navy which was part of the first American squadron to put to sea during the Revolution.

The carrier, christened by Mrs. Charles Edison, whose husband then was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the fourth vessel of the United States Navy designed and built from the start as an aircraft carrier. OCT 27 1942

Reeves Her First Skipper

Her first skipper was Capt. John Walter Reeves, Jr., who has since been promoted to rear admiral and now has a command at sea.

In her comparatively brief career, the Wasp not only brought help to the beleaguered garrison of Malta with the delivery of planes—accomplishing the mission without damage to herself—but was engaged earlier—on March 7, 1941—in a sea rescue of the crew of the schooner George E. Klenck, of Southwest Harbor, Maine, which was foundering in heavy gales off Cape Hatteras.

LIKE EARTHQUAKE, SURVIVOR RELATES

Sailor On Wasp Tells How Blasts Threw Men Around "Like Tenpins"

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Oct. 26—"It felt like an earthquake," said W. C. Chapman, 18, fireman, second class, aboard the aircraft carrier Wasp, "when the ship was shaken from stem to stern by three torpedoes."

"Men in the forward part of the ship were thrown around like tenpins. I was standing watch aft of the port midship. I grabbed my life jacket, which was hanging on the splinter shield of my gun."

Chapman, here on leave to visit his family, said in an interview that everyone aboard the injured Wasp was calm.

"Like A Boat Drill"

"It seemed just like a boat drill," he said. "Shells were exploding forward and amidship. I heard fragments whine through the air overhead.

"The ship listed heavily to the starboard. One fighter plane rolled over the side. The jolt of the explosions made the landing gear give way on the planes. A lot of men were in the water, and oil coated the surface. Everyone lay flat on the flight deck awaiting the word to abandon ship. Doctors were giving first aid on the flight deck. There was another explosion and I saw hundreds of shoes being thrown into the water.

Untied Shoestrings

"I untied my shoestrings and loosened them up. I made my way down to the fan tail. A few minutes later there was another explosion and men began jumping over the side and sliding down lines. Men were in the overhead cutting life rafts away.

"I'm not sure but I think some three or four men were hit by a fighter plane that came over the stern. I made my way to a line and slid into the water, another man slid in on top of me, but I wasn't hurt.

"I removed my shoes, tried to get clear of the ship but the waves were washing me back close to the hull. I was drifting forward of the ship. I began paddling forward to clear the ship that way. I was drifting under the forward gun gallery.

Nearly Got Tangled

"I nearly got tangled up in the lines along the forecastle, but cleared the ship and began to drift clear forward of the starboard side. Oil on the water caked up about half an inch on my face and hands.

"I managed to make my way to a rubber life raft. It was built for two men, but already had six inside and four or five hanging on the sides where I grabbed hold. Everyone tried to keep together, three other rafts joining ours.

"Destroyers were everywhere picking up men. A motor boat came alongside and took off three or four badly injured men and a little later the destroyer came up and pulled us aboard. I went to the head, washed some of the oil off me, then went down and crawled into some fellow's bunk and stayed all night."

Meets Another Survivor

In the office of the Miami *Herald*, where Chapman came to tell his story, he met J. A. Berry, 19, another survivor off the Wasp. Although both are Miamians, their first meeting took place in the newspaper office.

Berry, an aviation machinist, third class, had been on the Wasp since February. Chapman, fireman, second class, had been on the Wasp for nineteen months.

Although both the sailors lost all their personal belongings, Berry's only lament was for a "hula skirt—the real thing," which went down with the Wasp.

They paid tribute to members of the rescuing crews. Chapman said "they gave us all they had and let us sleep in their bunks while they slept on the deck."

Although their leaves last until November 6 both are anxious to get back to the job of "cleaning up the Japs."

NOT WORRIED, SAYS SHERMAN'S FATHER

Wasp Skipper Has 5 Brothers In Service, And Dad Speaks For All

[By the Associated Press]

Melrose, Mass., Oct. 26—Any of the neighbors will tell you it's a cinch that the six fighting Sherman brothers will make the Japs pay dearly for sinking the aircraft carrier Wasp, commanded by one of their number, Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, 46-year-old Annapolis graduate.

All six are in service, two in the navy with Forrest, two others in the army and one in the marines. All hold officers' rank and their field of operations extends from Fort Benning, Georgia, to the far corners of the Pacific.

"We're Not Worried"

Frank A. Sherman served as spokesman for his fighting sons tonight, as news of the sinking of the Wasp was relayed to his home.

"We're not worried about Forrest," was his terse comment.

Navy dispatches indicated that the Wasp's skipper was among the survivors of the sinking.

A native of Melrose, Capt. Forrest Sherman attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year before winning appointment to Annapolis. He was top man in his class, which was graduated in 1917, a year ahead of schedule because of World War I.

Served In Europe

During that conflict he served in European waters, being assigned to duty at Gibraltar for the greater part of the time.

Following the armistice he became interested in naval aviation and won his wings at Pensacola, Fla., in 1922.

He was a naval flight instructor for a time, and then was assigned to sea duty on the carriers Lexington and Saratoga. In June of this year he was placed in command of the Wasp.

Captain Sherman's wife and their daughter, Ann, 18, reside in Washington, D. C.

ALMOST EVADED SUB, SAYS CAPTAIN

Wasp Was Changing Course When Hit, Four Torpedoes Missed Mark.

OCT 2 1942

By NORMAN BELL

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Oct. 26—(AP) Captain Forrest P. Sherman, commander of the U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp, sunk by a Japanese submarine in the Solomons Sept. 15, said today the carrier was changing course when the torpedoes struck and but for a matter of minutes would have escaped disaster.

Captain Sherman, safe here at Pearl Harbor, said in an interview that three torpedoes hit in rapid succession in the fore part of the carrier as it was making a turn. A fourth torpedo missed the ship completely. A few minutes later, he said, and all the torpedoes might have missed.

Hit Near Magazine

The torpedoes struck in the vicinity of the magazine and gas tanks. At the time the gas was being transferred to some of the ship's planes and other planes were being armed with bombs.

The shock of the attack was very great and many heavy internal explosions followed, he said. The bombs, gas tanks, and ready ammunition exploded and the oil and gas on the water caught fire.

The first warning to the carrier's crew of impending disaster was the sharp cry of "torpedoes!"

The torpedoes struck with terrific explosions, the flash and flame of one of them extending more than 100 feet in the air.

FOE LAUNCHES ALL-OUT EFFORT TO RETAKE ISLE, BUT YANKS STAND FIRM

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Both Sides Suffer Severe Blows—American Destroyer Lost, Carrier Hit—Two Nipponese Carriers And Three Cruisers Damaged

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—A tremendous land, sea and air struggle broke out in full fury in the Solomons over the week end, with attacking Japanese and defending Americans suffering severe blows, the navy revealed tonight.

The battle, expected to be crucial, started on Sunday (Solomons Time) when the enemy unleashed the full force of his coordinated land, sea and air forces in an effort to capture Guadalcanal with its vital airport.

American Troops Stand Fast

The marines and soldiers on the islands stood fast, but in the accompanying air and sea actions the Americans suffered:

- Severe damage to an unidentified aircraft carrier.
- The loss of the destroyer Porter.
- Damage to an unspecified number of other ships.

The Japanese suffered these blows:

- Two carriers damaged.
- Two heavy cruisers damaged.
- One light cruiser damaged.
- Five bombers and seventeen fighting planes shot down.

There were few details of the land fighting on the island of Guadalcanal beyond the terse Navy Department announcement that it was "heavy."

Communique Describes Battle

The text of the navy communique, No. 169, follows:

"South Pacific:

"1. On October 25 the Japanese launched a coordinated land, sea and air attack against our positions on Guadalcanal Island. Army and Marine Corps troops and aircraft on Guadalcanal opposed these attacks in heavy action throughout the day.

"On October 26 a United States carrier task force exchanged aerial thrusts with a strong enemy force northeast of Guadalcanal. An incomplete resume of these engagements with the enemy, based on reports received to date, is given below.

Japs Launch Major Drive

"2. On October 25:

"*(a)* During the early morning enemy troops launched a determined attack against the southern flank of our positions on Guadalcanal. Army and Marine Corps troops held their positions.

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"*(b)* About the middle of the morning, a fence of enemy cruisers and destroyers shelled our Guadalcanal positions from the northward.

"*(c)* During the early afternoon, our Douglas Dauntless dive bombers from Guadalcanal attacked a force of enemy cruisers and destroyers north of Florida Island. A direct bomb hit damaged and stopped one enemy heavy cruiser.

American Airfield Attacked

"Shortly after this attack, about sixteen enemy dive bombers attacked our airfield. Five of these bombers were shot down. Nine more enemy bombers attacked the airfield soon after this last action and inflicted minor damage.

"*(d)* During the late afternoon, our dive bombers from Guadalcanal again struck at the force of enemy cruisers and destroyers north of Florida Island. One bomb hit was reported on a heavy cruiser.

Flying Fortresses Strike

"Army Flying Fortresses struck at this same force about ten minutes later and scored two bomb hits on an enemy light cruiser, which was left burning and dead in the water.

"*(e)* Enemy fighters were active over our positions periodically throughout the day. Seventeen of these planes were reported to have been destroyed by our Grumman Wildcats.

"3. On October 26, a Pacific Fleet carrier task force exchanged air attacks with strong enemy forces northeast of Guadalcanal.

Destroyer Porter Sunk

"The USS Porter (destroyer) was sunk by enemy action and one of our aircraft carriers was severely damaged. Other United States vessels have reported lesser damage. Two enemy aircraft carriers were damaged in this action, the details of which are still incomplete.

"4. The Bureau of Naval Personnel will notify, by telegram, the next of kin of those lost or wounded in the above actions as soon as information is received."

The destroyer Porter, commissioned August 27, 1936, carried a normal complement of 240 officers and men. She was commanded by Lieut. Com. David G. Roberts, 41, of Flint, Mich., a 1925 graduate of Annapolis.

U.S. Flyers Blast Hongkong for A Second Time

Flatten Main Power Station in Night Attack; Hammer Canton Airdrome Again

OCT 27 1942

By J. Reilly O'Sullivan

WITH U. S. AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Oct. 26 (AP).—Hitting the Japanese in a new quarter, American bombers delivered a destructive one-two punch against Hongkong yesterday and early today in a spreading offensive which now has carried the air war to the enemy the length and breadth of occupied China.

Today's raid flattened Hongkong's main electric power plant, a few hours after the colony's sprawling waterfront was set aflame yesterday afternoon by the greatest assault yet executed by airmen of Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's China command. The second Hongkong attack was coupled with another attack on the enemy's White Cloud airdrome near Canton, some ninety miles away, and there big fires and explosions were set off.

The Japanese, caught flatfooted at Hongkong, lost ten fighters and probably five more out of formations which challenged the Americans after they had loosed their bombs in the first attack. The Americans lost one bomber in their initial sortie, none in the second.

The bag of enemy craft yesterday was increased to thirteen shot down and nine probably destroyed when American fighters jumped twenty enemy fighters over Yunnan Province, in south China, downing three of the foe and possibly four more without loss to themselves.

I rode in one of the bombers participating in yesterday's raid on Hongkong, the first against that occupied British crown colony since it surrendered to the Japanese last December. Brigadier General Caleb W. Haynes, chief of the United States bomber command in China, personally led the bombers, and Colonel Robert L. Scott commanded the fighter escort. Brigadier General Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Air Forces in China, directed the operation from an advanced air field.

Sweeping in at 1 p. m., our bombers picked their targets methodically and soon flames and explosions mushroomed along the waterfront. Other bombs fell among small ships, knocking them sky high.

Then, with the still-raging fires serving as beacons, the night raiders followed soon after midnight, concentrating on the North Point power station, which the Japanese

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had captured intact. Today the vital installations which the enemy was so careful to leave unharmed during the days of his siege were in ruins. General Stilwell's headquarters reported that every one of the bombs cast by his raiders found its mark.

The Hongkong raids put the Japanese under American bombs all the way from the shadow of the Great Wall above Tientsin in the North, where the vast Kailan coal mines were heavily attacked last Wednesday, to tropical China in the South. These broadening Allied operations were greeted joyfully in Chungking, where they were hailed as the beginning of a great aerial offensive, preliminary to the start of a land campaign to free all China of the enemy.

The Kailan raid, which severely crippled the source of 65 to 75 per cent of the coke for Japan's steel industries, and the subsequent Hongkong assaults provided concrete evidence that all of occupied China now is within reach of Allied planes.

U. S. Bombers Blast Hongkong Area Again

(J. Reilly O'Sullivan, 41, Associated Press war correspondent who served as an Air Corps lieutenant in the first World War, went along aboard an American bomber Sunday in the first Allied raid on Hongkong. He tells in this dispatch of his bombardier's eyeview of the destruction inflicted yesterday upon the former British Crown colony at Hongkong.)

By J. Reilly O'Sullivan
[Associated Press Correspondent]

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With the United States Army Air Forces in China, Oct. 26—American bombers cascaded explosives on Hongkong early today for the second time in twenty-four hours, adding new fires to those started in a devastating Sunday assault, and smashed again at the frequently raided Japanese White Cloud airdrome near Canton.

After setting the Hongkong water front aflame yesterday, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced, today's raiders destroyed the North Point power station there, planting every one of their bombs in the target area.

Power Supply Cut Off

Destruction of the North Point station was a major stroke against the Japanese at Hongkong, for it supplied power to the whole of the island. It is situated along the water front, about two miles from the district.

During the Japanese siege of the colony last December the enemy was careful not to shell the plant, because they wanted it for their own purposes and they captured it intact with their first landing.

All Planes Return

At Canton many fires were started and a heavy explosion was noted in the vicinity of the airdrome. Both missions were accomplished today without the loss of a plane despite efforts at interception.

(Attempting to minimize the raids on Hongkong, the Tokyo radio said that damage was negligible in the first one and that the raiders "were forced to turn tail" by fire of Japanese anti-aircraft guns in the second. The Tokyo broadcast gave the time of Sunday's raid as 3.30 P. M. and Monday's at 1.30 A. M.)

As a passenger in one of the Sunday raiders I saw the American bombs starting mammoth fires in Hongkong and I watched challenging Japanese fighter planes shot down in flames by American bomber gunners and fighter pilots.

Chungking Rejoices

The blows by the United States Air Forces were greeted with rejoicing in Chungking and the word on all sides was that the big American aerial offensive was on. All occupied China now is within range of the Allied bombers, as was demonstrated last Wednesday when the Americans raided the Kailan coal mines, north of Tientsin, which heretofore have produced 65 to 75 per cent. of the coke for Japan's steel industries and 10 to 15 per cent. of the coal needed for heating this winter in Japan.

The Hongkong raid started at 1 P. M., and the pilots, picking their targets easily in bright sunshine, spilled their bombs from medium altitude.

Japs Scattered

They caught the Japanese napping, for not until the last bomb racks had been emptied did Japanese fighters challenge the bombers pulling away in unbroken formations.

There was a hot time for a few minutes when enemy Zeros and I-45s swarmed toward the bombers only to be scattered by American fighter pilots.

By this time the American crews said fires were enveloping the devastated area below. Here and there a flaming Japanese fighter plunged into the water.

Bags Two Planes

Two enemy planes were claimed by gunners of General Hayes'

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—United States Army Air Force bombers struck at Hong Kong early today for the second straight day and followed up with an attack on the White Cloud Airdrome near Canton, it was announced officially.

The North Point power station in Hong Kong was destroyed in this morning's attack, a communique from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said, as all bombs landed in the target area.

In the raid later on the White Cloud airdrome, which is northwest of Canton, the war bulletin said, many fires were started and a heavy explosion was noted.

The Japanese attempted to intercept the bombers, but both missions were accomplished without the loss of a single plane.

10 Jap Planes Shot Down.

Many fires were started in the Kowloon dock area in yesterday's surprise raid on Hong Kong, Gen. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Japanese fighters intercepted the American formation after the bombing and the American flyers shot down 10 Japanese planes and probably destroyed five more. One American bomber failed to return from the mission and a fighter pilot, slightly wounded, made a forced landing in Chinese territory.

Long stretches of the once humming dock area in Hong Kong were blown up by the bombers and several ships were hit. Fierce fires were licking at warehouses and other buildings as the American planes headed for their base.

While the bombers were visiting Hong Kong six other American fighters found 20 Japanese fighters in the air over South Yunnan Province, Southwest China, and shot down three planes and probably destroyed four more without loss of American aircraft. This brought the day's score over China to 13 Japanese planes certainly destroyed and probably nine others.

Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, chief of the United States Bomber Command in China, personally led the bombers on yesterday's flight to Hong Kong and Col. Robert L. Scott commanded the fighters. The operation was directed by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of United States Army Air Forces in China, from an advanced air field.

First Attack on Stronghold.

It was the first time the Japanese conquerors of Hong Kong had been attacked in the stronghold since they occupied it last Christmas.

(The Japanese, in their broadcast version of the raid, said eight large planes dropped incendiary bombs from a high altitude over Hong Kong at 3:30 p.m. yesterday. The Japanese governor general at Hong Kong was quoted as describing the damage as negligible and saying all the Japanese planes involved in the fight returned safely to their base. The Hong Kong raid seemed to indicate that American planes were prowling the China sky in increasing numbers.)

Gen. Chennault's air task force, in a 12-hour flight October 21, destroyed the power plant and put out of commission a number of the Kailan coal mines 80 miles northeast of Tientsin.

Japan has been drawing heavily on the mines for her industries.

leading bomber, copiloted by Major D. O. Bailey, of Burley, Idaho, and in which rode Lieut. Col. Herbert Morgan, of Freedom, Pa., the bombardier commander.

In the first enemy pass, one Zero dived amost past the nose of the second element bomber in which this correspondent was taken along. It disappeared below, but whether it was hit I was unable to tell.

Sergt. J. W. Broughton, of Brownwood, Texas, blazed away with his turret guns. Soon a Zero attacked from below and the rear and was fought off by Sergeant Gunner Carlson, of Superior, Wis.

Fire Bombs Dropped

Our pilot was Lieut. J. C. Ruse, of Lagrange, Ill., and other crewmen were Lieut. J. G. Sparks, Tucson, Ariz., copilot; Lieut. R. G. Hill, Margaretville, N. Y., navigator, and Lieut. S. C. Dennis, Blockstone, Va., bombardier.

While I was peering out the rear of our plane one Zero went out of control and crashed into the water.

An area about a mile and a half in length along the water front was hit with high-explosive bombs, which tossed geysers of debris and smoke hundreds of feet into the air. In between salvos of the heavy stuff the bombers sprinkled the area with fire bombs, which quickly started blazes.

One great burst of greasy black smoke indicated a square hit on a petroleum storage tank. Some bombs burst right at the water's edge, where small ships were clustered.

One ship, possibly a destroyer, received a direct hit and a ferry appeared to have been blown up. There was a notable lack of large ships in the harbor, one of the world's largest.

The biggest merchant ship seen, 7,500 tons, was some distance out. Col. Scott, with a previous record of five Japanese planes shot down, got two more over Hongkong.

Major Tex Hill of Hunt, Tex., an ace of the disbanded A. V. G., bagged one for sure and another probable. Lieut. Mortimer Marks, Bayonne, N. J., who came up from the ranks in 1939, celebrated his twenty-fourth birthday by getting one Zero and possibly a second to add to his first bag, obtained recently over Hanoi, French Indo-China.

Lieut. William E. Miller, Stevens Point, Wis., accounted for another enemy plane yesterday.

Bomber flight leaders included Major William E. Basye, Independence, Mo., and Capt. E. W. Holstrom, Tacoma, Wash.

Brophy, Burns and Forsyth were with the Quebec regiment. Zane was with the Manitoba regiment.

Four Americans Listed Prisoners in Hong Kong

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Four Americans are listed as prisoners of war at Hong Kong in the Canadian (active) Army's 186th overseas casualty list of the war.

They are Rifleman Bernard Brophy of Frederick, Wis.; Rifleman John Francis Burns of New York, Pvt. Robert Forsyth of Pittsburgh and Pvt. Roger Joseph Zane of Boston.

Japs Attack Air Bases In India

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Oct. 26—The Japanese in a sudden burst of aerial activity over India attacked airdromes yesterday and today in northeast Assam province, near the Burma border.

The British announced that civilian and military casualties were extremely light and damage was small in the Sunday attacks, but details were lacking immediately on today's raid in which one enemy raider was downed. Two of the Japanese crewmen took to their parachutes.

Targets of the Japanese included the airdrome at Chittagong and several others strung out near the Burma border.

Tokyo Claims Attack Slowed Burma Offensive

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Oct. 26 (AP).—Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese army planes made a surprise atack on Allied air bases at Chittagong and Tinsukia in East India Sunday and the Domei News Agency declared it was a "well-timed preventive measure against materialization of a contemplated major-scale onslaught by joint forces of the United States, Britain and Chungking" against Burma.

Domei said the raid was "on the largest scale since the outbreak of the war in greater East Asia." The imperial communique said at least three enemy planes were shot down in battle and more than thirty-nine destroyed on the ground. Eighteen of those on the ground were of a large type, headquarters said.

The news agency said United States and British air forces had been making their raids against Burma from the Chittagong and Tinsukia bases in a "vain attempt to reconstruct Burma."

(The rainy season has just ended in upper Burma, probably accounting for resumption of Japanese aerial activity in the area.)

Domei recalled that Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, in command of United States forces in India and China, recently conferred with General Sir Archibald P. Wavell after inspecting Chinese forces along the Burma border in India.

Tinsukia is in the extreme northeastern tip of Assam about 380 miles north of Mandalay and about twenty-five miles south of Sadiya. Vhittagong is on the Bay of Bengal near the Burma border.

Treaty Nearly Ready

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—A draft of the proposed British treaty with China under which extra-territorial rights in China will be abandoned will be ready within a few days, it was stated in official circles today. The treaty will be similar to that being negotiated by the United States with China.

China Negotiates With Brazil.

Chungking, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The negotiation of a Chinese-Brazilian treaty of amity, commerce and navigation to replace one signed in 1882 is progressing, the Chinese Foreign Office announced today.

CHINESE CAPTURE DISTRICT

Seize Area in Suiyuan Province and Kill Many Japanese

CHUNGKING, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Chinese have attacked and captured a district southeast of Saratsi, in the far northwestern prov-

ince of Suiyuan, and have inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese in repelling two counter-attacks, the Chinese High Command said tonight.

Saratsi is near the terminus of the Suiyuan Railway, just above the big northern bend of the Yellow River.

The High Command's communiqué reported an all-night battle on Oct. 17 near Swatow, seaport in the southern province of Kwangtung, in which many Japanese were killed or wounded and Japanese communications destroyed.

ALLIES RAIN BOMBS ON NEW GUINEA FOE

Sweeps Range From Kokoda to Lae and Salamaua—Kupong on Timor Is Also Raided

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Oct. 27 (AP)—Allied warplanes made widespread raids on Japanese bases in New Guinea and Netherland Timor yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Attacks were made against Kupang, the Japanese airdrome on the southwestern tip of Netherland Timor, and against Lae and Salamaua, both on the northeast coast of New Guinea, and against Kokoda, on the trail from Buna to Port Moresby.

The enemy, meantime, raided Darwin, Australia, and Port Moresby and Milne Bay in New Guinea, the communiqué said.

sunk or badly damaged in the three nights of attacks on the harbor, it was announced. In the latest raid, a communique from Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said, seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on the Rabaul area, sinking the gunboat with a direct hit and leaving three merchantmen, totaling 12,000 tons, listing badly or on fire.

Flyers Tell of Raid.

Pilots returning to base in New Guinea said the defenders' searchlight work and ground gunfire was particularly fierce but did not keep the American bombardiers from blowing a gunboat to bits and hitting three other ships. All the big planes returned but some bore shell holes and one rode in with an engine dead.

The flyers said the effects of previous raids were reflected in a lessened volume of anti-aircraft fire from ships, the bulk of the shelling coming now from shore emplacements.

Again last night it was Major William Benn of Washington and his crack team that carried the ball. Among the flyers in the raid was Lieut. Lawas Anderson of Newark, N. J.

New Ireland Base Raided.

In another action aimed at hampering Japanese efforts to reconquer the Solomon Islands, Allied airmen branched out to Kavieng, New Ireland, where a Japanese four-engine bomber was destroyed on the ground. Fires started among supply and fuel dumps were visible for ninety miles, returning pilots said. Other bombers, in the northwestern sector of Gen. MacArthur's command, raided an airdrome at Koepang, Dutch Timor, starting huge fires.

Fighting continued in the Owen Stanley range of New Guinea but the general situation was reported unchanged. Allied attack planes swept up and down the trail north of Isurava in support of ground action. A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur said the Japanese continued their determined resistance from prepared positions near Alola, less than nine miles south of Kokoda, Japanese base.

4 More Ships Hit at Rabaul

Newark Flyer on Fortress Raid of Base—Bombings Begin to Tell.

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Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses smashing at a concentration of Japanese ships in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, were announced today to have sunk a gunboat and possibly three merchantmen for a three-night toll of 100,000 tons of shipping destroyed or damaged.

Fifteen ships have been either

Flyers Describe Third Raid On Rabaul

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By Dean Schedler

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 25 (Delayed)—United States airmen rode their Flying Fortresses through extremely bad weather and heavy anti-aircraft fire to make their third successive night raid on Rabaul Harbor, wellspring of supplies for Japanese in the Solomons.

Pilots returning to base today after this latest foray against the key point of New Britain said the defenders' searchlight work and ground gunfire was particularly fierce but did not keep the American bombardiers from blowing a gunboat to bits and hitting three other ships.

"Highly Satisfactory"

All the big planes returned but some bore shell holes and one rode in with an engine dead.

Flyers said the effects of previous raids were reflected in a lessened volume of anti-aircraft fire from ships, the bulk of the shelling coming now from shore emplacements.

With fifteen ships sunk or damaged in the last three nights' thrusts at Rabaul, the air force general in command in this area called the results "highly satisfactory from every standpoint."

Benn's Team Again

Again last night it was Major William Benn, of Washington, and his crack team that carried the ball. Pilots who have posted scores on the board were Capt. Kenneth McCullar, Batesville, Miss.; Capt. Carl Hustad, Minneapolis; Capt. Franklyn Greene, San Antonio, Texas; Lieut. Ed Scott, Hollandale, Miss.; Lieut. Lawas Anderson, Newark, N. J.; Lieut. William Gowdy, Cincinnati; Lieut. Jack Wilson, Lincoln, Neb., and Lieut. James De Wolfe, Kearney, Neb.

Greene's plane ran across the harbor and sowed its bombs along the shore, where they hit a gasoline barge. The crew watched explosions flare then subside only to burst out again in huge sheets of flame visible for hundreds of miles.

Gunboat Blown Up

Hustad said the gunboat which he singled out was bristling with cannon and throwing plenty of shells but the American bombs "blew it all to hell."

McCullar's plane twice dived through sheets of anti-aircraft fire and was hit several times, but finally was able to line up the targets for his bombardier.

Wilson's Plane Hit

Wilson's plane had the roughest run of the evening when the anti-aircraft guns caught it just after it had made a low run over his target and its bomb had landed within fifty feet of a ship that was later seen to be burning.

Swinging away at mast height, the oil line and propeller feathering connection on No. 2 engine were shot away and the next few tense minutes were described by Wilson like this:

"I tried to control the engine to get out of the hot spot and avoid further hits and I was sure for awhile that we were goners.

Stuff Thrown Overboard

"I couldn't control the engine as it raced out of control and I though at any minute it would tear out of the engine mount, possibly ripping the wing. It ran fast at least twenty minutes before it heated and froze on us, saving the ship.

"I started a long pull to win altitude and ordered the crew to check everything possible to lighten the plane. For the next half hour the boys were busy doing a remodeling job on the interior of the plane while I tried to push her just a bit higher through pretty heavy wether."

Bombs Shot Away

Anderson made several passes over his target an don one run an anti-aircraft hit cut some of his bomb release cables and salvoed the bomb load alongside two merchantmen.

The crew said one of the ships seemed almost to keep over but the flyers were unable to estimate the final results of the accidentally dropped explosives although they thought the ship was seriously damaged.

Gowdy made a run across a group of ships and his bombs landed among them and some of them were seen to break into flames but observers were unable to determine the type of ships hardest hit.

Line Dividing Command Under Fire By Baldwin

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New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York *Times*, said today that divided military command, "complacent" Australian labor and other internal problems in the island continent were hampering greatly the military efforts of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme Allied commander in the southwest Pacific.

Baldwin has just returned from a 14,000-mile tour of the Pacific war zone.

"There is no question in the opinion of many Australians that Australian labor's insistence upon its 'rights,' its determination to work no longer than the stated number of hours and to knock off on Saturday afternoon and holidays and its general attitude toward, and approach to, the war have hampered the full development of the United Nations' war effort in Australia," Baldwin wrote.

Troops Unload Convoys

"Many of the workers seem primarily interested in retaining peacetime privileges. . . . In numerous instances our troops have unloaded convoys, replacing stevedores who were not required to work after the whistle blew."

Baldwin said that MacArthur's job is complicated too by the arbitrary division of the Pacific into two zones of operations, and that the demarcation line at first cut right through Guadalcanal, where the marines and army are fighting. A paucity of shipping and the strictly limited naval support under the general likewise were deterrents to an offensive which necessarily must be amphibious.

He said the "unfortunate" mention in this country of MacArthur for President never had the general's upport, and that this had hampered him.

Points To Cabinet Authority

The fact that MacArthur, an American, took command of a coalition army—largely Australian—added to his difficulties. As a result, Baldwin said, the Australian War Cabinet had reserved a considerable share of authority.

"Military decisions in Australia and the adjacent area of the southwest Pacific have not always geen General MacArthur's dicision," he added.

While MacArthur commands Australia, New Guinea, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines, the rest of the vast Pacific is under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Baldwin said this complicated the strategic problems. Even now the North Solomons with Rabaul are under MacArthur's jurisdiction, while the South Solomons, now including all Guadalcanal, are under Nimitz due to a recent moving of the demarcation line.

Baldwin said no friction had developed between the admiral and the general, although "under lesser men" the division would prove a serious handicap.

EVATT DEFENDS AUSSIES' ROLE

Calls Baldwin Charge Of Interference With War Effort Intemperate

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Denies Council Or Cabinet Has Hampered Work Of MacArthur

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 26—H. V. Evatt, Foreign Minister, said today that Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York *Times*, had been "inaccurate and intemperate" in saying that Australian labor and internal affairs were hampering General MacArthur and the United Nations war effort.

Evatt declared Baldwin had not visited Australia and had obtained his information from a few persons who had returned to the United States after failing in Australia.

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Denies Any Restraint

Evatt said calling the Government complacent is false.

"Take for instance Baldwin's reference to General MacArthur," Evatt said. "Never has he been subject to any direction or control whatever by the War Cabinet or the War Council. Baldwin's fallacious attempt to assign the entire credit for improvement in this theater to America is unfair."

Every fair-minded American and "I myself," said Evatt, have "heard MacArthur speak in the most glowing terms of the splendid leadership and work of the Curtin Government. I imagine the truth is that Baldwin's somewhat recent conversion in assessing great importance to the Pacific area made him look around for justification of his past indifferences.

Charges Ingratitude

"I believe all this belittling of Australians displays the greatest ingratitude. Australia is most grateful to America for all that has been done, although Britain has greatly helped us.

"The United States should be equally grateful for what Australia has done for the United Nations. The United States air force here knows where the truth lies and so does the United States Government. The fair-minded United States public will pass judgment on the Australian war effort, which, proportionately, is second to none among the United Nations."

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WILLKIE REPEATS PLEA FOR SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE

Calls Also for Aggressive Action by Allies in Burma

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CRITICIZES 'EXPERTS'

Record Thus Far Does Not Inspire 'Sublime Faith in Infallibility.'

FEARS LOSS OF FRIENDS

Failure to Define War Aims Disliked Abroad, Says G. O. P. Head.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—(AP) Wendell L. Willkie reiterated tonight his demand for a second front in Europe and asserted that the record of the war to date was not such as to inspire "any sublime faith in the infallibility of our military and naval experts."

Reporting to the nation on his recent globe-girdling air tour of Allied and neutral nations, Willkie described as "misdirected censorship" the idea that non-military experts or persons unconnected with the government should refrain from making suggestions about the conduct of the war—"military, industrial, economics or political."

"Let's have no more of this nonsense," Willkie declared. "Military experts, as well as our leaders, must be constantly exposed to democracy's greatest driving power—the whip-lash of public opinion, developed from honest, free discussion."

Speech Not Censored

The speech was broadcast throughout the United States over the four major radio networks. It was not censored.

At another point, Willkie said, 'I reiterate: We and our Allies must establish a second fighting front in Europe. I also hope that shortly we can put the considerable force in India to aggressive use in an all-out attack on Burma, as General Wavell has urged.'

After describing what he termed a "reservoir of good-will" existing in the nations he visited on a trip which took him to the Middle East, China and Russia, the titular head of the Republican party asserted that this reservoir, nevertheless, was leaking "dangerously" through holes which were not punched by Hitler, but by us.

Allies Get Little Supplies

One of those leaks, he said, "was the "tragically small" amount of war material reaching the embattled legions of the United Nations, and warned that "if we continue to fail to deliver to our Allies what they are entitled to expect of us or what we have promised them, our reservoir of good-will will turn into one of resentment."

"We owe them more than boasts and broken promises," he said.

Failure to define clearly our war aims, Willkie said, also was losing friends for us and he suggested that by the silence on the part of the United States toward the problem of Indian independence "we have already drawn heavily on our reservoir of good-will in the East."

Making it clear that his remarks were not intended to refer to the British commonwealth of free nations, Willkie suggested, however, that "British colonial possessions are but remnants of empire" and that there were millions of men and women within the commonwealth 'working selflessly and with great skill towards reducing these remnants, extending the commonwealth in place of the colonial system."

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Willkie also scored what he termed the "half-ignorant, half-patronizing way in which we have grown accustomed to treating many of the peoples in eastern Europe and Asia."

Leaders Proud, Intelligent

Leaders of our Allies and potential Allies are proud and intelligent men, Willkie said, mentioning the Shah of Iran, the prime minister of Iraq, the prime minister or the foreign minister of Turkey and the generalissimo of China. They are in substantial agreement he added, as to the necessity of "abolishing imperialism, of liberating the peoples of the world, of making freedom a reality, instead of just a nice word."

The United States has consistently failed to send to these leaders representatives with authority to discuss such problems "intelligently" and to take realistic steps toward their solution, Willkie added.

In particular, he continued, no man of cabinet rank has been sent on special missions to Russia "to talk to Mr. Stalin," adding that it was the British prime minister who spoke primarily for this country on the last such mission.

"We must wipe out the distinction in our minds between 'first-class' and 'second-class-' Allies," he asserted. "We must send to represent us among all our Allies really distinguished men who are important enough in their own right to dare tell our President the truth."

U. S. War Leadership Assailed, Greater Help to Allies Urged

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Willkie Calls for Attack on Burma, Says Record Does Not Inspire Faith in Military Experts; Asks Winning of the Peace as Well as War

Here is the complete text of Wendell L. Willkie's report to the American people on his recent visit to the Middle East, Russia and China, as delivered on the radio last night:

My fellow Americans:

Several months ago it occurred to me that perhaps I could make a contribution to the war by visiting the world's people who have a stake in it. I wanted to see them. I wanted to talk to them at their fighting fronts. I also wanted frank discussion with both leaders and people in countries which have not yet decided on their course of action.

Naturally, in time of war, it is impossible to leave this country without permission. So I applied to the President for permission to visit the Middle East, Russia and China. I wanted to go as a private citizen, as I had gone to England when she alone was so courageously holding the free world's battle line against Hitler. The President agreed to my trip, and asked that I perform certain specific tasks for him, which I was happy to undertake.

It was clearly understood between him and me that apart from the specific matters handled for him, I should go as a free agent. I was at liberty to express my opinion while abroad and equally so when I returned. I have talked to literally hundreds and hundreds of people around the world in the last two months. Everywhere I made it crystal clear that I was present as a free citizen of a free country, a member of a different party from the President's—in fact, the candidate who opposed him in 1940.

I traveled in a four-engined Consolidated bomber, which had been converted for transport service and which was operated and navigated with extraordinary skill by American Army officers. All my personal expenses I paid myself. If I have occasion to write articles reporting on my journey at greater length, any proceeds will be paid at my direction to various war relief agencies that are supporting our common cause.

I make these points clear because the citizens of a democracy have the right to know them. And tonight I am reporting to you, and summarizing my conclusions, as an American, interested only in the welfare of my country and proud that I am accountably only to my fellow-citizens.

Stresses Interdependence

If I ever had any doubts that the world has become small and completely interdependent, this trip would have dispelled them altogether. I traveled a total of 31,000 miles, which sounds very far. The net impression of my trip, however, is not one of distance from other peoples, but of closeness to them.

Now, the extraordinary fact is that to cover these apparently enormous distances we were in the air a total of only 160 hours. We usually flew from eight to ten hours a day when we were on the move, which means that, out of the forty-nine days I allotted to the trip, I had about thirty days on the ground for the accomplishment of the purposes on hand.

The new world that has been opened up by modern inventions was never more vividly illustrated, I think, than on our last lap home. We left Chengtu on Oct. 9, traveled almost a thousand miles in China, crossed the vast expanse of the Gobi Desert and the Mongolian Republic, crossed thousands of miles of Siberia, crossed the Bering Sea, the full length of Alaska and the full width of Canada and arrived in the United States four days later on Oct. 13.

I say to you: there are no distant points in the world any longer. The myriad millions of human beings of the Far East are as close to us as Los Angeles is to New York by the fastest railroad trains. I cannot escape the conviction that in the future what concerns them must concern us, almost as much as the problems of the people of California concern the people of New York.

Our thinking and our planning in the future must be global.

Cites Respect for America

Now this world we live in has become small not only on the map but also in the minds of men. All around the world, there are some ideas which millions and millions of men hold in common, almost as much as if they lived in the same town. One of these ideas, and one which I can report without hesitation, has tremendous significance for us in America; it is the mixture of respect and hope with which the world looks to this country.

Whether I was talking to a resident of Belem or Natal in Brazil, or one toting his burden on his head in Nigeria, or a Prime Minister or a King in Egypt, or a veiled woman in ancient Bagdad, or a Shah or a weaver of carpets in legendary Persia, now known as Iran, or a follower of Ataturk in those streets of Ankara, which look so like the streets of our Middle-Western cities, or to a strong-limbed, resolute factory-worker in Russia, or to Stalin himself, or the enchanting wife of the great Generalissimo of China, or a Chinese soldier at the front, or a fur-capped hunter on the edge of the trackless forests of Siberia—whether I was talking to any of these people, or to any others, I found that they all have one common bond, and that is their deep friendship for the United States.

They, each and every one, turn to the United States with a friendliness which is often akin to genuine affection. I bring back to you this clear and significant fact: that there exists in the world today a gigantic reservoir of good will toward you, the American people.

Now many things have created this enormous reservoir. At the top of the list go the hospitals, schools and colleges which Americans—many of them missionaries—have founded in the far corners of the world. Many of the new leaders of old countries—men who are today running Irak or Turkey or China—have studied under American teachers whose only interest has been to spread knowledge. Now, in our time of crisis, we owe a great debt to these men and women who have made friends for us.

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Good will has also been stored up for us, like credit in a bank account, by those Americans who have pioneered in the opening of new roads, new airways, new shipping lines. They have caused the world to think of us as people who move goods and ideas and move them fast. They like us for this, and they respect us.

Our motion pictures have played an important role in building up this reservoir of friendliness. They are shown all over the world. People of every country can see with their own eyes what we look like, can hear our voices. From Natal to Chungking I was plied with questions about American motion-picture stars—questions asked eagerly by shop girls and those who served me coffee, and just as eagerly by the wives of Prime Ministers and Kings.

There are still other reasons for our reserve of good will abroad. The people of every land, whether industrialized or not, admire the aspirations and accomplishments of American labor, which they have heard about, and which they long to emulate. Also they are impressed by American business and industry. In nearly every country I went to there is some great dam or irrigation project, some harbor or factory, which has been built by Americans. People like our works, I found, not only because they help to make life easier and richer, but also because we have shown that American business enterprise, unlike that of most other industrial nations, does not necessarily lead to political control or imperialism.

I found this dread of imperialism everywhere. The fact that we are not associated with it in men's minds has caused people to go much farther in their approval of us than I had dared to imagine. I was amazed to discover how keenly the world is aware of the fact that we do not seek—anywhere, in any region—to impose our rule upon others or to exact special privileges.

All the people of the earth know that we have no sinister designs upon them, that even when we have in the past withdrawn from international affairs into a false self-sufficiency, it was without sinister purpose. And they know that, now we are in this war, we are not fighting for profit, or loot, or territory, or mandatory power over the lives or the governments of other people. That, I think, is the single most important reason for the existence of our reservoir of good will around the world.

Now, as I see it, the existence of this reservoir is the biggest political fact of our time. No other western nation has such a reservoir. Ours must be used to unify the peopies of the earth in the human quest for freedom and for justice. It must be maintained so that, with confidence, they may fight and work with us against the gigantic evil forces that are seeking to destroy all that we stand for, all that they hope for. The preservation of this reservoir of good will is a sacred responsibility, not alone toward the aspiring peoples of the earth but toward our own sons who are fighting this battle on every continent. For the water in this reservoir is the clean, the invigorating water of freedom.

I bring you the assurance that this reservoir exists. I also bring you the warning that it is leaking. It is leaking dangerously. It is leaking at a thousand points. It is leaking through steadily spreading cracks and holes. These holes have not been punched in it by Hitler. They have been punched by us. All the leaks in this priceless reservoir are of our own making. For the very existence of this reservoir is built on confidence in us, in our integrity of purpose, our honesty in dealing, our ability in performance. We have made great promises. How have these promises been fulfilled?

Take the vital matter of our production of war materials. Here we are, supposedly the biggest industrial nation on earth. But the flow of war materials out of this country to some of the nations I visited is not only small in itself, but as compared to the immensity of this global war we are engaged in, it is tragically small.

This was first dramatized for me not at the end of the trip but near the start, when I saw a warehouse that was supposedly an important distribution center for American materials to be delivered by air transport. That warehouse was about the size of my house in Rushville, which has ten rooms. But when I came to

examine the goods in it, I found there were only enough to fill about one room of such a house. From this infinitesimal supply, materials would have to branch out into even smaller streams, and finally trickle into the hands of those who so desperately need them—people who sometimes do not know whether to laugh or to weep when these crates and packages arrive.

I followed some of those streams and other streams to their destinations — and I stopped talking about American production. If I were to tell you how few bombers China has received from us you simply would not believe me. If I were to tell you how far Russia feels we are from fulfilling our commitments, you would agree with me that we have little reason to boast about our performance.

There are, of course, exceptions. I have seen American planes and tanks which have been in hard and grueling action, and which stood up magnificently. I have seen the beginnings of shipping routes which will some time carry the kind of traffic the world is waiting for. I have seen something of the heroism and the skill with which Americans—pilots, sailors, engineers—are blasting the routes clear for our production when we get it ready.

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Now when will be this be? That depends, I think, on how quickly we, and our leaders, can begin to think and act offensively, can begin to mobilize, not for defense, but for attack. It is my reasoned judgment that we cannot win this war 40 per cent mobilized. There are a great many people listening to me tonight who would like to do more if they knew what more to do. It is up to us to make our leaders give us more to do.

For I tell you that if we continue to fail to deliver to our allies what they are entitled to expect of us or what we have promised them, our reservoir of good will will turn into one of resentment. We cannot laugh this off or shrug it away or hide it behind censorship. Five million Russians and five million Chinese have given their lives in this struggle. Each of these countries has lost as many men as we have in our entire army. We owe them more than boasts and broken promises.

Would Define War Aims

We are also punching holes in our reservoir of good will every day by failing to define clearly our war aims. Besides giving our allies in Asia and eastern Europe something to fight with, we have got to give them assurance of what we are fighting for. The 200,000,000 people of Russia and the 450,000,000 people of China—people like you and me—are bewildered and anxious. They know what they are fighting for. They are not so sure of us. Many of them have read the Atlantic Charter. Rightly or wrongly, they are not satisfied. They ask: What about a Pacific charter? What about a world charter?

Their doubts were expressed to me in simple, unmistakable questions. "Is there to be a charter only for the millions of the Western Hemisphere?" they asked. "Is there to be no charter of freedom for the billion people of the East?. Is freedom supposed to be priceless for the white man, or for the Western World, but of no account to us in the East?"

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Many of them also asked me the question which has been almost a symbol all through Asia: What about India? Now I did not go to India. I do not propose to discuss that tangled question tonight. But it has one aspect, in the East, which I should report to you. From Cairo on it confronted me at every turn. The wisest man in China said to me: "When the aspiration of India for freedom was put aside to some future date it was not Great Britin that suffered in public esteem in the Far East. It was the United States."

This wise man was not quarreling with British imperialism in India when he said this—a benevolent imperialism, if you like. He does not happen to believe in it, but he was not even talking about it. He was telling me, and through me, you, that by our silence on India we have already drawn heavily on our reservoir of good will in the Far East. People of the East who would like to count on us are doubtful. They cannot ascertain from our government's wishy-washy attitude toward the problem of India what we are likely to feel at the end of the war about all the other hundreds of millions of Eastern peoples. They cannot tell from our vague and vacillating talk whether or not we really do stand for freedom, or what we mean by freedom.

In Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. I can assure you that this is true. I can assure you that the rule of people by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to preserve.

Please understand—I am not talking about the Commonwealth of Free Nations. I am talking about the colonial system wherever it exists, under whatever nation. We Americans are still too apt to think and speak of the British Empire. We must recognize the truth that in vast areas of the world there is no longer any British Empire but instead a proud Commonwealth of Free Nations. British colonial possessions are but remnants of empire. We must remember that throughout the commonwealth there are men and women numbered in millions, who are working selflessly and with great skill toward reducing these remnants, extending the commonwealth in place of the colonial system, This, it seemed to me, was what General Smuts was talking about in his recent dramatic speech before the cheering British Parliament.

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As Americans we must also recognize that we share with these men and women of the British Commonwealth of Free Nations, the responsibility of making the whole world a commonwealth of free nations. The grim, relentless progress of this war is teaching all of us that in a world forced to choose between victory and slavery, between freedom and Fascism, there are no purely local problems.

India is our problem. If Japan should conquer that vast subcontinent, we will be the losers. In the same sense the Philippines are a British problem. If we fail to deliver, by force of arms, the independence we have promised to the Filipinos, the whole Pacific world will be the loser. We must believe these simple truths, and speak them loudly and without fear. Only in this way can the peoples of the world forge, in this war, the strength and the confidence in each other which we will need to win the peace.

There will be lots of tough problems. And they will differ in different mandates, different colonies. Not all the peoples of the world are ready for freedom, or can defend it, the day after tomorrow. But today they all want some date to work toward, some guaranty that the date will be kept. For the future, they do not ask that we solve their problems for them. They are neither so foolis nor so faint-hearted. They ask only for the chance to solve their own problems with economic as well as political co-operation. For the peoples of the world intend to be free not only for their political satisfaction, but, also, for their economic advancement.

Assails Patronizing Attitude

Now there are other holes that we are blindly punching in our reservoir of good will which can be more easily repaired. One of them is the half-ignorant, half-patronizing way in which we have grown accustomed to treating many of the peoples in eastern Europe and Asia.

The rulers of our allies and our potential allies are proud and intelligent men. The Shah of Iran, the Prime Minister of Irak, the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister of Turkey, the Generalissimo of China—to mention just a few—are men who understand the world and who have important ideas about the future. They are in substantial agreement, for example, as to the necessity of abolishing imperialism, of liberating the peoples of the world, of making freedom a reality, instead of just a nice word. They feel unanimously, I think, that the United States can, and must, make an enormous contribution to the new solutions. They are able and eager to work with representatives of the United States, and to begin now.

But consider our policy. We have consistently failed to send to these men representatives with authority to discuss such problems intelligently and to take realistic steps toward their solution.

One of our representatives to a great power, for example, although he has worked for more than twenty years in the country where he is stationed, has not troubled to learn the language of a proud and sensitive people to which he is accredited. On our special missions to Russia, no one of cabinet rank has been sent from this country to talk to Mr. Stalin. It was the British Prime Minister who primarily spoke for us on the last such mission. Between Cairo and Teheran live the Arab-speaking peoples, in half a dozen lands, with great traditions and great futures. Yet, when I was there, we had in all this area no Minister or Ambassador in residence.

We must wipe out the distinction in our minds between "first-class" and "second-class" allies. We must send to represent us among all our allies really distinguished men who are important enough tn their own right to dare tell our President the truth.

Sees Censorship Dangers

There is one more leak in our reservoir of good wil which I must report to you. It can be plugged, I believe, by resolute and aggressive action by the people of democratic nations, and especially of the United States. This is the atrophy of intelligence which is produced by stupid, arbitrary or undemocratic censorship.

It has been suggested much of late, for example, that private citizens, particularly those not expert in military affairs of those unconnected with government, should refrain from making suggestions about the conduct of the war—military, industrial, economic, or political. It is said that we must remain silent and allow our leaders and the experts to solve these problems unmolested.

This position threatens, I believe, to become a tight wall which will keep the truth out and lock misrepresentation and false security within. Now I have reported to you tonight that in many important respects we are not doing a good job; that we are on the road, perhaps, to winning the war, but that we run a heavy risk of spending far more in men and materials than we need to spend. This report is based on facts. Such facts should not be censored. They should be given to us all. For unless we recognize and correct them we may lose the friendship of half our allies before the war is over and then lose the peace.

It is plain that to win this war we must make it our war, the war of all of us. In order to do this we must all know as much about it as possible, subject only to the needs of military security. A misdirected censorship will not accomplish this.

You all recall that France had a military leader by the name of Maginot. When a far-sighted citizen of France occasionally suggested that perhaps conditions of modern warfare were such that fortresses built underground would not be adequate against airplanes and tanks, he was reminded that he should leave such matters to the experts.

The record of this war to date is not such as to inspire in us any sublime faith in the infallibility of our military or naval experts. Now let's have no more of tnis nonsense. Military experts, as well as our leaders, must be constantly exposed to democracy's greatest driving power—the whiplash of public opinion, developed from honest, free discussion. Men with great power usually like to live free of criticism. But when they get that way, that's the time to increase the criticism.

For instance, it was public criticism of the constant failures in North Africa that brought about a change of command there. When I was in Egypt, that new command stopped Rommel. It has now begun aggressive fighting. I hope our aid to this action will be adequate and prompt, so that Britain and America will be able to eliminate Rommel, free North Africa from Axis domination, and begin an assault on the soft spots of southern Europe. I reiterate: We and our allies must establish a second fighting front in Europe. I also hope that shortly we can put the considerable force in India to aggressive use in an all-out attack on Burma, as General Wavell has urged. Thus we will relieve the pressure of our enemies on China and Russia, our superb fighting allies.

Calls for Global Peace Plan

Now I have tried to outline to you the major conclusions of a trip around the world, in the middle of the war. I have told you of our greatest asset, our reservoir of good will, and I have told you of the holes we have punched in that reservoir. I have told you of certain real accomplishments and I have also told you that in many respects we are not doing a good job. You may well ask what does it all add up to? I will try to state it briefly.

I believe that in a military sense we can win this war. I believe we have the resources, the man power and the courage to do so. But a military victory, as such, will not be enough.

Now I have a son in the service, as so many of you have. And when I set this boy of mine against the background of what I have seen all over the world, I am absolutely positive that a military victory will not be enough. The total defeat of the Japanese warlords, and the total crushing of the German Wehrmacht, could not in themselves solve the problems of this great tumultuous earth. We must fight our way through not alone to the destruction of our enemies, but to a new world idea. We must win the peace.

To win that peace three things things seem to me necessary—first, we must plan now for peace on a global basis; second, the world must be free, economically and politically, for nations and for men that peace may exist in it; third, America must play an active, constructive part in freeing it and keeping its peace.

When I say that peace must be planned on a global basis, I mean quite literally that it must embrace the earth. Continents and oceans are plainly only parts of a whole, seen, as I have just seen them, from the air. Russia and China, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, Irak and Iran are also parts. And it is inescapable that there can be no peace for any part of the world unless the foundations of peace are made secure throughout all parts of the world.

When I say that in order to have peace this world must be free, I am only reporting that a great process has started which no man—certainly not Hitler—can stop. Men and women all over the world are on the march, physically,, intellectually and spiritually. After centuries of ignorant and dull compliance, hundreds of millions of people in eastern Europe and Asia have opened the books. Old fears no longer frighten them. They are no longer willing to be Eastern slaves for Western profits. They are beginning to know that men's welfare throughout the world is interdependent. They are resolved, as we must be, that there is no more place for imperialism within their own society than in the society of nations. The big house on the hill surrounded by mud huts has lost its awesome charm.

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Our western world and our presumed supremacy are now on trial. Our boasting and our big talk leave Asia cold. Men and women in Russia and China and in the Middle East are conscious now of their potential strength. They are coming to know that many of the decisions about the future of the world lie in their hands. And they intend that these decisions shall leave the peoples of each nation free from foreign domination, free for economic, social and spiritual growth.

Finally, when I say that this world demands the full participation of a self-confident America, I only passing on an invitation which these peoples of the East have given us. They would like the United States to be one of their partners in this grand adventure. They want us to join them in creating a new society, global in scope, free alike of the economic injustices of the West and the political malpractices of the East. But as a partner in that great new combination they want us neither hesitant, incompetent nor afraid. They want a partner who will not hesitate to speak out for the correction of injustice anywhere in the world.

Our allies in the East know that we intend to pour out our resources in this war. But they expect us now—not after the war—to use the enormous power of our giving to promote liberty and justice. Other peoples, not yet fighting, are waiting no less eagerly for us to accept the most challenging opportunity in all history—the chance to help create a new society in which men and women teh globe around can live and grow invigorated by freedom.

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TANKS MANEUVER FOR POSITION IN AFRICAN BATTLE

British Armored Forces Reform Inside Rommel's Alamein Line.

1,450 TROOPS SEIZED

Allies Capture Forward Units in First Sweep Through Defenses

OCT 27 1942

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—(AP) The armored force of the British Eighth army was in fighting position tonight well inside the Axis El Alamein line, and at the end of three days of attack it appeared certain that the Imperial and Allied troops had successfully accomplished the first phase of the battle.

The Allied infantry had battered holes in the static defenses of the Rommel forces, at the same time attacking with tank support on both flanks. The closely following armored divisions of the Eighth army rushed through to positions behind the forward German and Italian troops. Enemy counter-attacks failed to dislodge them, and 1,450 prisoners fell into Allied hands.

Air Offensive Continues

The Allied air offensive was pursued with undiminished vigor today though the bombers found fewer targets. Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent, with the air forces in the desert, cabled late today that enemy formations seemed more dispersed than ever.

The Germans who have been strangely weak in the air put more planes aloft. Their bombers overnight dropped anti-personnel bombs and the Messerschmitts were more active in the forenoon.

Consequently, Kennedy reported, there were more dogfights and by noon six Axis fighters had been downed with the loss of five Allied planes.

On land, the Germans are concentrating their own tanks for the major battle which is expected to bring the main armored forces of both sides into direct conflict.

(Unofficial dispatches received in London said that the Allied ground attack had overrun two Axis defense lines in one sector, advancing two miles, or half-way through the enemy positions. Minefields were said to have been penetrated in north, south and central sectors.

(Axis communiques claimed that 104 British tanks had been destroyed so far and that the Axis was holding firmly to its positions. However, one German broadcast admitted that the Allies had scored "initial gains against Italian divisions.")

In proud aerial canopy, sometimes outnumbering the enemy 5 to 1, American, British, South African and Australian bomber and fighter squadrons were in continuous action, day and night.

U. S. Fighters Bag Seven

The "Black Scorpion" fighter squadron of the U.S.A.A.F. shot down four of the seven enemy fighters known to have been destroyed over the battle area Sunday, and damaged three more.

Eight other Axis aircraft were wiped out by long-range British fighters. Allied bombers of all classes were constantly at the attack on Axis tanks, motor vehicles and shipping.

One enemy merchantman, hit by a British bomb off Tobruk, blew up and vanished. In the same area, British fighters ran into a formation of 33 Junkers-52 transport planes, escorted by Messerschmitt-109's, and in a hot battle destroyed four Junkers and severely damaged others.

All told, the Allies lost but three fighters Sunday.

Deep, thickly-sown Axis minefields were proving the most hardy obstacle to the Allied advance, and some of the attacking tanks were damaged in the process of penetration.

In the main, however, the Allied armored formations and supporting vehicles moved readily through the gaps made by engineers and infantry, and reported on various desert strong points.

British sappers cleared one minefield in broad daylight, under fire of anti-tank batteries and machine-guns.

Several times the Allied forward tanks took part in sharp skirmishes, and they came out with flying colors. Reports to advanced battle headquarters said they were able to continue the fight, though hit, until the opposing tanks were destroyed. A number of these skirmishes took place on the flanks.

Other British tanks, having pushed through the German line, were getting into threatening position in the German rear this morning.

Cold wind and rain swept over the desert during Sunday night, while the Allied heavy guns pounded at the enemy. The Germans flew over some heavy bombers from Crete to attack Allied rear areas.

Axis broadcasts expressed concern over the operations of the American-made motor torpedo boats with which the British attacked the advanced Axis port of Matruh over last Friday night. Both Rome and Berlin attempted to portray this as a frustrated attempt to land behind the Axis lines.

British Check Attacks By Rommel

OCT 27 1942

By Don Whitehead

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 26—Pressing its attack, Britain's army of the Nile beat off German and Italian attempts to close the gaps driven into the El Alamein line, and moved infantry, tanks and mobile artillery forward today under strong aerial cover for the expected test of strength with Field Marshal Rommel's main tank forces.

Much of the battle still was being fought in the air where the "Black Scorpion" squadron of United States fighters shot down four of yesterday's Allied bag of seven Axis planes.

Strike At Massing Tanks

United States bombers and fighter-bombers joined British squadrons in virtually unceasing assault upon Rommel's massing tanks, his supply lines and his defense system in the forty-mile battle belt between the Qattara salt marshes and the sea.

Battlefront dispatches indicated that the British Eighth Army had penetrated well into the Axis advance system of minefields, barbed-wire barriers and strong points and were fanning out toward his main defense centers.

The London *Evening News* said the attacking force had penetrated Rommel's mine-field defenses in all three sectors of the El Alamein line—north, central and south.

(Cairo dispatches published in London newspapers said two Axis defense lines had been overrun in one sector in a two-mile advance, half way through the enemy defenses.)

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Armored Units Engaged

A communique said armored units on both sides had been involved in preliminary engagements, and reported that "the enemy was unable to dislodge our troops from the areas already gained."

"Up to 6 P. M. yesterday, the war bulletin announced, 1,450 German and Italian prisoners had been taken."

The "Black Scorpions," operating from a desert base, reported shooting down four and damaging three Axis warplanes over the El Alamein battlefield as the Germans and Italians sent up more planes in an attempt to ward off Allied bombing and strafing. Only one Allied plane was lost in the sharp dogfights fought all the way from 16,000 feet down to 1,500.

Big "Fighting French" Force

(Fighting French forces with the Eighth Army were described in London as the largest French force yet to participate in the North African operations. They are commanded by Gen. De Larminat and include Syrian reinforcements under Brig. Gen. Pierre Koenig, who commanded the Fighting French stand at Bir Hacheim oasis during the German offensive, which drove the Allies out of Libya earlier this year.)

A communique from British headquarters this morning placed heavy emphasis on the aerial blows being delivered against the enemy and declared that Marshal Rommel's attempts to close the gaps in his lines had failed.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed.

"The enemy was unable to disclose our troops from the areas already gained," the bulletin said laconically.

(The German high command said "the heaviest losses were inflicted on the enemy during a successful defense against the British large-scale attack." One hundred four British tanks were declared destroyed.

(The Italians said a British attempt to land sea-borne troops behind the Axis lines had failed and declared all Allied frontal assaults had been repulsed with heavy losses.)

Axis air activity increased somewhat yesterday as Rommel's flyers sought to ward off the terrific bombardment to which his ground troops were being subjected, but Allied pilots had a successful day, shooting down seven enemy planes and damaging many more, headquarters declared. An Axis supply ship also was reported bombed and sunk in Tobruk harbor.

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Minor Clashes Reported.

The communique mentioned only minor clashes between armored units, bearing out dispatches from the front indicating that the main armored strength of the opposing armies was not yet engaged.

Marshal Rommel's armored formations, however, were said to be moving up to meet the advancing British forces, and it was these units on which the full fury of the Allied aerial assaults was concentrated.

The fight was developing steadily, by day and night.

Battlefront dispatches said British infantry was holding open the gaps driven into the German-Italian defenses while the Eighth Army's armored forces rolled on through, behind the Axis forward line of troops, to positions from which to meet Rommel's armor.

The Eighth Army's tanks stood their first test of the new battle when they destroyed enemy tanks in skirmishes yesterday. Some British tanks were destroyed crossing the Axis minefields, where German and Italian artillery were laying down a heavy fire.

Allies' Plane Edge 5 To 1

Allied air strength was said to have outnumbered Axis planes over the battle zone by 5 to 1 at the outset of the offensive. During a cold rain Saturday night the Germans sent over heavy bombers flown from Crete in an attempt to counter the Allied bombings.

American and British bombers, flying in relays, dumped tons upon tons of explosives on the massing Axis armored divisions from dawn to dusk yesterday, attempting to scatter and destroy them before they could join the battle.

Officia. quarters gave few details yesterday on the progress of the land fighting, limiting themselves to the announcement that the enemy's main positions had been penetrated at some points, but there was evidence of quiet confidence in the outcome.

Plans Well Laid

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, commander of the Eighth Army, said that plans for the offensive had been well-laid and that its objective was to "destroy Rommel and his army."

"British and Allied troops fighting in front are first class soldiers, and I am determined they will have success," he said.

While the full strength of the forces massed by the Allies remained a military secret, it was generally believed that they held superiority in men, tanks, guns and planes.

According to best estimates, Rommel has about 125,000 men at his disposal. These include two German armored divisions, two Italian armored divisions — the Trento and Folgoia; a German motorized division; a partially motorized German infantry division; and at least six Italian infantry divisions.

Allied Contingents

The Allied ground forces involved in the opening phase of the battle were known to include Australians and New Zealanders, the First South African Division, the Fourth Indian Division, the Forty-fourth Home Counties Division, the Fiftieth Northumbrian Division, the Fifty-first Highlands Division and units composed of Fighting French and Greeks.

No American ground forces were engaged in the initial operations, but the United States Army Air Forces have been playing a major role.

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A communique issued by United States Army headquarters yesterday said that fighters, fighter-bombers and medium bombers of the desert air task force had made continuous and repeated attacks on enemy positions, gun emplacements and motor vehicles.

Direct Hits Observed

"Many direct hits were observed on gun emplacements and motor vehicles and many fires were started," the communique added.

Despite the extent of the Allied aerial operations yesterday only 12 planes were reported lost, and the crews of some of these were saved. One Axis plane was downed—a disparity in losses apparently accounted for by the fact that few enemy aircraft dared take the air.

Five Italian Ships Sunk.

While the battle raged on in the Egyptian desert and in the skies above, British submarines continued their attacks on the enemy's Mediterranean supply lines in an effort to prevent Marshal Rommel obtaining reinforcements of men and equipment.

An Admirality communique issued yesterday in London reported the sinking of five Italian supply ships, listed an enemy destroyer and an armed merchant cruiser as probably sunk and said that five other supply ships had been heavily damaged.

These losses, the bulletin said, brought to 24 the number of Axis supply ships sunk or damaged by British submarines in the Mediterranean during October.

Italy Reports Landing Repulsed.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that a British attempt to land seaborne troops behind the Axis lines on the Egyptian front had failed, and declared that all Allied frontal assaults had been repulsed. The landing was attempted, the communique said, at Matruh, about 125 miles west of the battlefront.

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"Prompt intervention of our assault planes compelled motor boats loaded with troops to abandon the attack and change their course," the communique said. "One of the boats was hit by bombs and blew up."

Axis air formations attacked troop concentrations and supply dumps in the British rear, and shot down fourteen Allied planes, the bulletin added.

The Italians acknowledged the loss of a submarine.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 26 (A. P.).—German military circles said today that Axis positions from the Mediterranean to the Qattara Depression were firmly in the hands of the defenders after two days of fighting, and that the British had lost their earlier ground gains.

The High Command said today that in Egypt the heaviest losses were inflicted on the enemy during a successful defense against the British large-scale attack. The daily war bulletin said 104 British tanks were destroyed.

Cat-Eyed Night Fighters Busy In Egypt Battle

British Flyers Down Axis Raiders and Shoot Up Camps and Supply Trains

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By Edward Kennedy

WITH THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Oct. 26 (AP).—Included in the great air force striking hard at the Germans in this North African offensive are cat-eyed desert night-fighters.

This British squadron, flying Hurricanes armed with four cannon, has two tasks—to catch enemy night raiders and shoot them down, and to harass the enemy on the ground. It has been doing both with great success.

I visited the night fighters in the late afternoon. That is the proper time to call on nightfighters. In the morning they will be sleeping in their tents; at night they will be flying. This is one of the rules of desert etiquette learned from experience.

One popular notion about night fighters is that they eat special vitamin tablets so they can see better at night. Another is that they are not allowed to eat eggs because of a theory that the sulphur in eggs impairs night vision.

The squadron leader and the squadron doctor said the egg legend is absolutely untrue. All the flyers eat eggs for breakfast every afternoon. Vitamin tablets are left up to each night fighter. If he finds vitamin tablets make him see better, and if he can find the tablets, no one prevents him from eating them.

"There is no way of improving sight," the doctor said. "All that can be done is to prevent it from deteriorating."

The squadron leader gave this explanation of what makes a night fighter: "If he has a good record and we can use him, he is accepted. The main thing is whether he likes night flying. If he does, you don't have to worry much about night vision. Most of us would never want to go back to day flying."

Night fighters are the greatest individualists among desert pilots. They strive for none of the close teamwork which means so much in bomber squadrons and even among day fighters. Each man is on his own, lurking in the sky looking for something to shoot at.

He may be assigned to hang over certain areas where enemy raiders are expected, or he may be assigned to areas on the enemy's side. Over there he looks for good targets such as a camp, a group of soft-skinned vehicles or a gasoline dump, comes down and strafes it with cannon shells, and usually leaves fires behind. He also carries a single bomb for any target worthy of it. He may lurk over an enemy airfield until planes land and then come down on them. It is not unusual for this squadron to get thirty vehicles, a gasoline dump and a score of tents in a night's work.

U. S. Flyers Win Free Beer From General for Desert Raid

'Scorpion' Squadron Shoots Down Four Axis Planes on Their Own Airfield

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By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, Oct. 25 (Delayed).—An American fighter squadron shot down four enemy planes and damaged three more over the desert battlefield today, making this the most successful day the United States fighter pilots have had yet in this theater.

Today's victories brought this squadron's total to five Axis planes destroyed, two probably destroyed and three damaged. The score for all American fighter units in the desert is six planes destroyed, three probably destroyed and six and a half damaged (one of these being shared with an Allied pilot).

Members of the lucky squadron, which for the moment at least has the lion's share of American victories here, call themselves the "Black Scorpions," a name they have adopted since coming to the desert.

The Americans scored all their victories today in a fierce dogfight over an enemy battlefield at El Daba where they fought from 16,000 feet all the way down to 1,500 and sent their victims crashing on their own landing ground.

Escorting Bombers.

The score by pilots for the day was as follows:

Maj. Clermont E. Wheeler of San Jose, Calif., one destroyed and one damaged.

Capt. Glade Bilby of Skidmore, Mo., one destroyed, one damaged.

Lt. William S. Beck of Nashville, Tenn., one destroyed.

Lt. Lyman Middleditch of Highland, N. J., one destroyed.

Lt. Ernest D. Hartman of Indianapolis, one damaged.

The squadron took off early this morning to escort bombers which were taking a crack at the enemy airfield. They were high above the bombers, and just as the planes turned homeward after carrying out their mission a formation of Messerschmitts and Macchis came at them, firing.

But the enemy fighters decided to withdraw and dived to get away, apparently thinking that the Americans, too, would be glad to break off the fight.

But instead the Americans dived after them with bursts of deadly cannon and machine-gun fire.

Down and down the fight raged, with the planes whirling dizzily.

Maj. Wheeler took on a Macchi and damaged it, then engaged his second enemy plane, getting in a burst which sent it plunging in flames.

Capt. Bilby fired at one which rolled over, and spun to within 500 feet of the ground where it was last seen. Enemy fire forced Capt. Bilby to discontinue the attack, but a few seconds later he went for another and downed it.

Whole Squadron Unscathed.

Meanwhile, Lt. Beck was sending another of the enemy aircraft to its doom, while Lt. Hartman got a hit on the sixth. Pieces of it flew off and smoke was pouring from it when this plane was last seen.

The whole squadron came home unscathed and jubilant.

Later in the morning the squadron went on a fighter-bomber raid. After dropping one big bomb apiece on another enemy airfield, the Americans were attacked by Messerschmitts and Lt. Middleditch sent one of them down.

Again the squadron came home unscathed and jubilant.

Lunch in the squadron's tent was like a carnival. Outside the sand was blowing fiercely, but no one in the tent noticed it, there was so much excitement over the morning's work.

General Buys Beer.

There is keen rivalry among the American fighter squadrons, and the morning action had put the Black Scorpions far out in front.

Suddenly the tent flap opened and in walked Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the American Air Forces in the Middle East, and Brig. Gen. Auby C. Strickland, who commands in the desert. A thick cloud of yellow dust poured in behind them.

They had come to congratulate the boys.

Gen. Strickland grabbed Wheeler by the head, rubbing his black hair and saying:

"Knocking 'em right down on their own airfield. That will teach these monkeys a lesson. We'll drive those rats out of their holes. Tonight beer for the whole squadron is going to be on me."

The formation which attacked was numbered as "six plus," which means that only six planes were observed, but that there may have been more. All six were hit.

"Next time we'll get the plus, too," said a pilot.

Bilby is known hereabouts as "First-Bomb-Bilby, the man who stopped the county fair." Some weeks ago the news that he was the first American to drop bombs on the Germans here came during the county fair in his home town. The Mayor halted the fair to make the announcement, and the crowd cheered Bilby's parents.

Axis Raids on Malta Ease Off

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 26 (AP)—Axis fighter-bomber attacks on Malta eased off today. Three alerts were sounded and one enemy fighter was destroyed by a Spitfire.

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Thousands of Planes Sent to Middle East

U. S. and Britain Operate Ferry Route From Africa

By ALFRED E. WALL

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—United States and British aircraft by the thousands have been delivered to the Middle East during the past two years over a 6000-mile ferry route across equatorial jungle and desert from West Africa.

The Air Ministry, in lifting the secrecy from one of the greatest jobs yet done by the United Nations, disclosed that the service which started on the basis of two or three convoys a week now operates daily with a negligible loss in planes and personnel.

Bombers, transports and fighters all make up the stream of aircraft moving to the front with fighters carrying extra fuel tanks for the longer hops.

Starting from a great, still-expanding African West Coast assembly base, each journey takes 24 hours' flying time, exclusive of stops at landing fields where engines are checked and planes refueled.

A tremendous job of pioneering and organization has changed the once perilous trips into fairly routine journeys along a route spotted with many emergency landing fields and provided with good meteorological service.

British Reveal Bomber Is Built Mainly of Wood

New Twin-Engined Mosquito Has Been Raiding Reich

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Tuesday) (AP).—Great Britain's new twin-engined reconnaissance bomber, the Mosquito, which has been penetrating deep into Germany by day, is constructed mainly of wood, it was revealed today. This fact, hitherto kept secret, was revealed because the bomber apparently has fallen into enemy hands.

The Mosquito is a reverse in the trend toward metal construction of aircraft, and is being built by the De Havilland Company throughout the empire after thorough tests. The use of wood was caused by a bottleneck in light metal materials. "The Daily Mail" said that in some circumstances the Mosquito proved less vulnerable to gunfire than metal machines.

Other details of the Mosquito still are guarded, but its armament is believed to include four 20-millimeter cannon and four machine guns.

Four Smashes at Italy Damage War Plants at Cost of Eight Bombers

British Home-Based Craft Strike Across Alps With Vast Weight of Bombs

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At a cost of only eight bombers, the RAF was reported today to have done untold damage to war industries and supply centers in Northern Italy in a smashing new offensive in which home-based aircraft struck across the towering Alps four times in three days.

Capping the attacks was a heavy assault Saturday night on Milan, site of the Caproni bomber works, where four-motored bombers unloaded a vast weight of bombs—including two-ton "block busters."

Pilots who participated in the Milan raid said buildings in Italy's second largest city "went flying" as stick after stick of bombs fell on the targets.

Only a few hours earlier a large force of Lancasters had raided the same city in broad daylight—the first daylight bombing expedition against northern Italy since the beginning of the war.

Vichy Protests Six Attacks.

Genoa and Turin were bombed Friday night for the second night in succession. Savona, 25 miles west of Genoa, was attacked simultaneously.

While the British were assessing the results of these assaults the Vichy government announced it was filing a strong protest against alleged attacks by RAF planes on six different localities in the unoccupied zone Saturday afternoon.

The announcement said the attacks occurred in the regions of Vichy, Montlucon and Domerat, all in the Allier department, and at Roanne, Chateauxroux and Annecy.

"They constitute a deliberate aggression affected in broad daylight and in the unoccupied zone against the civilian population of a disarmed country," the announcement declared.

Swiss Charge Violations.

An earlier announcement issued in Paris said hedge-hopping British and American planes had machine-gunned French farm workers near Fecamp and Amiens in the occupied zone, causing casualties.

A Reuters dispatch from Bern said the Swiss government also was protesting to London over alleged violations of Swiss territory in connection with the raids on Northern Italy Saturday night.

Air-raid alarms sounded again in Bern last night. But there was no indication here that the RAF had been busy over Northern Italy.

The Italian radio tacitly acknowledged that the raids on Genoa had badly disrupted the city's transport system. Rome put the number of casualties in the first raid on the city at 39 dead and 190 injured, and said 35 were killed and 67 injured at Savona.

Little Activity Over Britain.

There was comparatively little aerial activity over Britain during the week end, although a few German raiders bombed scattered localities in Eastern England Saturday night and several places on the southeast coast were attacked yesterday. Some casualties were caused.

London's anti-aircraft guns blazed away into the clouds today when a plane which could not be seen from the ground flew high over the outskirts of the city during a short midmorning alert.

The sirens were last heard in the capital a week ago when there were three daylight alerts.

Authoritative quarters said two enemy planes were spotted today crossing the coast in the direction of the capital.

Genoa's Raid Panic Described

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 26—A Tass dispatch from Geneva said today that King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena of Italy rushed to Genoa last Friday "on the insistent demand of the Fascist Government," after reports reached Rome of panic caused among the population and local authorities by the first destructive British air raid there Thursday night.

"Many officials were absent from their posts," Tass asserted. "The King was reported dissatisfied with behavior of the local authorities, who proved unable to restore order at factories or to arrest the rush of workers abandoning their work, and other Genoa residents fleeing to the northern suburbs.

"Intervention of (Carlo) Rasavio, vice-secretary of the Fascist party, proved necessary to restore order in the city, and to allay the panic. After the departure of the royal couple, he proceeded with reprisals against the local officials."

354 Casualties in One Shelter

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Reuters (British) news agency quoted Stefani, the Italian official news agency, as reporting today that the casualty toll in one air-raid shelter hit during last Thursday night's Royal Air Force raid on Genoa had risen to 354.

Earlier, Rome announced that casualties for the whole city totaled thirty-nine dead and 190 injured.

RAF Accused of Dropping Bombs Crossing France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 26 (AP).—Reports reaching here today said the RAF had dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in scattered parts of Unoccupied France along the route of the British daylight and night flights over the Alps to Italy.

Advices from Annecy said two

30.24-19521

30.24-19521

bombs had been dropped there, one falling into Annecy Lake last night and one landing near Annecy yesterday at about the time the Vichy government announced it had protested to Britain against RAF attacks in the unoccupied zone.

The protest charged that railroads had been machine-gunned at two points and there had been flights over four other points, including Annecy, along the route toward the Alps and Italy.

Delayed advices reaching here from St. Jean de Maurienne, in Savoy, said incendiary bombs had been dropped Wednesday night near the village of Randens, setting a number of dwellings afire.

Vichy has charged before that the British were dropping various incendiary devices in Unoccupied France, but never before that incendiary bombs were used.

The devices mentioned previously have been described as chemically treated, combustible leaflets, and incendiary mechanisms containing inflammable liquid and attached to small balloons.

Such incendiary balloons were reported dropped yesterday at Saint Auban in Alpes Maritimes Department, and at a suburb of Algiers.

Germans Bomb England, Cause 2 London Alerts

Eight Die in Daylight Raids; Bad Weather Interrupts R.A.F. Attack on Europe

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LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—German air raiders struck at England from the cover of low clouds today, killing at least eight persons on the south coast or inland and causing two alarms at London, the first here in a week. Two of the enemy bombers were shot down and others were damaged in fights over the English Channel with a British interception screen of Spitfires and Hurricanes.

Anti-aircraft batteries on the Channel coast were in action sporadically during the day, and guns in the outskirts of London fired at one plane which was hidden in the clouds. No bombs were reported dropped on London but there were some attacks in the Home Counties (near London).

Seven persons were killed and others injured in a town in southeastern England today by the German planes. One was killed and six were hurt near a town in the Home Counties. Bombs were dropped also on three south-coast towns and one town on the southwest coast. The damage done was described as slight.

Bad weather over the Continent Sunday night interrupted the Royal Air Force's schedule of nightly attacks on the Axis.

A. D. N. B. (German official news agency) broadcast from Berlin said that Torquay Harbor, on the southwest coast of England, was bombed by German planes yesterday and that several warehouses collapsed and a factory was damaged.

Flyers Go From RAF To U. S. Naval Air Arm

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Eighteen Americans who were among the first to volunteer in the RAF and Canadian air forces changed over today to the United States naval air arm.

They will return to the United States to make speeches on their experiences in European skies and take refresher courses before resuming active duty.

The men followed three Eagle Squadrons into service of their native country.

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The Eagles transferred to the army September 29.

In a farewell to Britain, Flying Officer Lincoln Frederick Stock, 213 East Howell avenue, Alexandria, Va., said: "Virginia hospitality has nothing on yours and we are going back to tell the folk at home. We thought you were starving but I am eating so well I cannot stop putting on weight."

FIRST LADY MEETS GIRL WAR WORKERS IN TOUR OF SURREY

Air Raid Alarm Fails to Interrupt Mrs. Roosevelt's Talk to Group.

Eleanor Hee

LONDON, Oct. 26—(AP) The wail of air alarm sirens failed to interrupt Mrs. Roosevelt today as she talked calmly on to a group of girl war workers in Surrey and by tonight at the close of a busy day the President's wife had covered 150 miles of English countryside visiting five military establishments.

The alarm was the first experience under war conditions by Mrs. Roosevelt. She was addressing a group in the home counties auxiliary territorial service training center. The girls cheered her uninterrupted talk.

Meets Ferry Pilots

After spending Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Winston Churchill in the country, Mrs. Roosevelt started her day in a U. S. embassy car visiting an airport where 22 American girls serve as ferry pilots.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill; her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hoby, director of the WAACS.

She braved a drizzling downpour without even an umbrella and walked down a line of 15 planes ranging from huge Halifax bombers to a Fairchild taxi. She shook hands with the American and British girls who ferry the planes from factories to fighting bases. Mrs. Roosevelt warmly greeted Miss Virginia Farr of Rochester, N. Y., at the Air Transport Auxiliary inspection, complimenting her on her trim appearance.

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Girls Practice Cooking

Then the party drove overland to an Auxiliary Territorial Service training center at a town in Surrey. She found the girls practicing cooking meat pie, cabbage and fig pudding.

It was while she was addressing these girls in the mess hall that an alarm was sounded. Later she explained she was used to sirens because of drills in Washington.

The first lady then went overland to the A.T.S. staff college and the A.T.S. motor transport center where she watched with interest as the girls listened to a lecture on auto engines and did repair work in the garages.

Behind an escorting car with a clanging fire bell, Mrs. Roosevelt returned to London to visit the Charles street Red Cross army nurses club.

Meets Mrs. Biddle

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, director of the club and wife of the United States envoy to the exile governments in London, greeted her there.

Mrs. Roosevelt walked through the room and talked with the girls, among them two Negro Red Cross workers, Gladys Martin of Topeka, Kas., and Ruth Attaway of New York who said she had played two years in the stage play "You Can't Take It With You." Mrs. Roosevelt recalled seeing her.

Mrs. Roosevelt learned that ten Negro Red Cross workers had arrived recently and that hundreds more were expected. They will be assigned to work with Negro troops.

Mrs. Roosevelt Unperturbed by British Alert

Continues Talk to ATS Unit and Is Cheered at End

(Pictures on Page A-2.)

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heard her first British air-raid alert today while addressing a group of girls at the Home Counties Auxiliary Territorial Service training center. Obviously unperturbed, she continued talking. The girls cheered when she had finished.

Earlier, she had visited an ATS base at a Home Counties airport and talked to a group of 22 American girls who are ferry pilots.

The alert today was the first in London since Mrs. Roosevelt has been in Britain.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the American WAACS; Miss Malvina Thompson, her secretary, and Mrs. L. V. Whatley, deputy director of the ATS.

Yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt visited an air base and made a short address to the personnel. She stood on a hangar platform in front of Lockheed Hudson bomber engines decorated with American flags.

Her itinerary today included an inspection of an anti-aircraft gun site partly staffed by women.

After a visit last evening with King George and Queen Elizabeth in the country, Mrs. Roosevelt spent the night at the country home of Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill.

She disclosed yesterday that two of the prime wants of the second AEF, as confided to her by individual soldiers, are thicker socks and more letters from home.

"You may not get thicker socks right away, because it takes a lot to change things the Army does," she said in a brief speech to a cafeteria crowd at the Washington Club, the American Red Cross' biggest service-men's center in London.

"I learned also that you would like more letters. One of you told me he hasn't had any mail for two months.

"My boy in the Solomons said the thing they missed most was mail. It's almost impossible to get letters to them out there, but there's no reason you shouldn't get more mail here."

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She failed to say which of her sons is in the Solomons, but Maj. James Roosevelt of the marines last was reported in the Southwest Pacific.

Mrs. R. W. Bingham Tours English Hospitals

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, president of Bundles for Britain, began a tour today of sixty-five hospitals in which wards or beds have been adopted by the American organization. At Westminster Hospital the wife of the former ambassador inspected garments shipped from the United States.

She told children in the hospitals visited that Bundles for Britain would send as many toys for Christmas as possible.

YOUNG HOPKINS TURNS UP

Spent Week-End With Churchill —Photographed With Primate

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Daily Herald said today that Corporal Robert Hopkins, son of Harry Hopkins, had spent the week-end with Prime Minister Churchill, after accompanying the Prime Minister, Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. and Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa on a tour of the Dover area.

The Herald added that Corporal Hopkins also went to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury speak and that he had been photographed with the Primate.

On his arrival in Britain Corporal Hopkins tried to cable his whereabouts to his father, but was unable to do so because of censorship restrictions. Mr. Hopkins previously had attempted to communicate with his son through Ambassador John G. Winant and Mr. Churchill.

Provost Marshal Post Given To General Key

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(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 26—Maj. Gen. William S. Key has been named provost marshal general for the army in the European theater.

In making this announcement today, the War Department said Key, now commanding an infantry division, would serve on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in the European theater, as adviser on matters pertaining to relations between American soldiers and the British civil and military populations.

Key will supervise a large force of military police, his duties including the collection and custody of prisoners of war, criminal investigation activities and cooperation with British authorities in blackouts and anti-sabotage activities.

Ex-Warden Of Penitentiary

A National Guard officer, Key in civil life was an oil operator and served four years as warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary and two years as State works progress administrator.

A native of Dudleyville, Ala., Key entered Georgia National Guard in 1906 and took part in the Mexican border campaign as an infantry captain of the Oklahoma National Guard. After World War service in France, he continued active in the National Guard and rose to brigadier general in 1928 and to major general in 1937. He started on his present active service as division commander when the war emergency was declared September 16, 1940. He is 53 years old.

RADIO PROGRAMS FOR U. S. TROOPS

PUSHED IN BRITAIN

Low-Power Transmitters to Be Spotted to Reach All American Camps.

By GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, Oct. 26.—(AP) United States troops in the British isles soon may be getting their radio entertainment through low-power midget transmitters, each with a five-mile radius and spotted strategically to reach every barracks and mess hall.

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As the Office of War Information set forth the plan, the programs would originate from the regular British Broadcasting corporation studios, but would be beamed over special channels. This would permit carrying more programs of American interest than now is possible on the BBC's regular channels.

Dispute Arises

The Sunday Express carried a report that the United States intended to establish a full-scale station for broadcasting strictly American programs, and thereby stirred up a teapot tempest in official circles.

American officials were concerned lest the misapprehension be created that the United States was moving in on British broadcasting.

British officials were concerned because, being in charge of the government-operated radio system, they are a target for constant criticism of everything from the quality of sopranos to the draft status of some announcers.

The midget transmitters would broadcast material strictly of American interest which would be prepared probably in collaboration with the OWI.

U. S. Programs Re-Broadcast

BBC programs especially for Americans now aggregate only about seven hours a week, these being BBC re-broadcasts of plane-ferried recordings of the Jack Benny and Bob Hope shows, the Army's weekly request show "Command Performance," and a nightly half hour news and sports comment.

In addition they can hear the BBC's regular home and forces programs around the clock although these are a far cry from American radio fare, BBC, operating without advertising sponsors on a government budget, can afford little topflight talent and the programs, to an American ear, gener-

ally are about the speed of the early radio days in the United States.

BBC Limited

BBC, which American officials report is most cooperative, is limited in expanding its own American programs by the extreme wartime demands on facilities for foreign propaganda broadcasting which includes daily programs in 20 languages from Icelandic to Albanian.

To surmount this obstacle, American officials have been conferring on developing "compromise" programs, palatable to both American and British listeners by such devices as mixing American home news with British and by injecting American notes in English comedy programs so they are comprehensible to both groups.

The use of recorded American shows probably will not be tremendously extended because General Dwight Eisenhower is understood to be against straining for a strictly American diet for the troops as he feels that since they are fighting with the British it is well that they get some idea of the British outlook.

HELD AS REICH PRISONER

Ralph Lang of New York Listed by Royal Canadian Air Force

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force tonight listed Howard Ralph Lang, whose father is Saul Lang, 2828 Valentine Avenue, New York, as a prisoner of war.

Listed as missing in air operations was Sergeant Maurice Emanuel Beuchler, son of Dr. Harry Beuchler, 566 High Street, Newark, N. J.

Listed as killed in a plane crash near Moncton, N. B., on Oct. 21 was Robert Edward Langdon, whose mother, Mrs. David Langdon, lives at 3 Platt Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Britain Lifts Ban On Central Heating

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Fuel gave some relief for cold feet and red noses today by lifting the daytime ban on central heating in England and Wales. Unusual wintry weather already had caused a lifting of the ban in Scotland. Because of a national fuel shortage, a ban on central heating before November 1 had been imposed.

BRITAIN CHECKS ON CARS

Requisitioning of Idle Autos and Tires Is Projected

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27 (AP)—A British plan for requisitioning automobiles and tires was disclosed today in an order for an immediate census of all unused vehicles and tires. Compensation will be paid after evaluation.

Bicycles, motorcycles and vehicles carrying more than seven persons, excluding the driver, are not affected.

About 1,000,000 cars have been laid up in Britain since gasoline rationing was instituted early in the war.

British Lifetime Security Plan

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—A report on social insurance by Sir William Beveridge, noted economist, to be presented to the House of Commons next month, will contain sweeping proposals for giving social security from birth to death for everyone, irrespective of occupation or income, London newspapers said today.

The report is to be submitted by Sir William Jowitt, paymaster general, who is in charge of post-war reconstruction.

All Workers Covered

The outstanding proposals of the report, the newspapers said, are those covering insurance for all workers and the appointment of a minister of social security, who would be responsible for settlement of unemployment problems, pensions, medical services and workmen's compensation.

Press forecasts said the Beveridge report would advocate family allowances, state medical services, maternity benefits and rehabilitation of the unemployed, to be financed by blanket contributions from the workers supplemented by Government funds.

Only One Payment Needed

The report also was said to contain as one of its most controversial points a recommendation for death benefits.

One press source said Beveridge would recommend that after a minimum of a single weekly contribution based on income, each citizen would be guaranteed adequate benefits in case of unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age, widowhood and for death and funeral expenses.

A family allowance plan would start with the second child and increase proportionately with each additional child, the forecasts said.

The Beveridge committee's findings, if adopted, will revolutionize the whole social security structure.

NEW CURBS IN ULSTER

Belfast, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Under new regulations issued by the British Home Office, all persons who have become residents of Northern Ireland since January 1, 1940, must obtain special police permits bearing their photographs to remain in Ulster.

The authorities estimated that approximately 75,000 persons would be affected by the order, which apparently was issued in an effort to facilitate the round-up of draft dodgers, fifth columnists and spies. Undesirables will be deported and new immigrants will be required to obtain permits from the Ulster Government for admission.

The newcomers are mostly citizens of Eire who are engaged in work in war industries, but it is believed that a considerable number of English and Scots also came here to escape conscription. Those from Eire will be carefully scrutinized before being given permits to remain, it was said. The new measures will enable the Government to keep a closer check on communications between Eire and Uulster.

Darlan Reports Dakar Ready to Repulse Attack

Warns Against 'Unhealthy' Assault, Says Land Foe Would Meet 'Surprises'

VICHY, Oct. 26 (AP).—Admiral Jean Darlan, commander in chief of the Vichy French armed forces, in an interview published today by the newspaper "Petit Parisien," warned that "it would be unhealthy" for any one to attack Dakar, Vichy France's outpost on the western bulge of Africa.

Darlan, returning from an inspection trip which included Dakar and French Moroccan cities, gave the interview to the newspaper's correspondent in Morocco.

Referring to the unsuccessful foray against Dakar in September, 1940, Darlan said: "Dakar has held. There is no comparison between what exists there now and what permitted it to resist that time. It would be unhealthy for any one who wanted to make the experiment."

Asked about the possibilities of land attack against Dakar, Darlan replied: "Over that long road there would be some disagreeable surprises. Perhaps one must let them be found out by those who would be tempted to get a closer look at them."

Doriot Follower Hurt In Bomb Explosion

By the Associated Press.

LYON, Unoccupied France, Oct. 26.—A follower of Jacques Doriot, editor and leader of the French pro-Nazi party, was injured last night when a bomb exploded at the door of Doriot's weekly newspaper here, Union Francaise. The man injured was a guard.

Union Francaise is one of two Doriot newspapers published in the unoccupied zone.

LEY GOES TO ROME

BERLIN (From German broadcasts) Oct. 26—(AP) Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German labor front, left for Rome tonight as head of a Nazi party delegation which will participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Mussolini's "March to Rome" on Oct. 30.

Danish King Reported Suffering Lung Infection

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 26.—A Copenhagen dispatch broadcast early today by the Italian radio said the condition of King Christian X of Denmark had become suddenly worse following an infection of the lungs.

The King, 72, was injured October 19 in a fall from his horse.

NAZIS REPROVE SWEDEN FOR STAND ON NORWAY

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Oct. 26.—(AP) A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman reproved Sweden today for the activities of "certain political groups in Sweden which do not think objectively about events in Norway."

There are grounds for the belief, the spokesman intimated, that there is no desire to regard the stern suppression of sabotage in Norway from the German viewpoint.

He said sabotage is punished severely in the United States and England. Norway, he asserted, "is the first trench in the battle of the Atlantic" and Germany "cannot permit its position to be endangered there."

Quisling Aide Dies

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Reuters reported today that a German broadcast had said Dr. Gulbrand Lunde, Quisling's Norwegian Minister of Propaganda, and his wife were killed in an automobile accident in central Norway.

Hostages Shot

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Reuters reported from Istanbul today that twenty Greek hostages had been shot by the German occupation authorities in Greece as a reprisal for a bomb explosion last month which wrecked the Nazi party headquarters in Athens and killed many Germans and Italians.

Students Doomed

New York, Oct. 26—The Associated Press listening post recorded a German broadcast which said dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, reported today that twenty-two students were sentenced to death Saturday for sabotaging railway lines and military facilities last spring.

Czechs Executed

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak Government-in-Exile announced today the receipt of Prague dispatches listing eighteen more Czechs executed by the Germans.

Eight of the victims were accused of Black Market operations, five of "high treason by espionage," four of crimes committed during blackouts and one of possessing arms and ammunition and operating a secret radio transmitter.

STALINGRAD REDS PUSH WEDGE BACK

Maintain Factory Area Grip In Seesaw Fight By Hitting Foe On Flank

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Oct. 27—The Red army, supported by fresh reserves, maintained its lines in Stalingrad yesterday in a seesaw battle in which the Germans drove a wedge into Russian positions in one sector and then were forced to withdraw, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

The main fighting took place in a factory area in the northern part of the city, presumably around the Red October foundry works, and consisted of both tank and infantry assaults which continued without a halt for five hours.

Attacked From Flank

"The Germans succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet defenses," the communique said, "but were attacked from the flank, overwhelmed and forced to withdraw."

In this engagement about 750 Germans were said to have been killed and three tanks destroyed.

(A German radio report heard in London said the Russians had launched attacks both north and south of the Red October works in an effort to relieve German pressure against the Soviet stronghold.)

Northwest of Stalingrad fighting continued on a number of sectors. The communique said the Russians in this area had wiped out three companies of German infantry, destroyed four enemy ammunition dumps and ten dugouts.

There also was heavy fighting in the Black sea area, on the Leningrad front and around Voronezh, about 300 miles above Stalingrad.

Northeast of the Black sea port of Tuapse, the communique said, Soviet forces made an advance against German positions along the Maikop-Tuapse railway, wiping out about a company of Germans. German prisoners from an Alpine battalion said their battalion had lost about 1,000 of its 2,000 men in recent fighting.

In renewed activity around Voronezh, the Russians were said to have broken into German positions on the western bank of the river Don and dug themselves in there. The Germans counterattacked several times, but were repulsed, the communique said.

On the Leningrad front, it was said, the Russians killed 400 Germans in two days of skirmishes.

The hardest fighting continued in the factory suburbs in north Stalingrad. Despite the return of favorable weather and concentrated attacks, the Germans were reported to have made only two slight advances in two days.

Occupy Two Streets

The first was to the walls of a factory from which they were promptly repulsed. The other was the occupation of two streets in a workers' settlement.

Each gain cost an appalling price in blood, but further limited the space for the Red army to maneuver between the front and the high west bank of the Volga, only a few hundred yards away. Still there had been no decisive break in the Russian lines, dispatches said.

Counter-Attacks Growing

Russian counter-attacks across the steppes northwest of Stalingrad gradually assumed greater proportions. Trenches and a blockhouse were reported captured in yesterday's noon communique, twelve hours after the Reds had overrun a settlement after breaking Nazi resistance.

In the Caucasus the Germans were reported stalled completely in the Mozdok region as the result of heavy casualties. An artillery duel was the only action mentioned.

Russians, wise to the weather, said the Indian summer weather which stimulated the German drive on Stalingrad shortly would give way to a definite setting of winter. Snows already have fallen on the Volga-Don plains.

Trained In Street Fighting

The reserves who joined the Stalingrad garrison were reported specially trained for street fighting. Already the Russians said they were cutting down enemy gains. The official newspaper *Pravda* said soon after they entered battle from the east bank of the muddy Volga, they drove the Germans from a small park in a sharp counter-attack.

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The account added that a steady stream of supplies was reaching the front line, including sufficient food to give the fighters two hot meals a day. The command post in Stalingrad was said to be a deep dugout near a wall of a large plant, where the general maintained telephone communications with the front.

Far to the north, where freezing weather already has set in, the Russians said they crossed a river west of Moscow. Snow was whipping across Lake Ladoga above Leningrad, and the lake was expected to become a block of ice.

The Red fleet has sunk two German transports totaling 12,000 tons in the Gulf of Finland, the Soviet midnight communique said.

Russians Push Germans Back At Stalingrad

Nazi Forces Ousted From Factory Area In Heavy Fighting

OCT 27 1942

(Pictures on Page 14.)

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—Red Army troops held fast in blackened Stalingrad today as the Germans launched another assault after furious artillery preparation and in a fierce engagement expelled the Nazi forces from a factory property into which they penetrated yesterday, the midday communique said. At times there was hand-to-hand fighting.

German infantry moved into the assault in a factory area with tanks leading the way, but the Russians reported that their artillery fire decimated and put to flight an entire regiment of infantry.

The Russians then launched their own attack to drive the Germans from the ground they had gained the day before.

Reports from the front northwest of Stalingrad continued to be favorable, the communique reporting that a number of German blockhouses and trenches were occupied, five tanks destroyed and a company of enemy infantry knocked out. It is in this area that the Red Army is trying to bore into the flank of the Germans to ease the pressure on Stalingrad.

200 Germans Killed.

In one sector of this front 200 Germans were reported killed and the communique said that Soviet scouts filtered through to the enemy trenches and killed 70 Italians.

The lull in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus where the Germans are trying to drive to the Grozny oil fields continued, but the Russians said their artillery fire destroyed 20 trucks and a company of infantry.

Red Army reserves, especially trained for street fighting, were sent into Stalingrad as the German assault grew more intense with the return of favorable weather.

It was not clear from dispatches whether the Russian gains within Stalingrad completely nullified the German occupation of two new streets in the city as reported by Soviet high command earlier. The Nazi advance had been made at the cost of enormous losses.

Nazis Throw in Fresh Troops.

The Germans threw two divisions of fresh infantry into the battle and backed them up with fleets of tanks and planes, but the Russians, after nine weeks of bloody and tiring siege, continued to slug back at every corner, dispatches said. Within the city alone, 3,000 of the enemy were reported killed yesterday as the Germans made their advance.

The critical situation inside Stalingrad was somewhat relieved by reports of local successes northwest of the city and the complete cessation of German activity in the Mozdok area where, the Russians said, the Germans are "exhausted by heavy losses."

They said Russian forces northwest of Stalingrad surged forward in one sector, broke the enemy resistance and occupied a village in bitter fighting during which 600 Rumanians were slain. Prisoners and a quantity of equipment were captured, the midnight communique said.

Operational Base Taken.

In another sector of this region a German operational base was occupied and held despite counter-attacks, the war bulletin reported, adding that 350 German dead were found in trenches there.

Of the fighting within Stalingrad, the Soviet midnight communique said:

"Soviet troops repelled repeated tank and infantry attacks. The heroic defenders of Stalingrad are stubbornly defending every street and every building. At the cost of enormous losses the Germans succeeded in occupying two streets in a factory settlement."

(The German high command said yesterday that Nazi troops had captured "all the remaining plants and installations of the Red October works except one hangar," as well as the norhtern suburb of Spartakovka. The high command today said new gains were scored in the city and also northwest of the city.)

Southeast of Novorossisk, the Russians said, Red Army scouts broke through enemy lines and attacked a German staff bus. Twenty German Air Force officers were reported killed and important documents captured. Two companies of Rumanian infantry were wiped out in a battle with Russian marine units, Russian advices said.

Enemy Boats Destroyed.

Dispatches from the northern front told how 16 enemy motor boats and pontoon boats were destroyed and 15 planes shot down in a land, sea and air fight three days ago which followed an attempted German landing on a Soviet island in Lake Ladoga.

"Part of the enemy force which succeeded in reaching shore was hurled into the water and annihilated," Pravda said.

During battles last month designed to relieve pressure of Leningrad, the dispatch said, sailors of the Baltic fleet attacked both in Siniavino sector east of Leningrad and along the Neva River which runs through Leningrad from the southwest.

Although no major operations were under way except in the Stalingrad area, dispatches said the Russians had crossed a river on the western front opposite Moscow. A Pravda dispatch said the Germans first attempted to pass the water barrier, but were repulsed. The Russians then crossed and destroyed German positions on the bank of the river.

STALINGRAD SENDS REPLY TO COVENTRY

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—(AP) The defenders of Stalingrad have sent a message to the people of Coventry, England, saying that Stalingrad will continue to "withstand the enemy," the British radio said in a broadcast heard tonight by the CBS listening post.

Replying to a message of encouragement sent from Conventry, which suffered one of the heaviest German air attacks during the blitz on England, the Stalingrad local Soviet also said:

"We hope that our hard struggle will be lightened by the brotherly aid of the British people so that we may defeat and annihilate our common foe."

Gains In Stalingrad Claimed By Germans

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New York, Oct. 26—In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the Berlin radio today reported new gains by Nazi forces in Stalingrad, and to the north of the city, with embittered man-to-man fighting in Soviet relief attacks.

In Stalingrad itself, the war bulletin said, German troops "destroyed enemy nests of resistance and captured several house blocks." Indicating a new Nazi drive to the north, the high command said "further ground" had been gained there.

Red Artillery Smashed

The Germans said their troops smashed Soviet relief attacks from both the north and south of Stalingrad, and that Red army artillery to the east (presumably across the Volga) was attacked by successive waves of Nazi bombers. Twenty-seven Russian planes were claimed downed, to one German loss.

On the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, the communique said that more stubbornly defended Russian bases south of Novorossisk were stormed, and that Nazi Alpinists captured additional mountain positions northeast of Tuapse.

The Germans reported that several hits had been scored on the Soviet battleship Marat, in the Bay of Leningrad, by heavy German artillery.

TO MILLION NAZIS LOST, SAYS RED SPOKESMAN

MOSCOW, Oct. 26—(AP) P. N. Pospelov, member of the Communist party central committee, said in a speech to the Red Army today that the Germans had lost 10,000,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle for Russia.

Pospelov, who also is editor of the Communist party newspaper Pravda, declared also:

"The friendly relations between Soviet Union, Britain and the United States have become stronger but the opening of a second front in Europe would further strengthen our fighting friendship with our Allies."

He quoted from Premier Stalin's letter to the Associated Press in which Stalin called a second front of first-rate importance and called upon Russia's Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

Pospelov said that the Red Army had "shattered" 73 German divisions between May 1 and Aug. 1 and that it "had all the possibilities" of halting, routing and annihilating the Germans.

Navy in Seven-Front Fight To Hold Seas, Says Lovette

OCT 27 1942

600,000 Troops Moved Overseas Without Losing a Man, Captain Asserts.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26 — (AP) America's Navy, fighting on seven fronts, is confronted with and successfully meeting "the most stupendous job ever undertaken by any Navy," Capt. Leland P. Lovette, director of Navy public relations, declared here today.

"Our great trouble today is in making people realize how many fronts we actually have," the captain said in a pre-Navy day message given to a meeting sponsored by the Pittsburgh daily newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce.

No Troops Lost

He drew cheers when he asserted that the Navy has escorted more than 600,000 troops overseas "without the loss of a single soldier."

The supply line-fronts, he said are to Russia, the British isles, Aleutians, Australia, Hawaii, Africa-Far East and India for China.

Turning to the long northern supply route to Russia, the captain said:

"That probably is the most important front of the Atlantic. It is the fearful route—the dreadful, the terrible route where a survivor cannot live longer than five minutes.

"We have lost heavily on this front. But if 50 per cent of our cargo gets through, then it is worth it. The front must be supplied."

Capt. Lovette has 28 years' service with the Navy and at 45 is one of its youngest captains.

Jap Losses in Aleutians

The officer claimed that in the Aleutians the Japs more than paid the price for what good they may have achieved, saying:

"I submit that never in amphibious war has an outfit lost so much for so little gained."

He said the Navy knew definitely 14 Japanese vessels, including six destroyers, have been sunk in the Aleutians and probably many others.

He pointed out that supplying Africa and the Near East is a 12,500 mile route in which an average ship makes but two and one half to three trips a year.

U-boats are "wolfpacking" convoys now, sending two or three submarines on each side of the long line of ships, he said. The newer Axis submarines have cruising ranges of 14,000 miles and can absorb more punishment, he added.

Capt. Lovette said he believed Australia now would be in the hands of the Japanese, if the Navy had not been able to keep open the 7,000 mile supply route to that country.

Roosevelt Says Navy Is Doing Its Job Superbly

Letter to Knox Says People Are Thrilled by Triumphs, Inspired by Its Courage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the people "know that their Navy is doing the biggest job any navy has ever been called upon to do, and doing it superbly."

In a lettter to Secretary Frank Knox in recognition of Navy Day tomorrow, Mr. Roosevelt said he was "sure that there is not a man, woman or child in the land who has not been thrilled by its triumphs and inspired by its indomitable courage."

The letter, made public by the Navy, follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"This is the first Navy Day ever to be observed with the United States at war. As such, it is the most significant celebration of its kind since Navy Day was first inaugurated in 1922.

"As I salute the Navy in company with 130,000,000 other patriotic American citizens, I am deeply proud of its heroic accomplishments in this war. I am proud not only because of my own long and happy association with the service but also as its commander-in-chief I am acutely aware of its tremendous role it is playing in the presevation of human freedom and decency. When I greeted you just one year ago, the Navy was on defense duty, a symbol of our hope that we could remain isolated and inviolable in a world where tyranny raged unchecked. As I greet you today, the Nay is fighting hard in every corner of the globe to bring victory to our cause.

"On this occasion I need not ask the people of the United States to pay tribute to our Navy, for I am sure that there is not a man, woman or child in the land who has not been thrilled by its triumphs and inspired by its indomitable courage. They know that their Navy is doing the biggest job any navy has ever been called upon to do, and doing it superbly. They have the most profound faith in their Navy's ability to sweep our enemies from the seas and in conjunction with the Army, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, preserve America's place of honor in the community of nations.

"Very sincerely yours,
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that Secretary Knox had commended posthumously two enlisted men who sacrificed their lives to bring an unmanned machine gun into action against attacking enemy planes.

The Navy said that Floyd David Parks, fireman first class, of 57 East Blackwell street, Dover, N. J., and Harvey Emerson Oswald, machinist's mate second class, of Columbus, Ohio, while proceeding to their stations as members of a ship's ammunition party, noticed that one machine gun was not manned. Realizing the imminence of an air attack on their ship, they took over the gun and opened fire on the enemy planes. Both were killed when a bomb struck the ship near the machine gun post.

The Navy disclosed neither the ship involved, nor the date and location of the action.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NAVAL CHIEFS

Increasing Japanese Attacks in Solomons Cause Tense Atmosphere in Washington

OCT 27 1942

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt called the Naval High Command into conference late today as the defenders of Guadalcanal in the Solomons apparently faced one of the most terrific ordeals in American history.

With reinforced Japanese obviously bent on throwing everything they have into a drive to overwhelm the Marines and Army men, an atmosphere of tense expectation was apparent in some Washington quarters.

Conferring with the President was Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Mr. Roosevelt's personal Chief of Staff, Admiral William D. Leahy. The conferees said nothing to newspaper men, but it was considered probable that the conference dealt with strategic and combat problems in the Southwest Pacif particularly the Solomon Island

Representative Melvin J. Maa of Minnesota, who saw more tha four months of duty as a Marine Corps colonel in the Southwest Pacific, was another White House visitor and gave the President a report on conditions. Colonel Maas would not say what the general tenor of his report was, but there was nothing to indicate it was optimistic.

Colonel Maas is the senior Republican member of the House Naval Committee. He served in the last war and retained a reserve commission in the Marines. In the Southwest Pacific he was with the Navy, Army and Marines, and saw action on land, on water, and in the air. He was with the Navy when American forces went into the Solomons, and he was with the Marines for a time after they established themselves at Guadalcanal.

General Douglas MacArthur awarded to him a Silver Star for hazardous missions as an aviation observer at Milne Bay, New Guinea, on Sept. 3, citing him for gallantry in action.

Colonel Maas returned to inactive status Oct. 17, and since his return to Washington has been making reports to the Marine Corps commandant, the commander in chief of the fleet, Under-Secretary James V. Forrestal of the Navy, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, and today to the President himself.

NAVY REPORTS 408 DEAD OR WOUNDED

Most of Casualties, From 43 States and Hawaii, Resulted From Combat With Enemy

SOME LOST IN ACCIDENTS

48 on 15th List of War Give New York Addresses—Others of New Jersey, Connecticut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Navy issued its fifteenth casualty list of the war today, reporting 408 men, from forty-three States and Hawaii, killed, wounded or missing.

Most of the casualties, said the Navy, resulted from combat with the enemy, but the list included a few lost in accidents at sea or in the air on duty directly connected with war operations.

Some of those listed as missing the Navy said, may have been rescued at sea or landed at isolated spots from which they could not communicate with naval officials. The list covered Navy and Marine Corps, but not Coast Guard personnel, and included men from 43 States except Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wyoming. There were forty-eight New York casualties, ten killed, nine wounded from New Jersey and four dead, one wounded from Connecticut.

The list of 194 dead, 142 wounded and 72 missing, brought to 15,814 the total casualties reported since the start of the war for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, divided as follows: Navy 3,788 dead, 1,069 wounded, 7,752 missing; Marine Corps 630 dead, 515 wounded, 1,896 missing; Coast Guard 35 dead, 9 wounded, 120 missing.

2 MORE SHIPS SUBS' VICTIMS

Loss Of U. S. Cargo Ship Raises Sub Toll To 503

OCT 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

The loss of a medium-sized United States merchant ship torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South America during the latter part of August today raised the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral nations cargo ship sinkings by enemy action in the Western Atlantic to 503 since Pearl Harbor.

Among the survivors landed at an East Coast United States port were a woman missionary from the African Gold Coast, Mrs. Ethel Bell, about 35, of New York, and her children, Robert, 10, and Mary, 12.

Prayed And Sang Hymns

The three told how they never doubted that prayers for rescue would be answered, although they were tossed for nineteen days on a raft crowded beyond its capacity by survivors.

"The issue of food was the most important part of the day for us," Mrs. Bell said. "Every morning and as the sun set the children and I would sing hymns and say our prayers."

They said that several times planes high overhead and ships on the horizon passed by their raft. They finally were picked up by a destroyer, which transferred the survivors to a merchant ship en route to port.

Seven Announced Last Week

Seven United States cargo ships and one Panamanian last week were announced sunk in the Western Atlantic, spelling death for at least nineteen seamen and adding ten to the list of missing.

The skipper of one of the American ships was taken prisoner aboard the attacking U-boat—the twelfth such imprisonment in recent months.

Destruction by enemy planes of five other American ships—members of Russia-bound convoys in the North Atlantic—was announced during the week, but these sinkings are not included in the tabulation.

Torpedoing Of Small Freighter In North Atlantic In September Listed

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The navy announced today that a small United States merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the North Atlantic in mid-September. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port. The sinking was the second announced today.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 26—The loss of a medium-sized United States merchant ship torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South America the latter part of August today raised the Associated Press count of announced united and neutral nations' cargo ship sinkings by enemy attack to 503 in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Among survivors landed at an East Coast United States port were a woman missionary on the African Gold Coast, Mrs. Ethel Bell, about 35, of New York, and her children, Robert, 10, and Mary, 12.

Put Faith In Prayers

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N. J. Convoy Men Serve Panama Sea Frontier

OCT 27

By CHANDLER DIEHL

ABOARD DESTROYER LEADER, Convoy Escort to Panama, a Recent Date (AP)—Navy Reserve Divisions—long since called to active duty—are doing bang-up jobs these days on war-fronts far from home.

Down here on the Panama sea frontier, there's an example of the efficacy of this reserve system in one division's outstanding service on patrol and convoy escort duty. It's a detachment of young men of New Jersey—formerly the 24th Division from Jersey City.

Trained by peace-time meeting-drills and summer cruises to Navy customs and the ways of a destroyer, this division—88 strong—was called to duty two years ago Thanksgiving Day—under command of Lt. Comdr. Thomas S. Dunstan, of Bayonne, N. J.

Placed aboard this destroyer fresh out of overhaul at Norfolk, Va., and with Lt. Comdr. Dunstan as executive officer, the detachment steamed off to serve the Panama Sea frontier, and they've been at it without any let-up since.

IN CONVOY WORK

Present task of the destroyer is convoy work and ship's officers and men participated in convoying hundreds of vessels without loss.

With prior training in U. S. Navy traditions, usage and discipline and in destroyer tasks and tactics, the men from Jersey settled to sea duty quickly and two years of day-in, day-out work in the sun-laden tropics have sharpened the crew to fine precision and a keen sense of alertness.

The New Jersey contingent no longer is 88 strong. Lt. Comman and a number of crewmen have been transferred to newer tasks. But the remaining young veterans—still roughly 40 per cent. of the ship's complement—carry on.

Two years on the Panama Sea frontier has meant many changes for young men used to a full change of seasons at home.

Here on the Caribbean although it is late October, the sun is a summer sun. Men dress as lightly as possible, sleep topside (on deck) whenever they can.

Sleeping quarters—under a hull that's taken the full glare of the sun's glow—are sweaty-hot even at night (officers' quarters ditto). The engine room, boiler room, fire room are as hot as their names indicate. Washroom taps run hot water only.

MISS CHANGES IN WEATHER

But the men, although missing the changes of weather, thrive in health—due, no doubt, to vigorous life in the salt sea air and a healthy appetite for the Navy's always above-average meals.

The first Christmas away from home, far from cold weather and falling snow, was hard to take. If the Jerseyites spend a third Christmas south this year, it'll be taken in stride.

Talking to William Shakerley, one of the Jersey gang—a quartermaster first-class from Ridgefield Park, N. J.—you realize that the men have little time for anything but work. At sea it's a minimum of four hours' duty out of every 12, plus special assignments, plus standing two or more alerts each.

These men have an immense pride in their ability to keep the Navy's cranky old-time and tricky new-model ships equally in full fighting trim.

They're proving their capabilities in the month-after-month grind of keeping the convoys steaming and the Axis U-boats on the run.

U. S. Rebought At $45,000 Ship It Sold at $6,605

Land, in Letter to House Investigator, Gives Details of Deal for Cutter Seneca

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Details of a transaction by which the Coast Guard cutter Seneca was sold in 1936 by the Coast Guard for $6,605 and repurchased in 1941 by the Maritime Commission for $45,000 were laid before Congress today by Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, Democrat, of Virginia.

The vessel, now the Keystone State, is in service as the training vessel of the Pennsylvania State Nautical School.

After the transaction was criticized in Congress early this year by Representative Robert F. Jones, Republican, of Ohio, Mr. Bland, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, investigated the circumstances and today submitted his correspondence with Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission for the record.

Mr. Bland said the transaction would be subject to further investigation.

Admiral Land, in a letter to Mr. Bland, explained that the Coast Guard sold the ship to the Boston Iron and Metal Company, of Baltimore, in September, 1936, for $6,605. A month later the company sold the Seneca and two other vessels to the Texas Refrigerator Steamship Lines, Inc., of New York, for a lump sum of $52,000, of which $16,000 was cash and the balance in notes. In the mean time, the Boston company had spent $168.51 for maintenance of the Seneca, making its net cost $6,773.61

Shortly thereafter the Teas Refrigerator Steamship Lines, Inc. went into bankruptcy, Admiral Land said, and foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the Boston company, which repossessed the Seneca April 7, 1937, at a United States marshal's sale for $10,200. Other expenses, including crew's wages, towing, incidental repairs, legal and travel costs, amounted to $7,477.81, Admiral Land said.

"When consideration is given," Admiral Land wrote, "to the repairs made to the vessel while in the possession of the Texas Refrigerator Steamship Lines, Inc., totaling an estimated $15,800, the total net costs incurred for the Seneca between the date of September, 1936, when the Boston Iron and Metal Company purchased the vessel from the Coast Guard, and January, 1941, when

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she was sold to the commission, amounted to $37,418.08."

In February, 1941, Admiral Land said, the commission was faced with the "immediate necessity" of finding a training vessel for the Pennslivania State Nautical School, and had to go to the open market to find a suitable ship.

After survey and appraisal of the Seneca, he said, the commission authorized her purchase for $45,000, "which was considered a fair and reasonable value, considering the lack of available tonnage and the sharp rise in prices of vessels at that time."

COFFEE RATION SET AT ONE CUP A DAY

Distribution After Nov. 28 to Be Limited to Pound Per Person Every 5 Weeks.

OCT 27 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) Coffee rationing starts Nov. 29, the government announced today, but it will be more liberal than the bugaboo which has frightened housewives in many cities into hoarding and over-buying.

One pound every five weeks will be allowed for every person who was 15 or older when sugar rationing started last May. This works out to slightly more than one cup a day, and in households where children 15 or older do not drink coffee, the grownups can have the children's share as well as their own.

Restaurant Supply to Be Cut

Moreover, it will still be possible to get a cup of coffee in a restaurant regardless of how much is used at home. Details of the rationing for restaurants are still to be announced but it probably will follow that of sugar, restricting commercial users to a certain percentage of their former consumption.

And those who care to substitute tea, cocoa or other beverages for coffeee at certain meals can drink all they wish. No rationing of these drinks is being imposed, at least for the present.

Retail sales of coffee will be stopped at midnight Nov. 21 in preparation for the rationing starting at midnight Nov. 28. In that interval grocers can stock their shelves for the start of rationing.

The sugar ration book will be used for coffee and no new registration will be necessary. The last 10 stamps in the book will be used for coffee. Because of the position of these stamps, No. 27 will be good for the first coffee ration, No. 28 for the second, No. 25 for the third, No. 26 for the fourth, 23 for the fifth, 24 for the sixth, and so on, working backward to No. 19. The plan will involve no curtailment of sugar rations and new books will be available when the sugar and coffee stamps are exhausted.

The sugar ration books were issued for everyone from babies to grownups. But only books where the age of the user appears as 15 or older can be used to get coffee.

The day also brought this other news of interest to consumers:

Nylon Hose Supply Dwindles

1—The War Production board reported that Christmas buying would just about use up all the nylon stockings for the duration of the war but said that the stores should have enough for the Christmas trade.

2—The Office of Price Administration said that dealers could raise their prices sufficiently to pass on to consumers the higher taxes on liquor, wines and beer which take effect Nov. 1 and that bars likewise could raise their prices on drinks of straight liquor and on bottled beer but not draft beer.

3—Donald Hammond, executive secretary of the Association of Maryland Distillers, said in Baltimore that distillers on their own initiative were rationing liquor to dealers, allotting certain percentages of former supplies to various areas.

Tire Quotas Increased

4. The OPA announced a quota of 1,090,206 recapped tires or recapping services for the nation in November, which compared with the October quota of 939,940. Quotas for Grade 2 tires available to war workers also were increased but reductions were made in quotas of new tires available for drivers on list A and on passenger car inner tubes.

5. The OPA gave notice that eligibility rules for supplemental "C" gasoline rations would be tightened when the nationwide rationing starts Nov. 22, with all salesmen eliminated from this class.

6. The WPB laid down rigid style and production restrictions for enameled household ware.

While consumer rationing of coffee substitutes has not been imposed, shipping uncertainties affect most of them and supplies on the grocer's shelves may be limited.

Supplies of cocoa and powdered chocolate are being cut to 60 per cent of the 1941 consumption by a limitation on cocoa bean grinding. The beans come mainly from Africa and Brazil.

Men Home from Germany Laugh at Coffee Rationing

Americans Who Were Interned Recall They Had One Cup in 5 Months.

OCT 27 1942

By ERNEST G. FISCHER
(Member of the Associated Press staff who spent two years in Germany).

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 26. — (AP) Americans who were interned at Bad Nauheim, Germany, last winter just laughed and laughed today when American coffee was rationed at slightly more than one cup per person per day.

During five months internment our custodians served us one cup of "bean coffee." That was on a holiday.

Nazis Use Substitutes

In Germany, when one says "coffee," he means a substitute, or ersatz, or, as one internee so aptly described it "ersatz rainwater." There were hundreds of coffee substitutes, including, among the more popular, malt, barley, apple rinds, beans and prunes. The substitutes were rationed too, but were issued regularly.

When real bean coffee was dished out to the populace, it was by special announcement that a certain coupon on a certain card would be good for a specified amount of coffee between certain dates. Usually the per-capita ration was around one-eighth of one pound.

In Berlin that happened two or three times during 1941, which gave the adult Berliner about a half pound of bean coffee during the entire year. Among the highlights of commodity distribution shortly before Christmas last year were a bottle of red wine, one candle and the little dab of coffee. Normally, most of the coffee—like most of the liquor and tobacco—went to the armed forces, to the munitions centers and to areas subject to frequent air raids.

To be sure, there was a bootleg market where, on rare occasions, one could purchase a pound of bean coffee. The price in Berlin a year ago ranged around 60 marks per pound (about $24).

Source of the coffee was the great warehouses in Bremen and Hamburg.

Capture of a British cargo of coffee, which usually became known by word-of-mouth, always was greeted with rejoicing. The Hamburg prize court would hold a session and, presto, there was an announcement in the papers that everyone could have a handful of coffee beans.

It was an important occasion — something morale-builder Dr. Goebbels liked to refer to in public utterances.

In addition to the prizes of war, Germany and some of the nearby countries, notably Holland and Belgium, had laid up vast stores of coffee and tea before the war began. Naturally, the accumulations in conquered countries went to the conquerors.

As late as a year ago, I saw army cooks on the eastern front handling real bean coffee by the sackful. At the same time, the folks back in Berlin were wondering whether the handful of beans would be forthcoming at Christmas.

But the eastern-front coffee, after it had been mixed with malt and other substitutes, tasted more like "ersatz rainwater."

Must Dig Up More Scrap, Nelson Tells Industry

OCT 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—Industrial concerns "must undergo a thorough, old-fashioned house cleaning" to uncover every possible bit of industrial scrap, Donald M. Nelson says, because large deliveries of industrial scrap are essential to meet winter supply demands.

The War Production Board chairman appealed to industrial concerns to "dig deeper and even deeper" as he asserted that all equipment that cannot be repaired and put to war production "belongs on the nation's scrap pile."

Termed Essential

"Nothing is more important to war production than scrap," said Nelson in a statement. "The amount of scrap we get depends, in a large measure, on industrial scrap. It is essential to the successful solving of the winter supply problem." He added that during the last half of this year industrial firms must provide 12,000,000 tons of scrap.

The WPB chief said the results of the recent salvage drive conducted by the nation's newspapers showed the "kind of cooperation they can give, and we are grateful to them for their magnificent job."

FRENCH DYE FIRM SEIZED

Alien Property Custodian Also Takes Japanese Interests

OCT 27 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, the Alien Property Custodian, announced today seizure of the American assets of a French dyestuff combine, which had come under control of Germany's I. G. Farbenindustries since the invasion of France in 1940.

Mr. Crowley also announced seizure of the American assets of nine Japanese-owned companies.

The French dyestuff combine was represented in this country by Saint-Denis, Kuhlman, Saint-Clair Dyestuff Corporation, with headquarters in New York, branch offices in Georgia and agents in Boston and Providence. The company was organized in 1939 to import products of the French dyestuff combine.

The seized Japanese companies were listed as follows:

Kegeyama & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, wholesale grocer.
M. Nishimoto & Co., Seattle, wholesale grocer.
Rikimaru Brothers & Co., Los Angeles, commission and produce merchant.
Haruta & Co., Inc., New York, importer and wholesaler of chinaware.
North American Mercantile Company, San Francisco, one of the largest importers of canned Japanese foodstuffs.
United Ocean Transport Company, Seattle, a branch of a large Japanese shipping corporation.
Fujita & Co., San Francisco, importer of oriental art goods.
Z. Horikoshi & Co., New York, importer of oriental dry goods and notions.
Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, a commercial bank now in liquidation.

Hershey Offers 4-Point Plan On Man-Power

OCT 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, today recommended tighter control of the nation's crop planting, abolition of voluntary recruiting for the armed forces and additional curbs on non-essential industries to combat the man-power shortage.

As Hershey testified to the Senate Military Committee, Congressional leaders virtually abandoned hope for a final vote on legislation lowering the draft age from 20 to 18 years before the middle of next week, after House members return from election campaigns.

Hershey told the Senate committee, which is considering man-power legislation:

"I am not prepared to recommend additional legislation. I do not think we have exhausted the means available."

Calls For Four Steps

Hershey told the committee that the armed forces now total 6,000,000, and with the army asking another 3,000,000 these steps should be taken:

1. Agriculture "must decide what it must grow next year and what we can do without."

2. Voluntary recruiting for the armed forces—particularly in the farm belt—should stop.

3. Industry must halt "stealing of workers" and "prejudice against the hiring of women."

4. Absenteeism — Employes off duty in war industries for unreasonable periods—must be cut down.

Must Seek Maximum

"We are not getting the maximum from our man power," Hershey said, predicting that industry must become "more efficient" and adopt "longer hours" to keep the production lines at the required pace.

"Every person in the nation must give of his maximum ability to the war effort," he said, and "the type of work which we can no longer do, must be recognized."

Refusal of Representative Rankin (Dem., Miss.) to permit the appointment of uninstructed conferees to work out differences between the Senate and the House set up a barrier which Representative Thomason (Dem., Texas) said probably could not be overcome without a roll-call vote.

Controversies Postponed

The House program calls for no votes on controversial matters until after election next week.

Rankin objected to sending the bill to conference when Thomason, ranking Democratic member of the House Military Affairs committee, said he could give no assurance that the House would have a chance to vote on a Senate amendment requiring at least twelve months of training before teen-age soldiers could be assigned to combat duty.

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Rankin then offered a motion that would have instructed the House conferees to insist that the Senate amendment be retained, but withdrew it when Thomason withdrew his motion from the appointment of conferees.

McNutt Directives Heeded

Hershey told the Senate committee that Selective Service was following Man-Power Director McNutt's directives in its deferments from military service.

Hershey testified that the man-power resources "will support the armed forces, civilian activities essential to the prosecution of the war, and other civilian activities supporting the war effort when properly allocated."

Hershey explained that the army sets the standards on the men it accepts, and that he had received no instructions from the War Department that it "does not want men above a certain age."

He said the average age of inductees is now about 27 or 28 years.

Senator Downey (Dem., Cal.) commented that many men from 35 to 45 years old were being drafted in California.

C. E. Wilson Stays with WPB, Nelson Denies Threat to Resign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson today emphatically denied a published story that Charles E. Wilson, chairman of WPB's production executive committee, has threatened to resign.

Nelson labelled "absolutely untrue" a story in the New York newspaper PM that Wilson is threatening to leave because he feels that he is "operating in a vacuum."

The story said most of WPB's production branches had been put under control of the Army. It said that Wilson and Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice chairman in charge of program determination, are in conflict.

Nelson's denial was made in a letted to Marshall Field, publisher of PM. Copies of the letter were distributed by the Office of War Information.

After declaring that Wilson had not threatened and did not intend to resign, and denying other statements in the article, the letter concluded:

"In the light of these facts, and in the light of the urgency of complete unity of purpose in the war effort, I am frankly at a loss to understand why PM—in this and in other instances—is content to print stories which would be arrant nonsense at any time and which, in time of war, act as a positive drag on a united effort."

Nelson added that Wilson and Eberstadt had read his letter and concurred in it.

WPB LIFTS CURB IN CANADA

Waives Priority Permit for Goods Costing Under $500

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The War Production Board today authorized the director of its Canadian Priorities Review Division in Ottawa to issue individual priority ratings to Canadian firms without getting special consent from Washington where the amount of materials involved is less than $500 in United States currency.

The decision would save considerable time, WPB said, in purchase by Canadian companies of small lots of materials from the United States.

Ratings may not be assigned by the Canadian office to firms in the Dominion operating under the production requirements plan.

FERRY PLANE CRASH KILLS 16

Ten Royal Canadian Air Force Men Among Victims Of Wreck Near Montreal

OCT 27 1942

Army Pilot To Face Civil Inquest In Airliner Tragedy In California

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Oct. 26—An RAF ferry command plane crashed near here today, killing all sixteen persons on board, including two crew members, four civilians and ten Royal Canadian Air Force men from the Lachine Manning Depot.

All the victims were listed as having Canadian addresses except Capt. Carl Frederick Kaiser, whose wife lives at Roseville, Mich.

From the accounts of the few eyewitnesses, it was indicated that the plane had run into difficulties—possibly caused by failure of one motor—soon after taking off. The pilot started to circle toward the airport, but was unable to gain altitude and crashed in a plowed flield after narrowly missing the roof of a farmhouse.

Authorities were investigating the cause of the crash.

16 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH IN CANADA

Montreal, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Sixteen persons were killed today in the crash of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command aircraft on the north end of Montreal Island. Two of the dead were crewmen, the others passengers.

The plane crashed 200 yards from the Vote de Leisee Road, two and a half miles from the Montreal airport at nearby Dorval.

An official announcement said the names of the victims would be made public as soon as the next of kin have been notified.

Official sources said the plane was one which made trips to Labrador. Unofficially it was indicated that the passengers included some Royal Canadian Air Force personnel and contractors' employees.

The crash occurred at 10:20 A. M., Eastern war time. The plane exploded after falling on a farm and the official announcement said all sixteen of the victims died immediately. Witnesses said there was a terrific blast as the craft plunged into a plowed field, then several smaller explosions. Flames quickly enveloped the wreckage, balking rescue efforts.

Canada Appoints Information Chief

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Canada today placed the public relations staffs of its three armed services under a unified command with Joseph W. G. Clark, former Toronto newspaper man in charge as "Chief of Information, Armed Services." Mr. Clark already has taken up his new duties.

Bernhard in Dutch Guiana.

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived here by plane today from Curacao on his first visit to this Netherlands territory in South America.

Fernandez Takes Post Amid Clamor for Axis Break

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26.—Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez took up his duties as Chile's new Foreign Minister today amid a clamor throughout the country for breaking relations with the Axis.

At the same time reports from Valparaiso said police there had launched a campaign against German espionage activities and had detained four or five Axis residents.

Fernandez, who replaced Ernesto Barros Jarpa, was sworn in as Foreign Minister yesterday by President Juan Antonio Rios as mass meetings sponsored by the democratic parties and organized labor were held throughout the nation calling for rupture of diplomatic ties with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Ten thousand persons took part in Santiago's demonstration. Speakers included Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, president of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America, who called on Chile to show unity with her sister American republics. Only Chile and Argentina continue diplomatic relations with the Axis countries.

STUDENTS IN GATHERING SHOW AXIS FRIENDSHIP

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26—(AP) Students of the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Santiago who hostilely demonstrated last week in front of the U. S. embassy, today gathered before the Argentine embassy to sing Chilean and Argentine anthems as evidence of friendship between the two countries.

Approximately 500 students participated in today's demonstration, and police took into custody a few who tried to turn the affair into one outrightly favoring the Axis.

In the previous demonstration the students demanded that the U. S. ambassador here explain Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles' charges that Chile and Argentina were allowing their soil to be used by Axis agents to foment trouble for the other American republics.

OCT 27

NAZIS SEIZED IN URUGUAY

Police Seek Gestapo Ring Spying on Germans Cold to Hitler

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 26 (AP).—Police arrested several persons last night and this morning in raids on private houses in an effort to apprehend members of a Nazi ring carrying on Gestapo activities in Uruguay.

The raid was a sequel to the one that netted Leopold Sazze, a German suspected of being active in a Nazi organization known as "protection troops." This organization maintains surveillance over German residents who fail to cooperate with Nazi movements.

Sazze has been unable to explain the sources of his plentiful cash supply which is not warranted by his commercial position in Montevideo, police said.

Ecuador's President To Come in November

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—President Carlos Arroyo Del Rio of Ecuador will arrive in the United States probably between November 17 and 21 for a visit at the invitation of the Government, an authoritative source said today.

Present plans are tentative, but the Ecuadorean President will likely spend four days in Washington, and then visit war production plants in Detroit, Buffalo, N. Y., and possibly other cities. He is expected also to go to New York city, West Point and Annapolis, it was learned.

LEGISLATORS QUIT ADDRESS BY TUGWELL

18 Representatives, Nine Senators Walk Out In Puerto Rico

OCT 27 1942

Acting Labor Commissioner In Washington To Seek Action

[By the Associated Press]

San Juan, Oct. 25—Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell appeared briefly today before the opening session of a special Legislature and eighteen Representatives and nine Senators promptly walked out to the raucous jeerings and catcalls of a packed gallery.

The legislators, members of an opposition coalition, promptly cabled President Roosevelt that they had abandoned the joint session in "protest to the misgovernment" of Tugwell. In earlier days of the New Deal Tugwell was a Presidential adviser.

Want Cooperation

"Desirous of cooperating in the most decided manner in the war effort, we must seize this occasion to remind your Excellency of the imperious necessity of removing Tugwell," the angry legislators cabled to Mr. Roosevelt.

Their walkout, incidentally, disclosed that parties favoring his administration had a safe though narrow margin since twenty-one of the thirty-nine Representatives in the lower house remained to hear Tugwell's brief address.

In it he asked the Legislature to maintain the island's buying power, to maintain a minimum of imports of necessities, to broaden a program to stimulate local food production, to fi x just price levels and to provide public works relief for the unemployed.

OCT 27 1942

Puerto Rican To Ask Speedy Labor Action

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Santiago Iglesias, acting commissioner of labor of Puerto Rico, came to Washington today to press for speedy action on the "most alarming problem" of unemployment in the island.

He said he planned to confer with Paul V. McNutt, chairman of th War Man-Power Commission, and offer him a plan for bringing several thousand workmen from Puerto Rico to help alleviate labor shortages in the mainland. About 5,000 mechanics and 15,000 construction workers were immediately available, he stated.

AFL Misinformed

Iglesis said the American Federation of Labor, which adopted a resolution at its recent convention asking for removal of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell, had been misinformed on conditions in the island.

"If there is a reign of terror and chaos in Puerto Rico," he asserted, "it is only in the minds of some feverish politicians who have come here with such false and untrue stories. Never in history has a governor been more popular with his people and never before have the people of Puerto Rico been as united as they now are."

CARIBBEAN REPORT MADE

Roosevelt Sees Taussig on Work of U. S.-British Supply Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Charles W. Taussig talked with President Roosevelt today about problems of the Anglo-American Caribbean Mission, of which he is the American chairman, and also arranged for Sir George Gater, British Under Secretary of State for Colonies, to meet the President.

Replying to questions of White House reporters, Mr. Taussig said the commission's work was developing very well, but added:

"I can't say much because so much of it has to do with shipping. We are making progress on the immediate problem of supplying that area with supplies."

Swope Quits Islands Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary Ickes announced today the resignation of Guy J. Swope as director of the Interior Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions and the appointment of Benjamin W. Thoron as his successor. The Office of Price Administration announced that Mr. Swope, former member of Congress and former Governor of Puerto Rico, would be manager of its office at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Thoron has been chief of marketing and operations in the Interior Department Power Division.

Army to Control Puerto Rico Radio

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Board of War Communications authorized the War Department today to control all non-military radio and wire communication facilities in Puerto Rico.

Prosecution of the war demanded that the department take over control of the facilities with full authority to supervise, use or close any station, the board said.

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TO STUDY JAP EVACUATION

Scientists Will Try To Solve Old Problem Of Minority Peoples

Investigation To Be Made Of Forced Movement From Pacific Coast

OCT 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 26—Scientists are going to study the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast in the hope of finding a basis for solving, after the war, a problem which has troubled the world for hundreds of years—what to do with minority peoples.

In reporting this today the University of California acknowledged receipt of $42,500 from three intsitutions to finance a three-year investigation. The Columbia Foundation allotted $30,000, the Giannini Foundation $5,000 and the Rorkefeller Foundation $7,500.

Planned In Advance

Unlike some of the great forced movements or flights of minority peoples, the evacuation was planned in detail in advance, carried out with military efficiency and resettlement is being made systematically. Government agencies kept records of all operations.

Investigators will have the advantage of observing from the beginning the effects on the vacated areas and on the places of settlement as well as an opportunity to learn directly what happens to the people involved.

Traced To Biblical Times

The question of what to do with unassimilated minorities has existed since Biblical times, when the Israelites fled from Egypt to their former homeland in Palestine. Subsequently, the Jews, who tended to retain their religion and their own way of life when they settled in strange lands, experienced many similar upsets, and the issue has become acute again in Nazi-dominated Europe.

The Japanese in America tended to retain their Oriental ways and keep to themselves, although nearly all the younger generation became Westernized.

Never Fit Into American Picture

Regardless of their loyalty, they never melted sufficiently into the American picture to lose the identity of their origin. Some scientists say this was because Caucasians would not accept them. California has a law preventing the intermarriage of Caucasians and Orientals.

The Japanese thus constitute a clear-cut minority group, which will become a gigantic laboratory specimen for humanitarian research.

The study will be made by Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, rural sociologist; Dr. Robert H. Lowie, anthropologist; Dr. Charles Aikin, political scientist; Dr. Milton Chernin, social welfare expert, and Frank Kidner, economist.

In the War Zone

Side That Dominates Mediterranean Area Will Win the War

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

OCT 27 1942

London, Oct. 26.—The British offensive in Egypt may develop into one of the decisive engagements of the war, but at this early stage we must content ourselves with the fact that the Allies finally have seized the offensive there and that they have made considerable progress in fierce fighting.

The great stake involved is control of the Mediterranean and the Middle East. He who dominates this vital area will win the war.

Long ago, when the Russo-Nazi conflict first began, I was asked to give a standard whereby readers could gauge the daily progress of the war themselves.

I offered this:

If Hitler could reach the lower Caucasus and the Middle East he would have gone far toward winning the war. This was so because he would have acquired rich oil fields and other resources without which he could not hope for victory and he would have secured strategic bases calculated to enable him to break Britain's hold on the Mediterranean.

Two Possible Routes for Hitler.

If the Nazi chief did not succeed in this great ambition, he would be a beaten man.

Now, there was not only one but there were two possible routes for him to take. The first was to smash his way through the Russian lines and down the Caucasus. The other was to drive eastward across the drifting sands of Libya into Egypt and thence over the Suez Canal into a happy hunting ground.

The Nazi all-highest decided on a vast pincers movement.

The left arm of the pincers was represented by his drive against the Russian Caucasus. The right prong was Rommel's thrust against Egypt from Libya.

Well, the Fuehrer's left prong appears to have come a cropper against the cold waters of the Volga and the foothills of the now snow-smothered Caucasus Mountains. His right claw, too, got held up because he couldn't give Rommel the support necessary to continue the offensive against Egypt.

Still, that Axis Army remained a threat and the British finally are undertaking to remove it.

As things stand, if the Allies can drive the Boche and their unhappy Italian henchmen out of northern Africa, we shall have completed an operation which deprives Hitler of his already all but dead hope of wresting victory out of the war.

Not a Moment for Impatience.

So that is what this battle is over, and if it seems to be moving slowly at the start, this isn't the moment for impatience. We must recognize that this isn't at the outset one of the highly fluid, rapidly moving battles to which we have been accustomed.

We aren't witnessing one of those spectacular kaleidoscopic affairs in which mechanized opponents swirl and turn about each other across the open sands like fast warships on an unruffled sea.

Speed is likely to come in due course. However, that will be after the British have smashed the strongly fortified positions which the Axis forces have created to defend themselves against the drive which they could see developing, but which they weren't adequately prepared to meet.

The battle line now is confined in a comparatively narrow strip of desert between the Mediterranean on the north and the great Qattara Depression on the south—and don't forget to get out those maps please.

Within this space lie many ridges. Among them the Germans and Italians have "dug themselves in" after the manner of the last war and have fortified their positions strongly with mine fields and artillery.

Why Frontal Attack Was Used.

As a result it wasn't possible for the Allies to follow the customary procedure of modern desert fighting and attack with the tanks leading. It would be suicidal for the tanks to rush in against emplaced artillery.

Thus we see Montgomery opening up the way with a heavy bombardment from the air and artillery and by use of infantry in many places.

Within the confines of the sea and the Qattara Depression flank attacks, which are one of the great features of open desert fighting, can only be made along the sea or on the edge of that great Qattara sink which in some places has escarpments hundreds of feet high. This is an added reason why a frontal attack has had to be used.

However, the Germans haven't overlooked the sensational possibility of an enemy flank attack of another nature. The Berlin spokesman has called attention to the chance of an Allied flanking movement which would swing south of the Qattara Depression and then turn north toward Tobruk at the Axis rear.

That is an obvious possibility. It is not only possible but probable, too, that Hitler will be trying to give his desert army aid by sea and by air. One wouldn't expect him to do much in the way of moving troops quickly, but he might be able to provide desperately needed air reinforcements.

Anglo-American warplanes now have comfortable control of the desert air. That is one of the encouraging circumstances from our standpoint.

OCT 27 1942

FORCES IN CHINA

FOLLOW WITH U.S.

--DASH--

THE JAPANESE, ATTEMPTING TO MINIMIZE THE EFFECT OF THE RAID ON HONGKONG, BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT DAMAGE WAS "NEGLIGIBLE."

THE TOKYO RADIO DWELT INSTEAD ON BROADCASTS TELLING OF ATTACKS ON ALLIED AIR BASES AT CHITTAGONG AND TINSUKIA, IN EAST INDIA NEAR THE BURMA BORDER, YESTERDAY IN A SUDDEN OUTBURST OF AERIAL ACTIVITY IN THAT THEATER.

ALTHOUGH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBED THE RAIDS AS "ON THE LARGEST SCALE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN GREATER EAST ASIA," THE BRITISH COMMAND AT NEW DELHI SAID CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT AND DAMAGE WAS SMALL. THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THAT MORE THAN 39 PLANES WERE DESTROYED AGROUND AND THREE WERE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT.

THE BRITISH REPORTED FURTHER ENEMY AIR ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS IN THAT AREA OF NORTHEAST ASSAM TODAY, BUT DETAILS OF DAMAGE WERE LACKING IMMEDIATELY. ONE OF TODAY'S RAIDERS WAS SHOT DOWN AND TWO OF

ITS CREWMEN TOOK TO THEIR PARACHUTES.

THE JAPANESE ATTACKS ON THE INDIAN BASES WERE SPURRED BY RECENT REPORTS OF AN IMPENDING ALLIED DRIVE TO THROW THE ENEMY OUT OF BURMA IN ORDER TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD SUPPLY LINE TO CHINA.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ITSELF CALLED THE RAIDS "A WELL-TIMED PREVENTIVE MEASURE AGAINST MATERIALIZATION OF A CONTEMPLATED MAJOR-SCALE ONSLAUGHT BY JOINT FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHUNGKING" AGAINST THAT OVERRUN SEGMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. OCT 27 1942

THEY WERE THE FIRST ENEMY ATTACKS FROM BURMA BASES SINCE THE RAINY SEASON ENDED RECENTLY, MAKING POSSIBLE A RESUMPTION OF AERIAL OPERATIONS.

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

ADVANCED ALLIED BATTLE HEADQUARTERS IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, OCT. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER 36 HOURS OF INTENSIVE FIGHTING ALLIED TROOPS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BATTLE FOR AFRICA BY BREAKING HOLES IN THE ENEMY-HELD ALAMEIN LINE AND TAKING UP POSITIONS IN THE ENEMY'S REAR WHILE ALLIED INFANTRY TROOPS BATTERED THEIR WAY FORWARD AND DELIVERED SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON BOTH FLANKS.

OUR ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE NOW ESTABLISHED AND THE GERMANS ARE BEGINNING TO CONCENTRATE THEIR ARMOR FOR A MAJOR TANK BATTLE. OCT 27 1942

WHILE MOVING INTO POSITION OUR TANKS FLANKED THE MAIN BODY OF ENEMY ARMORED DIVISIONS, BUT ENGAGED ENEMY TANK RAIDING PARTIES, KNOCKING OUT SOME TANKS. A FEW OF OUR TANKS WERE DAMAGED IN ENEMY MINE FIELDS WHICH SO FAR HAVE PROVED TO BE THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO OUR ADVANCE.

SEVERAL TIMES YESTERDAY OUR TANKS TOOK PART IN MAJOR SKIRMISHES AND CAME OUT OF THE FRAY WITH FLYING COLORS. DESPITE BEING HIT, THEY CONTINUED TO FIGHT UNTIL THE OPPOSING TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

DURING YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING OUR AIR FORCE OUTNUMBERED THE ENEMY FIVE TO ONE. SUPPORTING THE GROUND MOVEMENTS WERE THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE AND RAF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH MADE A RECORD NUMBER OF SORTIES DURING THE DAY. OCT 27 1942

A COLD WIND AND RAIN SWEPT ACROSS THE DESERT AS NIGHT FELL AND THE MOON SELDOM CAME OUT FROM BEHIND THE CLOUDS. DURING THE NIGHT OUR HEAVY GUNS POUNDED AWAY AT ENEMY POSITIONS.

CAIRO, OCT.26-(AP)-U.S. PILOTS FIGHTING AGAINST MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT ARE "DOING AN EXCELLENT JOB," MAJ. GEN. LEWIS H.BRERETON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY MIDDLE EAST AIR FORCE, SAID TODAY.

BRERETON SAID HE WAS "EXTREMELY PROUD" OF WHAT AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS AND MEDIUM BOMBER COMBAT CREWS HAVE DONE IN SUPPORTING THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ATTACK. OCT 27 1942

"VETERANS OF TWO YEARS AND MORE OF DESERT AERIAL WARFARE ARE PRAISING THE WORK OF OUR FIGHTER PILOTS," HE SAID. "THOSE WHO WERE NOT SEASONED COMBAT FLIERS WHEN THE PRESENT FIGHTING STARTED ARE OPERATING LIKE VETERANS NOW. THEY GO OUT ON EVERY MISSION WITH DETERMINATION TO FIND AND DESTROY THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE DOING AN EXCELLENT JOB OF IT.

"COMBAT CREWS OF OUR B-25S ARE DOING FINE WORK TOO AND THEIR DETERMINATION TO DESTROY THE ENEMY IS NO LESS THAN THAT OF THE FIGHTER PILOTS. I AM EXTREMELY PROUD OF THEM."

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WITH THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, OCT.26-(AP)-FLIGHT LIEUT.JACK M.CURRY OF DALLAS,TEXAS, AN AMERICAN FLYING WITH THE RAF, SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT TODAY BRINGING HIS TOTAL BAG TO 7 1/3 PLANES--THE HIGHEST OF ANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

HE HAS BEEN HERE ONLY SINCE JULY. OCT 27 1942

CURRY WAS ENGAGED IN "DELOUSING" OPERATIONS--A SWEEP TO PICK OFF ODD ENEMY FIGHTERS--WHEN HE SPOTTED THE GERMAN.

"HE DOVE AND I JUMPED ON HIM LETTING HIM HAVE IT JUST BEHIND THE COCKPIT," CURRY SAID, "HE SPUN AROUND MAKING SMOKE AND THEN DROPPED. WHEN I LAST SAW HIM HE WAS 500 FEET FROM THE GROUND."

PHASES OF AND KENNEDY'S THE MOON ARE VERY IMPORTANT AND TACTICS ARE ALTERED WITH ITS WAX AND WANE. IN FULL MOONLIGHT THE NIGHT FIGHTER MUST BE MORE CAUTIOUS. IN THE MOONLESS PERIOD HE HAS SPECIAL WAYS OF FINDING TARGETS.

IT'S FORTUNATE THAT NIGHT FIGHTERS LIVE ON THE EARTH RATHER THAN ON JUPITER BECAUSE THAT PLANET HAS NINE MOONS, SEVEN GOING IN ONE DIRECTION AND TWO IN THE OTHER. THIS WOULD MAKE NIGHT FIGHTING MOST COMPLICATED.

ISTANBUL, OCT. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM BULGARIA SAID TODAY THAT 12,000 GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD ARRIVED AT THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORT OF VARNA AS REFUGEES FROM HEAVILY BOMBED WESTERN GERMANY. OCT 27 1942

LONDON, OCT. 26-(AP)-GERMAN RAIDERS DIVING OUT OF THE CLOUDS KILLED AT LEAST EIGHT PERSONS AND WOUNDED MANY MORE TODAY IN WIDESPREAD HIT-AND-RUN RAIDS WHICH GAVE LONDON TWO BRIEF ALERTS.

GUNS ALONG THE COAST WERE BUSY THROUGHOUT THE DAY BLASTING AT THE ATTACKERS, TWO OF WHICH WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DOWNED. SPITFIRES AND BEAUFIGHTERS RANGED THE CHANNEL TANGLING WITH THE ENEMY IN NUMEROUS DOGFIGHTS.

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-LONDON'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BLAZED AWAY INTO THE CLOUDS TODAY WHEN A PLANE WHICH COULD NOT BE SEEN FROM THE GROUND FLEW HIGH OVER THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY DURING A SHORT MID-MORNING ALERT. OCT 27 1942

THE SIRENS SOUNDED A SECOND ALARM IN THE CAPITAL DURING THE AFTERNOON. THE ALL-CLEAR CAME AGAIN SHORTLY AFTERWARD.

IT WAS THE FIRST ALERT SOUNDED IN THE CAPITAL SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT IN BRITAIN. SHE WAS SOMEWHERE IN THE HOME COUNTIES VISITING A UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE AT THE TIME, BUT HER EXACT WHEREABOUTS WAS UNDISCLOSED.

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I OCT 27 1942

RENS WERE LAST HEARD IN THE CAPITAL A WEEK AGO WHEN THERE WERE THREE DAYLIGHT ALERTS.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED NEAR A VILLAGE IN SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AND SOME DAMAGE WAS CAUSED.

A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN SAID THAT TORQUAY HARBOR ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST WAS BOMBED YESTERDAY AND THAT SEVERAL WAREHOUSES COLLAPSED AND A FACTORY WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TWO ENEMY BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN DURING RAIDS OVER BRITAIN TODAY.

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT.25-(AP)-CLOTHING SUPPLIES FOR THE HOME MARKET WILL BE CUT MORE DRASTICALLY THAN EVER TO ENABLE SENDING MUCH NEEDED STOCKS TO RUSSIA.

TO OFFSET THIS LOSS, THE TRADE HOPES THE GOVERNMENT WILL LIFT THE BAN ON MANUFACTURING UTILITY FUR COATS. IF BRITONS STOPPED EATING RABBITS RIGHT NOW THERE STILL WOULD BE ENOUGH SKINS IN THE COUNTRY TO BE TREATED TO TURN OUT 300,000 COATS WHICH WOULD SELL FOR AROUND $60 EACH. THERE WOULD BE NO HIGH-BROW STUFF HERE--THEY WOULD BE CALLED PLAIN RABBIT.

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--DASH-

COTTON: UTILITY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE NOVEMBER-FEBRUARY PERIOD STARTED A RUSH OF BUSINESS. MANUFACTURERS, HOWEVER, FIGHT SHY OF ACCEPTING ORDERS FOR DELIVERY BEYOND MARCH BECAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY OVER THE WAGE QUESTION. THE DEMAND FOR YARNS CONTINUED IRREGULAR.

THERE WAS NO SIGN OF A LET-UP IN THE RAYON INDUSTRY. PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH CUSTOMERS. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS MAINTAINED A STEADY DEMAND.

--DASH--

WOOL: BRADFORD REPORTED SPINNERS WOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN DISPOSING OF ALL THE YARN THEY WERE ABLE TO PRODUCE FOR MONTHS AHEAD BUT THERE REMAINED THE GREATEST UNCERTAINTY ABOUT SUPPLIES FOR ORDINARY CIVILIAN TRADE IN NON-UTILITY FABRICS.

--DASH--

ULSTER: THE MAIN FEATURE OF TRADE FOR THE WEEK WAS AN ORDER GIVEN TO THE WEAVERS TO TAKE UP YARNS FROM SUBSTANTIAL ORDERS WHICH WERE PLACED WITH SPINNING MILLS THREE WEEKS AGO FOR FULL GREEN AND RETTED TOW YARNS. PRACTICALLY EVERY FACTORY HAD ITS SHARE AND WILL PROVIDE MUCH-NEEDED WORK FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

--DASH-

ITEMS: AN ORDER FOR 3,000,000 YARDS OF COTTONS PLACED IN MANCHESTER FOR WEST AFRICA WAS A BIG STEP TOWARDS WINNING BACK A MARKET LARGELY CAPTURED BY JAPAN IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, HAVING CUT THE HAT QUOTA TO 30 PER CENT OF THE PRE-WAR TRADE, NOW IS TROUBLED BY A WAVE OF LUXURY BUYING AMONG SMART LONDON AND PROVINCIAL CIRCLES WHERE ANYTHING FROM $40 TO $120 HAS BEEN PAID FOR SOME FLIPPANT BITS OF HEADGEAR.

FORTY MILL GIRLS IN BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE, STRUCK FOR MORE PAY AND IMMOBILIZED SEVERAL HUNDRED OPERATIVES. THE TROUBLE MAY AFFECT OTHER MILLS.

London, Oct. 26-(AP)-Eighteen Americans who were among the first to volunteer in the RAF and Canadian Air Forces changed over today to the United States naval air arm. They will return to the United States to make speeches on their experiences in European skies and take refresher courses before resuming active duty.

The men followed three Eagle Squadrons into service of their native country. The Eagles transferred to the army Sept. 29.

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In a farewell to Britain, Flying Officer Lincoln Frederick Stock, 213 East Howell Ave., Alexandria, Va., said: "Virginia hospitality has nothing on yours and we are going back to tell the folks at home. We thought you were starving but I am eating so well I cannot stop putting on weight."

First of the 18 to volunteer for the U.S. Navy was Burton E.Smith, 2532 Kingsley St., Oakland, Calif. He had been on only six flights over Europe and once was commended highly by his commanding officer.

Capt. Frederick Kuffman, U.S. naval attacke, told the pilots their bombing experience would be valuable to the United States.

Others transferred included Sam Douglas Jones, Carlsbad, N.M.; Zadell Davis, Mission Ave., Greenacres, Wash.; Leroy Amos Schreiner, 1005 Walker St., Wenatchee, Wash.; John James Long, Perrysburg, Ohio; Lawrence Miller Ray, Jr., Carthage, Mo.; C.Edgar Ross, 210 Biddle St., Wilmington, Del.

Raymond Ziefer, Jr., 309 Grand Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.; Robert Leroy White, Fort Collins, Colo.; Emmett Egbert Edwards, 749 North Broad St., Globe, Ariz.; Leon Edward Assness, Raid City, S.D.; Robert Glen West, 216 Olive St., Long Beach, Calif.; Clarence James McGregor, Spearfish, S.D., and L. M. Evans, Bradshaw, W.Va.

William Warren Lomas, Ocean Grove, Mass.; and Robert George Constant, 642 Silver St., Manchester, N.H.

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New Dalhi, Oct. 26-(AP)-The government of India declined today to permit an interview with Mohandas K. Gandhi concerning Sir Stafford Cripps' statement last week that the little Indian leader's persistent support of the policy of non-violence was a key to the Congress Party's rejection of Britain's offer of independence.

Home member Sir Reginald Maxwell said such an interview with Gandhi, who has been interned for inciting his followers to resist the government, would "serve no useful purpose."

Permission to interview Jawaharlal Nehru also was refused on the same grounds.

Sir Stafford, who carried the independence offer to India, said in an interview with DeWitt MacKenzie, Associated Press war analyst, that Gandhi's non-violence policy made it impossible for his personal adherents to participate in any government waging war. Thus, it was pointed out, England whichis in the midst of a war, would be asked to countenance an Indian government which not only would not fight, but might even insist upon making peace with Britain's enemies.

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Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 26-(AP)-Former President Eduardo Santos and his wife left early todayfor Barranquilla where a Miami-bound clipper is awaiting the arrival of the couple to take them to the United States.

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Ottawa--Add Public Relations Staff

Before this appointment he had been serving as director of public relations for the Canadian army and the RCAF.

Serving under Clark in each of the three services will be H.C.Howard of Montreal as director of information for naval services; G.Herbert Sellans of Montreal as director of information for the army, and Gerald M. Brown of Toronto as director of information for the RCAF.

30.24-19531

London, Oct. 26-(AP)-One of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's several ports of call in her swift swing around London today was the Charles Street Red Cross Army Nurses' Club, where she was greeted by the club director, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mrs.Roosevelt's party rode swiftly up to the club behind an escort car on which a firebell clanged loudly. She talked briefly with Mrs. Biddle, wife of the minister to the exiled nations' governments in London, and then walked through the rooms speaking with several of the girls.

Among these were two Negro Red Cross workers, Gladys Martin of Topeka, Kas., and Ruth Attaway of New York. The latter told Mrs.Roosevelt that she had played two years in the stage comedy "You Can't Take It With You" and the first lady recalled seeing her in the play. The girls told ten Negro Red Cross workers had arrived recently for work among Negro troops and about 100 are expected.

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Ottawa, Oct. 26-(AP)-The Hotel Association of Canada proposed to Maj. Gen. L.R. LaFleche, war services minister, today that "some limitation" be placed on sales promotion in the distribution of alcoholic beverages.

"Money now spent in promoting sales would be better spent in a campaign of education for intelligent use of alcoholic beverages," it was said in a brief presented to the minister by the Hotel Men's Association. It was urged that the government "give some consideration to a simple form of rationing to protect present stocks of liquor and to assure an equitable distribution."

Ottawa, Oct. 26-(AP)-The Royal Canadian Air Farce tonight listed as missing in air operations Sgt. Kenneth Tanner, son of K.B.Tanner, 311 North Daugherty St., Eastland, Tex. Warrant Officer Edward Warren Murphy, whose father, J. T. Murphy, lives at 101 Draper St., Dorchester, Mass., was listed as missing and believed killed in an air operation.

St. Joseph L nwood Nibblet, son of Mrs. Raymond Hill, 512 South Division St., Salisbury, Md., was listed as missing in air operations.

TORONTO, OCT.26-(AP)-THE YEAR 1943 WILL BE A CRUCIAL ONE AND "WE MUST MAKE AN EXTREME EFFORT TO REACH OUR FOOD GOALS," CLAUDE WICKARD, U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, SAID IN A RECORDED ADDRESS BROADCAST TONIGHT ON A CANADIAN FARM RADIO FORUM.

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"WE MUST SOMEHOW ACCOMPLISHHTHE ENORMOUS TASK BEFORE US," HE SAID. "CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TOGETHER MUST PROVIDE MUCH OF THE FOOD NECESSARY FOR THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND FOR FEEDING THE HUNGRY PEOPLE OF THE EARTH AFTER THE WAR IS WON."

AT THE SAME TIME, WICKARD SAID, IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER GOALS

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WHICH HAD BEEN SET FOR CERTAIN CROPS COULD BE REACHED BECAUSE OF LACK OF FARM LABOR. IF SUCH GOALS ARE REACHED "IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE FARMERS WORK EVEN LONGER AND HARDER THAN THEY DID THIS YEAR, AND BECAUSE THEY CONCENTRATE ALL THEIR LAND AND EFFORT ON PRODUCTS THAT ARE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL."

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FARM WOMEN AND CHILDREN WOULD HAVE TO CARRY A HEAVIER PART OF THE LOAD AND FARM NEIGHBORS WOULD HAVE TO EXCHANGE THEIR TIME AND THEIR MACHINES OVER WIDER AREAS, HE SAID.

WICKARD TOLD HOW U.S. CROPS IN 1942 BROKE ALL RECORDS, PRODUCTION OF OIL-BEARING CROPS, FOR INSTANCE, BEING DOUBLED TO MORE THAN REPLACE THE SUPPLY LOST WHEN JAPAN CUT OFF SHIPMENTS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE FARMERS SHOULD GET MOST OF THE CREDIT FOR THE PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS, HE SAID, ADDING THAT IT WAS A GOOD THING PRODUCTION WAS SO GREAT BECAUSE FUTURE DEMANDS ON AMERICAN FOOD AND FIBRE WILL BE TREMENDOUS.

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REVIEWING THE UNITED STATES FARM PROGRAM, WICKARD SAID THE PRICE PROGRAM CALLED FOR FLOORS AS WELL AS CEILINGS.

"A LIMIT IS SET ON HOW LOW PRICES CAN FALL, AS WELL AS HOW HIGH THEY CAN RISE. THE CHIEF PURPOSE IS TO PREVENT A SUDDEN COLLAPSE DURING THE WAR AND KEEP FARM FAMILIES FROM TAKING THE LICKING THEY DID AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR."

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, OCT. 26-(AP)-COL. MANUEL RODRIGUEZ, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COSTA RICAN POLICE AND UNDERSECRETARY OF SECURITY, LEFT TODAY FOR WASHINGTON AT THE INVITATION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. HE WILL INSPECT WAR PLANTS.

AMS INTERPRETIVE

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK LIES SERIOUSLY ILL AT A TIME WHEN GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES APPEAR TO BE DEMANDING EVEN GREATER SACRIFICES OF HIS LITTLE KINGDOM, AND HIS DEATH WOULD REMOVE THE MAIN SYMBOL OF DANISH HOPES FOR DELIVERY FROM THEIR NAZI OVERLORDS.

THE 72-YEAR-OLD MONARCH WAS INJURED IN A FALL FROM HIS HORSE LAST WEEK, IS SAID TO BE SEMI-CONSCIOUS,

AND

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MAY NOT LIVE TO SEE THE HAPPY DAY WHEN THE LAST NAZI IS DRIVEN FROM DENMARK. HIS SON, CROWN PRINCE FREDERIK, IS HEIR TO THE THRONE, BUT THE FATHER NATURALLY IS THE MAIN RALLYING FORCE AMONG ALL DANES.

UNLIKE HIS BROTHER, KING HAAKON OF NORWAY, THE DANISH KING NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO ESCAPE WHEN THE GERMANS ROLLED INTO HIS COUNTRY MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER SIGNING A NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

OLD KING CHRISTIAN HAD TO STICK IT OUT--WATCHING THE INVADERS ROB THE COUNTRY OF ITS RICH CATTLE AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, INTRIGUE WITH THE SMALL BUT NOISY DANISH NAZI GROUP, STRUT THROUGH COPENHAGEN'S NARROW STREETS, AND TURN THE PROUD LITTLE DEMOCRATIC LAND INTO AN ANTI-DEMOCRATIC FORTRESS.

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BEFORE THE NAZIS CAME THE 3,700,000 DANES HAD FLOURISHED UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE DESPITE THE FRUGALITY OF THEIR LAND. THERE WERE NO VAST FORTUNES IN THIS HARD-WORKING LAND, BUT NEITHER WAS THERE ANY ACUTE POVERTY. DENMARK WAS A MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD LAND.

THE DANES IMPORTED FODDER AND EXPORTED FARM PRODUCTS. BRITAIN WAS THEIR BIG CUSTOMER. ALL THAT IS GONE NOW. A THIRD OR MORE OF THE CATTLE HAS BEEN SLAUGHTERED FOR LACK OF FEED, THE NAZIS HAVE MILKED THE LAND TO AN ALARMING DEGREE, AND NAZI HERMANN GOERING RECENTLY DECLARED THAT ALL EUROPE WOULD STARVE BEFORE THE NAZIS THEMSELVES WENT HUNGRY.

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DENMARK WAS TOO SMALL TO OFFER ANY SERIOUS RESISTANCE WHEN THE NAZIS CAME. ONLY ABOUT TEN DANES WERE KILLED, THESE NOT HAVING RECEIVED THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO SUBMIT. THEIR COUNTRYMEN LATER WERE TO REFER TO THIS HANDFUL AS "THE LAST TEN DANES TO DIE FREE."

ALTHOUGH A MONARCHY DENMARK DID WITHOUT FRILLS. THE ROYAL FAMILY TO THE DANES WAS SPOKEN OF AFFECTIONATELY AS "THE FAMILY," AND KING CHRISTIAN, WHO HAD SUCCESSFULLY KEPT HIS LITTLE LAND OUT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, MINGLED ON THE STREETS WITH HIS SUBJECTS.

AFTER THE NAZIS CAME THE KING DID THIS MORE OFTEN. HE EITHER WALKED HIS HORSE ALONG THE STREETS OR TOOK TO HIS BICYCLE, STOPPING FREQUENTLY TO CHAT WITH HIS PEOPLE, WHO CLUNG TO HIM NATURALLY AS A SYMBOL OF A HAPPY PAST AND PERHAPS A FREE FUTURE.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON DENMARK HAS BEEN RELATIVELY LIGHT BUT NOW THERE ARE ACCUMULATING SIGNS THAT NAZI PATIENCE HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, AND THAT THE NAZI ATTEMPT TO MAKE VASSAL DENMARK A "SHOWPIECE" IS AT AN END.

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THE GERMANS ALREADY HAD SUCCEEDED IN RECRUITING A SMALL NUMBER OF DANISH NAZIS TO FIGHT IN RUSSIA. THERE WAS NO SORROW AMONG THEIR COUNTRYMEN FOR THOSE WHO DIED ON THE SOVIET PLAINS, BUT NOW THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED DEMANDING THOUSANDS OF "VOLUNTEERS" WHICH CAN ONLY MEAN THAT ANTI-NAZI DANES WOULD BE CONDEMNED TO FIGHT FOR THE AXIS.

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SABOTAGE NOW IS ON THE INCREASE IN DENMARK, A CERT N BAROMETER OF RELENTLESS NAZI PRESSURE ON THE LITTLE COUNTRY. AND GEN. ERMANN VON HANNECKEN HAS BEEN SENT FROM BERLIN TO COMMAND THE NAZI OCCUPATION ARMY. VON HANNECKEN IS AN OFFICIAL OF GERMAN HEAVY INDUSTRY, ANOTHER TOKEN THAT BERLIN NOW IS DEMANDING THAT MORE DANISH LABORERS GO TO GERMANY.

A FAIRLY TIGHT CENSORSHIP SCREENS MUCH OF THE HAPPENINGS IN DENMARK, BUT A FORMER DANISH MINISTER OF COMMERCE, J.CHRISTMAS MOELLER, RECENTLY ESCAPED TO ENGLAND TO REPORT THAT 98 PER CENT OF KING CHRISTIAN'S SUBJECTS ARE PRAYING FOR THEIR DELIVERANCE BY A UNITED NATIONS' VICTORY.

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(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 26)

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ICELAND GETS MAD

AT HOLLYWOOD

- - -

FILM "PREPOSTEROUS" OCT 27 1942

PORTRAYAL OF THEIR

LAND, SAY NATIVES (550)

- - -

BY LEO BRANHAM

(ADVANCE) REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, OCT. 25-(AP)-ICELAND, A VERY GOOD CUSTOMER FOR AMERICAN MOVIES IN A MODEST WAY, IS MAD AT HOLLYWOOD!

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IT'S ALL BECAUSE OF THE MOTION PICTURE "ICELAND" WHICH THE MORGUNBLADID, REYKJAVIK'S LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER, SCATHINGLY DENOUNCES AS "A RIDICULOUS FILM HAVING NOTHING IN COMMON WITH ICELAND EXCEPT THE NAME."

ICELANDERS, PROUD AND SENSITIVE DESCENDANTS OF ANCIENT VIKINGS LIKE LEIF ERICKSSON, FEEL THAT THE PICTURE HUMILIATES THEIR RACE AND NATION. THEY HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THAT SOME AMERICANS ONCE THOUGHT ICELANDERS WERE IGNORANT, UNCOUTH ESKIMOS WHO LIVED IN IGLOOS. THEY ARE ANXIOUS FOR A TRUE PICTURE OF THEMSELVES AND THEIR COUNTRY TO REACH AMERICA, BUT THE MORGUNBLADID SAYS THE CUSTOMS AND HABITS OF ICELANDERS AS DEPICTED IN THE FILM ARE "INCOMPATIBLE WITH ANYTHING ICELANDIC AND PREPOSTEROUS."

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EVEN THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN A HAND IN THE MATTER, INSTRUCTING THOR THORS, ICELANDIC MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, TO LODGE AN OFFICIAL PROTEST WITH THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT. THORS, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS INSTRUCTED TO ASK THE UNITED STATES TO BAN THE FILM OR AT LEAST TO SEE THAT IT IS CHANGED SO THAT IT "DOES NOT BELITTLE ICELAND AND ICELANDERS."

THE MOVIE TELLS THE LOVE STORY OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER STATIONED HERE AND AN ICELANDIC GIRL. THE GIRL, PLAYED BY SONJ

(MORE)

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(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY OCT.26)

(ADVANCE) REYKJAVIK, ICELAND--FIRST ADD ICELAND -- HOLLYWOOD X X X AND ICELANDERS.

THE MOVIE TELLS THE LOVE STORY OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER STATIONED HERE AND AN ICELANDIC GIRL. THE GIRL, PLAYED BY SONJA HENIE, THE NORWEGIAN ICE SKATING QUEEN, THROWS OVER HER ICELANDIC SWEETHEART FOR THE SOLDIER, JOHN PAYNE.

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MOST OF THE ACTION TAKES PLACE IN REYKJAVIK AT HOTEL BORG--ONLY IT'S RECHRISTENED "HOTEL JORG" AND CALLED A NIGHT CLUB. ICELAND RALLY DOESN'T HAVE A SINGLE NIGHT CLUB. THE BORG IS REYKJAVIK'S NEAREST APPROACH TO ONE AND THERE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN OFFICERS AND ICELANDIC GIRLS AND YOUNG MEN--THE LATTER MUCH IN THE MINORITY--GATHER NIGHTLY TO DANCE TO AN ORCHESTRA WHICH TURNS OUT SURPRISINGLY GOOD AMERICAN SWING MUSIC. THERE ARE NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

AT THE "JORG", THE FILM SAYS, GUESTS EAT "SIXTY VARIETIES OF SANDWICHES". (THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS DINED AT THE BORG FOR EIGHT MONTHS AND HASN'T FOUND EVEN SIX VARIETIES OF SANDWICHES THERE.)

THE PICTURE TOUCHES ANOTHER ICELANDIC SORE SPOT WHEN IT ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH THE WEATHER HERE. "EVERYTHING IS COVERED WITH ICE AND SNOW," THE MORGUNBLADID SAYS IN DISCUSSING IT, "AND THE CHIEF RECREATION OF BOTH THE NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS IS SKATING. AS A MATTER OF COURSE, SONJA HENIE IS IN HER ELEMENT."

"WHAT," SCORNFULLY ASKS THE PAPER, "CAN THE MOVIE PRODUCERS THINK THE WEATHER IS LIKE IN ICELAND IN THE MIDDLE OF WINTER WHEN THE CHIEF RECREATION OF THE ICELANDER IS SHOWN TO BE OUTDOOR SKATING IN LATE JULY?"

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ICELAND BY NO MEANS IS AS FRIGID AS ITS NAME INDICATES. ITS ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IS 39 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO FAHRENHEIT. THROUGHOUT ALL LAST WINTER THE WEATHER WAS RARELY COLD ENOUGH FOR THE BIG LAKE IN THE CENTER OF REYKJAVIK TO FREEZE OVER SUFFICIENTLY TO ALLOW SKATING. SONJA HENIE'S SKATES WOULD RUST FROM DISUSE HERE. THERE IS FAR MORE RAIN THAN SNOW. AND DURING JULY THE TEMPERATURE RANGES FROM 45 TO 75 DEGREES.

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THE MORGUNBLADID ASSERTS ALSO THAT THE PICTURE "CREATES NEW NATIONAL COSTUMES FOR THE ICELANDERS THAT ARE VERY SIMILAR TO THE NORWEGIAN." ICELANDERS ARE PROUD OF THEIR NATIONAL COSTUMES BUT, CONTRARY TO THE FILM, NONE OF ITS YOUNG WOMEN EVER WEAR THEM NOW. THEY HAVEN'T FOR YEARS AND YEARS. SET A GROUP OF THE SMARTLY DRESSED STULKAS (ICELANDIC GIRLS) DOWN ON FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE COULDN'T DISTINQUISH THEM FROM AMERICAN GIRLS. MANY MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY WOMEN STILL WEAR NATIONAL COSTUMES, USUALLY OF SOMBER BLACK.

THE NAMES OF ONLY TWO CHARACTERS IN THE MOVIE, HELGA AND VALTYR, ARE REALLY ICELANDIC, THE MORGUNBLADID SAYS. THE OTHERS ARE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH.

ICELANDERS ALSO FOUND BORROWING OF NORWEGIAN AND FAROESE HOLIDAYS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PICTURE. ICELANDERS GO IN ENTHUSIASTICALLY

30.24-19535

30.24-19535

FOR HOLIDAYS--THE AVERAGE WORKER HAS 13 DAYS OF LEISURE EACH YEAR BESIDES HIS TWO-WEEK VACATION--BUT THE DAY OF SAINT OLAF ISN'T ONE OF THEM.

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"IT IS VERY EVIDENT," THE PAPER CONCLUDES, "THAT THIS FILM WAS PRODUCED OUT OF GREAT LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND WITH UTTER CARELESSNESS ABOUT PROCURING CORRECT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCALITY WHERE THE EVENTS TAKE PLACE. THE ONLY THING THIS FILM WILL DO IS GIVE THOSE WHO ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH ICELAND AN UTTERLY WRONG IDEA ABOUT THE NATION. FEW THINGS CAN DO AS MUCH DAMAGE TO THE PRESTIGE OF THE COUNTRY ABROAD AS SUCH RIDICULOUS FILMS."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 26. MOVED OCT 23)

TA153PEW

BY RICE YAHNER

(ADVANCE) WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN THE BRITISH ISLES, OCT.24-(WIDE WORLD)-"HURRY UP AND WAIT."

THAT HAS BEEN A PLAINT OF THE SOLDIER FOR YEARS AND WAITING IS THE HARDEST JOB HE HAS.

ALL OVER THE BRITISH ISLES--FROM SCOTLAND'S MOORS AND GLENS AND IRELAND'S GREEN, WET HILLS TO SOUTHERN ENGLAND'S RURAL FLATLANDS--U.S. SOLDIERS ARE WAITING WITH THE BRITISH, THE CANADIANS, AND FIGHTING MEN OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS, WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO SMASH ONTO THE CONTINENT AND DRIVE AT GERMANY'S HEART.

THUS FAR, THIS HAS BEEN THE AXIS' WAR--THE AXIS HAS SET THE TIME AND THE PLACE FOR EVERY CAMPAIGN. MODERN WAR BEING WHAT IT IS--AN EVER CHANGING COMBINATION OF FIGHTING MEN AND MACHINES--IT'S A STUPENDOUS TASK TO WREST THE INITIATIVE. ESPECIALLY SINCE THE SPRINGBOARD IS A "TIGHT LITTLE ISLE" WITH THE ENEMY IN POSSESSION OR IN CONTROL OF MOST OF THE PLACES WHERE THE BLOW MUST FALL.

IT HAS BEEN "HURRY UP AND WAIT" FOR THE U.S. SOLDIERS SINCE EARLY IN 1941. - - -

OCT 27 1942

HURRY UP AND MOBILIZE NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS. THEN WAIT FOR CAMPS TO BE FINISHED AND EQUIPMENT TO BE DELIVERED. - - -

HURRY UP AND GET THE U.S. FIELD ARMIES INTO THEIR GREATEST MANEUVERS, THEN WAIT FOR THE NATION TO DECIDE WHETHER IT WOULD GO INTO THE WAR. U.S. ARMED FORCES WERE HURRYING UP TO GET READY, THEN WAITING TO LEARN WHEN THEY MIGHT FIGHT. - - -

THE JAPANESE CHANGED ALL THAT AT PEARL HARBOR AND THE UNITED STATES, APPARENTLY ALREADY CONVINCED THAT IT ULTIMATELY WOULD FIGHT A EUROPEAN WAR, SUDDENLY WAS CONFRONTED WITH AN ASIATIC WAR. MEN AND MATERIEL HAD TO BE DIVERTED--HURRY UP.

OCT 27 1942

NOW WE HAVE MEN ON EVERY FRONT--SAVE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT--WHERE IT IS APPARENT THAT THE HEAVIEST BLOW MUST BE STRUCK.

THE RUSSIANS, FIGHTING GLORIOUSLY, HAVE BEEN CRYING "HURRY UP."

AND FOR MANIFOLD REASONS THE ANSWER HAS BEEN "WAIT."

THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION "HOW LONG?" IS STILL NOT IN SIGHT. WINSTON CHURCHILL, REPORTING ON CONFERENCES OF BRITISH AND U.S. WAR LEADERS IN LONDON IN JULY, SAID THE NATIONS WOULD COME TO RUSSIA'S AID "SOON."

BUT "SOON" TO THE SOLDIER MEANS THIS WEEK. TO THE MEN WHO HAVE

THE TREMENDOUS TASK OF PLANNING A CONTINENTAL INVASION, IT MAY MEAN SIX MONTHS HENCE.

OCT 27 1942

B28

AFTER THE "HURRY UP" TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH WAS CAPPED IN NOVEMBER, 1941, BY FIELD ARMY MANEUVERS THAT HAD BEEN THE "COLLEGE COURSE" FOR MORE THAN A MILLION MEN IN THE UNITED STATES, LIEUT.GEN.LESLEY (CORRECT) J.MCNAIR, WHO NOW IS COMMANDER OF ALL GROUND FORCES, ANSWERED "ARE THESE TROOPS READY FOR WAR?" BY SAYING:

OCT 27 1942

"IT IS MY JUDGMENT THAT, GIVEN COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, THEY CERTAINLY COULD FIGHT EFFECTIVELY. BUT IT IS TO BE ADDED WITH EMPHASIS THAT THE LOSSES WOULD BE UNDULY HEAVY AND THE RESULTS OF ACTION AGAINST AN ADVERSARY SUCH AS THE GERMAN MIGHT NOT BE ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED."

THOUSANDS OF THE MEN WHO WERE IN THOSE MANEUVERS ARE IN THE BRITISH ISLES. THEY ARE FULLY EQUIPPED AND THEIR NUMBERS ARE BEING ENLARGED STEADILY.

OF THE AMERICAN FORCES NOW IN THE WORLDWIDE WAR, ONLY THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE HAS YET HAD THE INITIATIVE.

FIGHTING IN THE SKIES IS THE SAME OVER CHINA, JAPAN, AFRICA OR GERMANY IF THE QUALITY OR NUMBER OF PLANES OR PILOTS GIVES A CHANCE FOR AT LEAST AN EVEN BATTLE.

PLANES ARE BEING FLOWN ACROSS THE SAME OCEANS THAT HAVE KEPT THE BULK OF AMERICA'S FIGHTING FORCES FROM GRIPS WITH THE ENEMIES.

BUT WITH GROUND FORCES IT IS AN UNPRECEDENTED TASK TO MOVE MEN AND THEIR HEAVY, COMPLEX WEAPONS GREAT DISTANCES. AT THE OUTSET IT REQUIRED AT LEAST TEN TONS OF SHIPPING PER MAN FOR THE INITIAL MOVE. THAT WAS FOR THE AVERAGE SOLDIER, NOT FOR THE HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND TREMENDOUS FUEL AND AMMUNITION NEEDS OF AN ARMORED FORCE. FOR SUCH AN OUTFIT THE TONNAGE REQUIREMENTS PROBABLY TRIPLED. AND EVERY MAN AND MACHINE HAS TO HAVE A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF SUPPLIES

OCT 27 1942

BY SLEEPING AND FEEDING MEN IN SHIFTS, MANY MORE SOLDIERS ARE BEING TRANSPORTED ON EACH SHIP BUT YOU CAN'T COMPRESS TRUCKS, GUNS, AMMUNITION AND FREIGHT LIKE YOU CAN DEHYDRATE EGGS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

BEFORE AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CAN START FIGHTING OFFENSIVELY, PORT ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE SET UP, RATION, FUEL, AMMUNITION AND ALL SORTS OF DEPOTS HAVE TO BE ERECTED AND MANNED. HOSPITALS MUST BE BUILT WHERE EVER ANY GREAT NUMBER OF MEN ARE STATIONED AND THERE MUST BE ENOUGH TO TAKE CARE OF THE WOUNDED WHEN THE FIGHTING STARTS.

AND EVERY DAY UNTIL THE INVASION BEGINS THERE'LL BE TRAINING, TRAINING, TRAINING FOR THE MILLIONS OF MEN WHO WILL CARRY THE FIGHT TO THE ENEMY WHILE OTHER TENS OF THOUSANDS GUARD THE BASES AND KEEP THE VAST SUPPLY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION GOING.

OCT 27 1942

AS EACH UNIT LANDS, MOST OF THE MEN FEEL THAT NOW THE FIGHTING BEGINS. BUT THEN THEY LEARN THAT THIS OR THAT SPECIAL UNIT MUST BE TRAINED.

B29

OCT 27 1942

VOLUNTEER UNITS WERE SENT TO THE BRITISH TO LEARN THEIR COMMANDO TACTICS. SPECIAL FIGHTING TEAMS WERE DISPATCHED ELSEWHERE TO BE INSTRUCTED IN BEACH DEFENSE AND ASSAULT. GROUND SOLDIERS WENT ALONG TO RAF SCHOOLS TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE AIRMEN'S VIEWPOINT. OTHERS WENT TO COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOLS SO THAT ARMIES THAT DID THINGS DIFFERENTLY WOULD KNOW EACH OTHER'S WAYS. OTHER SOLDIERS STUDIED THE NAVY FOR, WHEN THE SECOND FRONT IS ESTABLISHED, IT WILL BE AIRPOWER, SEA-

30.24-19537

POWER AND GROUND STRENGTH WORKING TOGETHER.

NOW IT ISN'T JUST GETTING THERE "FUSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST." YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE THE BEST AND PLANS MUST BE COMPLETE AT THE START.

TO THE SOLDIER IT IS STILL "HURRY UP" IN EVERY TASK AND THEN "WAIT."

OCT 27 1942

BUT TO THE MEN UPON WHOSE SHOULDERS REST THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BEATING THE ENEMY ON HIS OWN GROUNDS THE NINE MONTHS SINCE THE FIRST U.S. TROOPS LANDED IN THE BRITISH ISLES HAVE BEEN LITTLE ENOUGH TIME.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT.25. MOVED OCT.14)

FH&47AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

(ADVANCE) LONDON,OCT. --(WIDE WORLD)--THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION HAS REVEALED PLANS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR ESTABLISHING MIDGET RADIO TRANSMITTERS WITH A RADIUS OF FIVE MILES TO RELAY ENTERTAINMENT AND NEWS PROGRAMS TO AMERICAN ARMY CAMPS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

OCT 27 1942

THE PROGRAMS WOULD ORIGINATE FROM THE REGULAR BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SETUP. A DIFFERING REPORT IN "THE SUNDAY EXPRESS" THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS TO ESTABLISH A FULL-SCALE AMERICAN STATION HERE FOR BROADCASTING STRICTLY AMERICAN PROGRAMS

30.24-19537

STIRRED UP A TEAPOT TEMPEST IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE CONCERNED LEST THE MISAPPREHENSION BE CREATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS MOVING IN ON BRITISH BROADCASTING.

OCT 27 1942

BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE CONCERNED BECAUSE,BEING IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT-OPERATED RADIO SYSTEM,THEY ARE THE TARGET FOR CONSTANT CRITICISM OF EVERYTHING FROM THE QUALITY OF SOPRANOS TO THE DRAFT STATUS OF SOME ANNOUNCERS AND THE REPORT,THEREFORE,WOULD GIVE AVID BBC CRITICS BEAUTIFUL AMMUNITION.

OCT 27 1942

THE PROPOSED MIDGET TRANSMITTERS WOULD BROADCAST MATERIAL STRICTLY OF AMERICAN INTEREST WHICH WOULD BE COTTEN UP PROBABLY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE OWI. THEY WOULD ORIGINATE FROM BBC STUDIOS, BUT WOULD BE OF INSUFFICIENT ENGLISH INTEREST FOR THE REGULAR CHANNELS.

OCT 27 1942

PROGRAMS ESPECIALLY FOR AMERICANS NOW AGGREGATE ONLY ABOUT SEVEN HOURS A WEEK,THESE BEING BBC RE-BROADCASTS OF PLANE-FERRIED

RECORDINGS OF THE JACK BENNY AND BOB HOPE SHOWS,THE ARMY'S WEEKLY REQUEST FOR A BIG NAME RECORDED SHOW,AND A NIGHTLY HALF HOUR NEWS AND SPORTS COMMENT.

OCT 27 1942

IN ADDITION THEY CAN HEAR THE BBC'S REGULAR HOME AND FORCES PROGRAMS AROUND THE CLOCK ALTHOUGH THESE ARE A FAR CRY FROM AMERICAN RADIO FARE. BBC,OPERATING WITHOUT ADVERTISING SPONSORS ON A GOVERNMENT BUDGET,CAN AFFORD LITTLE TOPFLIGHT TALENT AND THE PROGRAMS GENERALLY ARE ABOUT THE SPEED OF THE OLD KIKA DAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

OCT 27 1942

BBC,WHICH AMERICAN OFFICIALS REPORT IS MOST COOPERATIVE,IS LIMITED IN EXPANDING AMERICAN PROGRAMS BY THE EXTREME WARTIME DEMANDS ON FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA BROADCASTING WHICH INCLUDES DAILY PROGRAMS IN 20 LANGUAGES FROM ICELANDIC TO ALBANIAN.

TO SURMOUNT THIS OBSTACLE AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN CONFERRING ON DEVELOPING "COMPROMISE" PROGRAMS,PALATABLE TO BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH LISTENERS BY SUCH DEVICES AS MIXING AMERICAN HOME NEWS WITH BRITISH AND BY INJECTING AMERICAN NOTES IN ENGLISH [redacted] COMEDY PROGRAMS SO THEY ARE COMPREHENSIBLE TO BOTH GROUPS.

OCT 27 1942

MORE "COMPROMISE" PROGRAMS ARE ALSO CONTEMPLATED ON REGULAR CHANNELS. THE USE OF RECORDED AMERICAN SHOWS WILL PROBABLY NOT BE TREMENDOUSLY EXTENDED BECAUSE GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE AGAINST STRAINING FOR A STRICTLY AMERICAN DIET FOR THE TROOPS AS HE FEELS THAT SINCE THEY ARE FIGHTING WITH THE BRITISH IT IS WELL THAT THEY GET SOME IDEA OF THE BRITISH OUTLOOK. MORE AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT,HOWEVER,IS IN PROSPECT THROUGH THE REGULAR BBC CHANNELS.

OCT 27 1942

THE OWI SAYS THE ENTERTAINMENT PROBLEM IS LESS PRESSING THAN THAT OF PROVIDING RECEPTION FACILITIES FOR AMERICANS WITH THE PRESENT CIVILIAN RADIO SCARCITY.

OCT 27 1942

IN VIEW OF THIS,THE CURRENT PLANNING IS CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH THE MIDGET TRANSMITTER IDEA AND POSSIBLY WITH PIPING PROGRAMS TO AMERICAN CAMP CANTEENS AND MESS HALLS.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR)

CBS-JF-WB-

30.24 19539

30.24-19539

Japanese Repelled After Piercing Guadalcanal Line; U. S. Flyers Sink 2 Warships, Hit 5; Battle Unabated

ENEMY BREAKS THROUGH ON SOUTHERN FLANK BUT SOLDIERS RESTORE LINES

Marines Gain On West Wing — Two Little U. S. Mine Sweepers Attack Two Destroyers, Which Bombers Later Sink

OCT 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Japanese troops fought their way through the American lines on the south side of the Guadalcanal airport Sunday night (Solomons Time), but were thrown back by army troops, the navy reported tonight.

On the western flank of the American positions, marines, after sharp fighting, succeeded in making small gains, said the navy communique, which covered operations from Sunday morning to Monday night.

At the same time the navy disclosed that the Japanese lost two destroyers, sunk by navy and Marine Corps dive bombers, and suffered hits on another destroyer, a cruiser and a battleship.

Two Jap Cruisers And Carrier Hit

Two cruisers and an aircraft carrier, all of which may have been among ships previously damaged by navy bombers, also were hit in an attack on a Japanese force northeast of Guadalcanal.

The two Japanese destroyers were engaged, the navy said, by two United States mine sweepers near Guadalcanal. Dive bombers of the navy and Marine Corps came to the rescue of the little sweepers and sent two of the destroyers to the bottom.

OCT 28 1942

U. S. Tug And Patrol Boat Sunk

Meanwhile, a Japanese destroyer came close to shore the morning of October 25 and sank the USS Seminole, a fleet tug, and a small harbor patrol boat at the island of Tulagi. The destroyer crept in so close, a communique disclosed, that shore batteries were able to open fire upon her and score three hits.

Grumman "Wildcat" fighter planes from Guadalcanal strafed and further damaged the destroyer.

Text Of Latest Communique

The text of the navy communique, No. 171, follows:

"South Pacific:

"1. The following reports of action in the Solomon Islands area have been received:

"2. On October 25:

"(*a*) During the morning, a Japanese destroyer sank the USS Seminole (fleet tug) and a small harbor patrol boat near the island of Tulagi. Our shore batteries opened fire on the destroyer and scored three hits. Grumman Wildcats rom Guadalcanal strafed and further damaged the destroyer.

Flying Fortress Attacked

"(*b*) During the morning, an army Flying Fortress on a search mission was attacked by six Zero fighters. One Zero was shot down and the Fortress returned safely.

"(*c*) Two United States mine sweepers engaged three enemy destroyers near Guadalcanal. Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers joined in the action and sank two of the enemy destroyers.

"(*d*) During the night of October 25-26, enemy troops were active on Guadalcanal and succeeded in piercing our lines on the south side of the airfield. Army troops threw back the attack and regained their positions. Marine troops were active on the western flank and reported small gains in heavy fighting.

Jap Naval Force Bombed

"3. On October 26:

OCT 28 1942

"(*a*) During the morning, United States bombers and fighters from Guadalcanal again attacked the enemy cruisers and destroyers which were attacked twice on October 25 (as announced in communique No. 169). One direct hit was scored on an enemy cruiser.

"(b) During the night of October 26-27, navy Consolidated Catalinas attacked an enemy force 400 miles northeast of Guadalcanal. One enemy carrier was hit by a torpedo and an enemy cruiser received two bomb hits. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered and one of our planes was damaged.

More Japanese Ships Hit

"4. Further reports on the naval-air battle which was fought to the eastward of the Stewart Islands, on October 26, reveal that:

"(*a*) One enemy carrier was badly damaged.

"(*b*) A second enemy carrier was badly damaged.

"(*c*) One enemy cruiser was badly damaged.

"(*d*) One battleship was hit.

"The above action was first reported in Navy Department communique No. 169."

Military men emphasized the extreme importance of the fighting on Guadalcanal. Marines and army men were apparently determined to hold the airfield on Guadalcanal at all costs. This flying field, constructed by and seized from the Japanese was called the key to all the fighting.

Should it be lost, it was said, the American cause might suffer an irreparable blow, for it had a bearing upon both the land and sea fighting. Some of the planes which sank or damaged enemy war vessels were operating from Guadalcanal.

At sea, the Japanese, apparently had fairly secure con-

trol of the sealanes in and around the Solomons, as evidenced by the fact that an enemy destroyer penetrated close enough to Tulagi harbor to sink the United States fleet tug Seminole and the harbor patrol boat.

Otherwise, small task forces—both American and Japanese—apparently were playing hide and seek in the general neighborhood of the archipelago, and occasionally joining action.

Those in a position to know said that the results of the battle were still far from conclusive and that it continued unabated.

Solomons Ship Losses

A recapitulation of American and Japanese losses in the Solomons campaign as announced from day to day by the navy showed the following score:

Ships sunk:

One American aircraft carrier, 3 American and 1 Japanese heavy cruisers; 6 American and 8 Japanese destroyers; 3 Japanese and 1 American transports. Three American auxiliary transports.

Ships probably sunk:

Two Japanese destroyers; 1 Japanese transport.

Ships damaged:

Four Japanese and 1 American aircraft carrier; 2 Japanese and no American battleships; 5 Japanese and no American heavy cruisers; 17 Japanese and no American light cruisers; 10 Japanese and 2 American destroyers. Seventeen other Japanese vessels and "several other" American ships.

In addition, the Australian cruiser Canberra was sunk. It should be borne in mind in connection with these figures that the Navy Department customarily makes no announcement of American naval losses until it is sure that they are known to the enemy.

AMERICANS YIELD, THEN ADVANCE TO RESTORE DEFENSES

OCT 28 1942

Army Forces Regain Positions South of Guadalcanal Airfield.

HEAVY ACTION AT SEA

Enemy Destroyer Sinks Two Small Boats in Tulagi Harbor.

JAP FLOTILLA HIT

U.S. Planes Damage Battleship, Plunge Torpedo Into Wounded Carrier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(AP) American troops on Guadalcanal have beaten back an enemy thrust which penetrated their lines, while their fighting comrades in the sea-air struggle have inflicted heavy damage on enemy warships, a Navy communique disclosed tonight.

The communique gave this picture of the fierce and unremitting fight for the Solomons:

Ashore:

"During the night of October 25-26 (Solomon islands time) enemy troops were active on Guadalcanal and succeeded in piercing our lines on the south side of the airfield. Army troops threw back the attack and regained their positions. Marine troops were active on the western flank and reported gains in heavy fighting."

At sea:

Two Japanese destroyers were sunk; a battleship was hit; a cruiser was badly damaged; a destroyer was damaged. New hits were scored on two previously damaged cruisers and an American torpedo found its way into the hull of a previously damaged enemy aircraft carrier.

Airfield Is Key Point

Military men emphasized the extreme importance of the fighting ashore. Marines and Army men were apparently determined to hold the airfield on Guadalcanal at all costs. This flying field, constructed by and seized from the Japanese, was called the key to all the fighting.

Should it be lost, it was said, the American cause might suffer an irreparable blow for it had a bearing upon both the land and sea fighting. Some of the planes which sank or damaged enemy war vessels were operating from Guadalcanal. In one instance planes believed based there came quickly to the rescue of two American minesweepers, which had been engaged by three Japanese destroyers near Guadalcanal. Two of the latter were sunk.

Two Small Ships Sunk

At sea, the Japanese apparently had fairly secure control of the sealanes in and around the Solomons, for an enemy destroyer penetrated close enough to Tulagi harbor to sing the U. S. fleet tug Seminole to sink the U. S. fleet tug—the only American ship losses announced in tonight's communique.

Otherwise, small task forces—both American and Japanese—apparently were playing hide-and-seek in the general neighborhood of the archipelago, and occasionally joining action.

Those in a position to know said that the results of the battle were still far from conclusive and that it continued unabated.

Jap Destroyer Damaged

The sinking of the Seminole and the patrol boat occurred on the morning of Oct. 25. The Japanese destroyer hardly escaped unscathed, however. American shore batteries scored three hits on the vessel. Then Grumman "Wildcats," Navy fighting planes from Guadalcanal, strafed and further damaged the destroyer.

Later in the morning, the communique continued, an American Flying Fortress set out on a searching mission. It was attacked by six Japanese Zero fighters. One Zero was shot down. The Fortress returned safely.

The engagement between the mine sweepers and the destroyers Guadalcanal, sought out and found gunned by the very nature of the battle, the mine sweepers apparently radioed to the Guadalcanal airfield for assistance. Navy and Marine corps dive-bombers responded, and two of the three Jap destroyers went to the bottom.

Planes Attack Jap Ships

On the morning of Oct. 26, U.S. bombers and fighters, again from Guadalcanal, solught out and found an enemy flotilla of cruisers and destroyers, which had been originally attacked on the preceding day. They scored a direct hit on one of the Japanese cruisers, believed here to have been a cruiser crippled in the previous day's fighting and previously reported damaged.

During the night of Oct. 26-27, Navy planes attacked an enemy force 400 miles northeast of Guadalcanal. This force also had been under attack before. It included one of the aircraft carriers which a communique yesterday said had been damaged. This was hit by an aerial torpedo and is badly damaged. In this action, too, a cruiser was "badly damaged," and a battleship was hit. Neither of these vessels was included in the previous announcements.

A recapitulation of American and Japanese losses in the Solomons campaign as announced from day to day by the Navy showed the following score:

Ships sunk:

One American aircraft carrier; three American and one Japanese heavy cruisers; destroyers; three Japanese and one American transports. Three American auxiliary transports.

Ships probably sunk:

Two Japanese detroyers; one Japanese transport.

Ships damaged:

Four Japanese and one American aircraft carrier; two Japanese and no American battleships; five Japanese and no American heavy cruisers; seventeen Japanese and no American light cruisers; ten Japanese and two American destroyers. Seventeen other Japanese vessels and "several other" American ships.

In addition, the Australian cruiser Canberra was sunk. It should be borne in mind in connection with these figures that the Navy department customarily makes no announcement of American naval losses until it is sure that they are known to the enemy.

Roosevelt Makes No Prediction

At his press conference in late afternoon President Roosevelt refrained from predicting either victory or defeat in the Solomons campaign, saying that the outcome was not clear.

He thus echoed the words of Secretary of the Navy Knox, who told reporters earlier in the day that American forces were "putting up a game, splendid fight" but the Japanese "have a lot of strength" and the results are not yet clear.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted approvingly a headline in the Washington Evening Star, and indicated it told the story accurately. It said simply, he pointed out, that "Battle Rages in Solomons." He added that he did not know whether he would use the adjective "decisive."

Kiska Base Raided

While awaiting direct word of new developments in the Solomons, the Navy announced that American planes raided the Japanese "camp" area and submarine base" at Kiska, in the Aleutians, on Oct. 23 and 24.

"During the above raids," a communique said, "Japanese anti-aircraft shore batteries were active, but no enemy planes were seen. A number of hits in the target areas were observed, but the extent of damage could not be determined."

The Knox press conference followed closely upon the Navy's announcement that the aircraft carrier Wasp had been sunk in the Solomons, that another American carrier had been severely damaged, that a destroyer had been sunk and lesser damage done to other American warships—all this, excepting the case of the Wasp, in the fighting of the last few days.

Knox said that the action in the Solomons was "a darned, tough, stiff fight" that was "still going on."

A reporter asked him whether this was not the blackest Navy day in the nation's history.

"Now, wait a minute," Knox excitedly interrupted. "In some respects this is the most notable Navy day in history. The Navy never has put up a gamer fight than it is putting up right now. I am not foreshadowing results— I am certainly not foreshowing defeat."

Another reporter inquired how it was possible for the Japanese to continue to take ships into the Solomons area. Knox's only reply was:

War of Attrition

"What is going on out there is a war of attrition."

Asked if he had any comment to add to the Navy's announcement of the loss of the Wasp, Knox said that he had not but was quoted out that "the Wasp was engaged in convoy duty, escorting movements and protecting communications."

Fierce Naval Battle Described by Witness

Officer's Story of Earlier Sea Battle in Solomons Related By AP Man—Two Ships Shot At From Nearly Point Blank Range.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following eye-witness account of the naval battle in the Solomons in which the United States cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria and the Australian cruiser Canberra were sunk was obtained on the scene by Clark Lee, Associated Press war correspondent, before his return to this country.)

By Clark Lee

WITH U. S. NAVY OFF SOLOMON ISLANDS, Aug. 9. (Delayed) (AP)—At the entrance to narrow waters between Guadalcanal and Florida Islands in the Solomons, American and Japanese warships fought their first large-scale surface engagement of the war early today, a 40-minute night battle of torpedoes and shells.

Ships Are Lost

Three American cruisers and one Australian cruiser were sunk and one American cruiser and two American destroyers were damaged. It was not yet known how many enemy ships were sunk or damaged.

The Japanese were attempting to attack transports from which United States Marines had been landing on Tulagi and Guadalcanal since early morning of August 7 but they never succeeded in penetrating to the inner harbor.

Lieutenant R. M. Bruning, 900 Rodney street, San Leandro, Calif., witnessed the battle from the bridge of a United States ship. Bruning's story follows:

"On the afternoon of the eighth we received word that one Japanese cruiser and two destroyers were north of us heading in our direction. Our ships were disposed accordingly.

"I turned in at about 8:30 p. m., on a cot and was awakened by the general alarm gong, a loud startling clang. I looked at the clock, saw it was 1:45 a. m., and thought it was awful damn early to get up. I pulled off my pajamas and dressed.

"There were several brilliant white flares in the sky illuminating the entire area. Evidently the Japs had dropped them from cruiser planes and thus took us by surprise, enabling them to get in the first punch.

"We were headed northwest toward Savo Island while flares were behind us toward Tulagi harbor. The cruiser Canberra was about 250 yards ahead of us off our starboard beam. Large flames were shooting up from its middle stack. The clouds of the previous two days had cleared and with stars shining we could see Savo Island as soon as flares died after about three minutes.

"Over to the northward of Savo Island where our three cruisers had been there was terrific firing. Two ships were shooting at each other apparently at point blank range. Long solid tongues of flame shot out from each ship and beyond them were the streaks of tracer bullets. Each ship was hitting the other. I could tell the ships were close together by the flat trajectory of the firing.

"A searchlight came on briefly and then went off. It was from the destroyer which was out in front of us off Savo Island. The destroyer started firing at some ship and the ship fired back.

"We fired for about five minutes, then ceased since it appeared that our shells were endangering our own ships. We headed in toward Tulagi harbor.

Tremendous Explosion

"Behind us the Canberra was still burning. As we turned away there was a tremendous explosion over northward of Savo which I learned later was the Vincennes which blew up.

"I checked up on what was happening and learned that the officer on watch had seen flares and then a torpedo's wake. We turned right and avoided torpedoes, then left to avoid more.

"Meanwhile the firing was gradually slackening and finally died out after about 40 minutes. The sky now was overcast and thunder and lightning started.

"Two hours later about daylight we went back to investigate firing and an explosion which had been observed south and west of Savo Island, apparently one of our destroyers shooting at a Jap destroyer.

"The Canberra still was burning and at 6:30 a. m., we steamed over. The Australian cruiser was listing 20 degrees to starboard and there was a series of small explosions like shells from amidships. The explosions sent debris flying through the air. Members of the Canberra crew were climbing down her port side on ropes to boats and rafts. The Canberra's turrets were

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all trained to the port side to counteract the list.

"Two destroyers came up and took off the Canberra's crew. We picked up one lonesome Australian sailor with a heavy red beard. He had been blown from the Canberra by a shell.

See Burning Ships

"Over to the northward we could see the smoke of burning ships. Later they came into the harbor. It was the Astoria and a destroyer. The Astoria had bad fires below the deck and was later beached and scuttled.

"About 9 a. m., there was another tremendous explosion to the west of Savo which shot up big clouds of smoke. We did not know what it was but hoped our planes were bombing Japanese ships.

"We heard later that 30 officers were saved from the Quincy which had sunk some time during the night but did not learn how many more might have been saved."

SOLOMONS TREND TERMED UNCLEAR

Roosevelt Refrains From Predictions—U. S. Planes Again Raid Kiska

OCT 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27 — President Roosevelt refrained today from predicting either victory or defeat in the great struggle now waging in the Solomons. He declared the outcome was not yet clear.

The navy, meanwhile, announced that American planes raided the Japanese "camp area and submarine base" at Kiska, in the Aleutians, on October 23 and 24.

No Japanese Planes Seen

"During the above raids," a communique said, "Japanese anti-aircraft shore batteries were active, but no enemy planes were seen. A number of hits in the target areas were observed, but the extent of damage could not be determined.

At Cleveland, Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards said at a press conference that both Japan and the United States were hesitant to send their old battleships, of first World War vintage, into action.

Except for the battle of Midway, sea engagements in the Pacific thus far have been merely "outpost skirmishes by screening forces," said Admiral Edwards, who is chief of staff to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet.

Sees No Showdown Yet

Asserting that in his opinion there would be no showdown in the immediate future between main fleets of the United States and Japan, he added:

"When new battle units of superior tonnage, armor and armament, particularly anti-aircraft weapons which still are in the stage of development, are ready, our battle plans will be ready for them."

Asked why United States naval units haven't started operations against the Japanese mainland, Admiral Edwards said "we don't have the units there to do it."

Japs Claim Sinking Of 6 U. S. Warships In Solomons Battle

Four Aircraft Carriers Declared Victims; Loss Of 17 Vessels Admitted

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Japanese today broadcast their version of a big naval and air battle yesterday in the Solomon Islands area, claiming the sinking of six United States warships, including four aircraft carriers, one battleship and another ship of unidentified type.

The announcement, credited to Imperial Headquarters and broadcast by both the Tokio and Berlin radios, said American casualties also included another battleship, three cruisers and a destroyer heavily damaged.

(In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Knox said the Japanese claims were "another of their fishing expeditions." Both the American and Japanese forces in the South Pacific, he added, were engaging in a war of maneuver.)

The enemy report recalled others emanating from Tokio after the Midway and Coral Sea battles, which turned out to be greatly exaggerated.

Minor Losses Acknowledged.

Comparatively minor losses were acknowledged by the Japanese, who said they suffered slight damage to only two of their aircraft carriers and a cruiser in the engagement, which was said to have taken place yesterday to the north of the Santa Cruz Islands, which lie just east of the main Solomons group. This would indicate that the Japanese were describing the same battle which the Navy Department in Washington announced yesterday was in progress northeast of Guadalcanal.

The United States Navy said severe damage had been done to one of its carriers in this battle, and that the destroyer Porter had been sunk and lesser damage done to other ships.

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Two Japanese carriers and three cruisers were damaged, the Navy said.

Accompanying its version of yesterday's sea-air battle, the Tokio radio also broadcast an imperial headquarters summary of alleged losses of the two sides in the Solomons area for the two months from August 25 to October 25, admitting for the first time the loss of 17 Japanese warships and transports.

Total of 28 Ships Claimed.

The summary said 22 American warships and transports had been sunk in that period—a total of 28, including the action north of Santa Cruz Islands. Included in the list was the aircraft carrier Wasp, which the Navy announced yesterday had been sunk September 15 by submarine.

Tokio added that eight additional United States ships had been damaged in the August 25- October 25 period—a total of 13, including the Monday action.

Lister as sunk by the Japanese from August 25 to October 25, were the Wasp, three United States cruisers, five destroyers, six submarines, six transports and a minesweeper.

Lister as damaged in the same period by the Japanese were a United States battleship, two aircraft carriers, one cruiser, one submarine, two transports and a minesweeper.

Including yesterday's battle, the Japanese claimed that seven United States aircraft carriers had been sunk or damaged since August 25—more carriers than the United States Navy acknowledges are in commission since the loss of the Lexington and Yorktown in early summer battles in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

The Japanese admitted only two cruisers, two destroyers, a submarine and five transports of theirs as sunk between August 25 and October 25.

One Japanese cruiser, three destroyers, a submarine and five transports were damaged in the same period, the Japanese said. Including the three damaged in the Santa Cruz battle, this was a total of 13.

Tokio said the Santa Cruz battle lasted from dawn until night and that more than 200 United States aircraft were shot down or destroyed, while 40 Japanese planes were missing.

Report on Plane Losses

During the two-month period, Tokyo stated, 403 United States planes were shot down, ninety-seven were destroyed on the ground and nineteen Flying Fortresses were heavily damaged. Japanese plane losses for the period were 104, including twenty-six whose pilots "hurled themselves with their bomb load upon the enemy," the Japanese declared.

The sweeping nature of the Tokyo reports is illustrated by the claim that seven United States aircraft carriers have been sunk or damaged since Aug. 25—the Wasp sunk and two others reported damaged up to Oct. 25, and four more reported sunk on Oct. 26. Since these do not include the Lexington and Yorktown, sunk in May and June, in effect the Japanese are claiming to have accounted for more American aircraft carriers than are listed as completed and ready for service by such an authority as Jane's Fighting Ships.

This indicates either that the Japanese claims are greatly exaggerated, or that they have identified as aircraft carriers vessels of other types, perhaps converted merchantmen. The United States Navy has not disclosed what additions to its carrier strength, either by such conversions or completions of first-line carriers, have been made since Jane's list was prepared.

Carrier Wasp Struck Three Times With Only Brief Warning

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Capt. Sherman Pays Tribute to Crew in Solomons Disaster

By NORMAN BELL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 27.—The sharp cry of "torpedoes!" was the first warning the crew of the aircraft carrier Wasp, sunk in the Solomon Islands September 15, had of impending disaster.

Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, the carrier's commander now safe at Pearl Harbor, said in an interview that three torpedoes fired by a submarine exploded against the fore part of the Wasp in rapid succession as she was changing course. A fourth torpedo missed. A few minutes later, he said, and all the torpedoes might have missed.

He disclosed that Jack Singer of New York, previously reported missing in the South Pacific, was one of the victims of the Wasp's sinking. Singer, a correspondent for International News Service, was last seen in the wardroom lounge, which later became a mass of flames.

Heavy Internal Explosions.

Capt. Sherman paid special tribute to two officers who lost their lives, Comdr. John J. Shea of Boston, who was last seen directing a fight against flames on the flight deck when it was rocked by a violent explosion, and Lt. Comdr. Laurice A. Tatum, dental officer, who "exposed himself to fragments of exploding ammunition while administering first aid to an extent which contributed to his death before being rescued."

The Wasp was sunk shortly before 5 p.m., while covering reinforcement operations at Guadalcanal.

(The Navy Department, in announcing the sinking yesterday said about 90 per cent of the Wasp's complement, about 1,800, was saved.)

"The torpedoes struck in the vicinity of the gas tanks," said Capt. Sherman, whose home is in Melrose, Mass. "The gas supply actually was in use refueling planes and other planes were being armed with bombs. The shock of the attack was very great. Many heavy internal explosions followed. The bombs, gas tanks and ready ammunition exploded and oil and gas on the water caught fire."

Capt. Sherman said the flames spread with intense fury as explosion after explosion tore at the ship's vitals.

Eager to Return to Battle.

One explosion surrounded the bridge with gas and smoke and caused many casualties. He added that there were a great many courageous and valiant efforts to combat the fire, but that, due to breakage of the water mains, very little could be done.

Capt. Sherman declared he and every survivor with whom he talked on the hospital ship want to get another carrier and go after the Japs.

He disclosed that he joined the Wasp last spring after she had been used in supplying besieged Malta, in the Mediterranean, with planes.

When the order to abandon ship was given, Capt. Sherman said, he knew there were other enemy submarines in the vicinity and it was "not possible to be deliberate."

Medical Officer Praised.

The men swam to destroyers and 90 per cent of the crew was saved, he said:

Capt. Sherman paid tribute to Comdr. Bartholomew W. Hogan, senior medical officer, for carrying on without sleep for 48 hours despite injuries, and to Comdr. Michael Holt Kernodle, air officer, who was "one of a dozen who got life belts to men who couldn't swim and got lines tied to them."

True to the traditions of the sea, Capt. Sherman was the last to leave his ship, 1 hour and 20 mnutes after the torpedoes hit.

He said he jumped into clear water but later had to swim through oil-covered water. He was in the water an hour and a half.

"I was bruised and stiff but after three or four days of rest am in fine shape again."

Some of the crew members were in the water as long as three hours and some died on the destroyer after being picked up and were buried at sea.

Wasp's Last Moments Were Like '40 Hells,' Survivor Relates

Captain's 'Swift Action' Saved Many When Oil Caught Fire on Sea

By the Associated Press.

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BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—A fighter plane had come to rest on the broad, flat top of the Wasp and a group of other fighters and bombers just had taken off.

"We were busier than you ever could imagine. Suddenly as if something were biting through the waters of the Pacific there were three white streaks of foam. Every one knew what was coming. The skipper made one fine effort to save the ship by turning her at a critical moment while we were handling planes on deck—but boom! A minute or so probably would have saved us."

Thus, Harry I. Penrod of Baltimore, aviation chief ordnance officer, described the moments preceding the aircraft carrier's doom.

"It was like 40 hells, what happened," said Chief Penrod, as his wife of two years, now engaged in building airplanes, sat wide-eyed and listening—she hadn't heard all of the story before.

Three Torpedoes Hit.

Chief Penrod, a veteran of 12 years in the Navy, was on the top deck when the three "tin fish hit us on the starboard side."

"The ship virtually lifted out of the water when the first torpedo struck. I fell to my knees. I tried to get up. I only remember that before I could move a muscle there were two more explosions and I was still fighting to get up.

"All around us I saw white flashes. Two fighter planes were blown over the sides. Some were thrown topsy-turvey.

"Part of the deck blew up past the bridge where Capt. Forrest P. Sherman was standing. Suddenly I got to my feet. You would have thought there would have been utmost confusion. There wasn't. There was absolute calm as far as operations went.

"The torpedo explosions were followed immediately by internal explosions. One after another they came, and seemingly they never stopped.

Sea Caught Fire.

"Oil floated on the water because the forepart of the ship had been ruined and suddenly the oil became a sheet of flame. Only the presence of mind of the captain, who ordered the carrier full speed astern immediately, saved hundreds from dying in the flaming sea.

"Nearby were destroyers which couldn't get close because of the continuing explosions shaking the inside of the Wasp. For three hours or so, it is hard to remember how long, we fought like sons-of-guns to stop that fire, to keep her afloat, although she was sinking slowly.

"We knew we were in the midst of a pack of submarines, gunning for destroyers near us.

"Finally we knew it was all over. The Wasp was done and the captain gave orders to abandon ship. Already, I had grabbed, somehow, a mattress and a piece of rope. It was nearly dark and I didn't expect to be picked up that night, if at all.

"Then, in the gathering dark, a destroyer came along and picked us up."

Shells of Wasp's Own Guns Endangered Survivors

WHITING, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP).—Shells in the loaded guns of the burning Wasp, exploded by the terrific heat, went shrieking over the heads of survivors swimming in the oil-covered, shark-infested waters, Edward J. Morrison, 18, torpedoman, third class, on the ship, said last night.

Morrison, visiting his parents here on leave, said he jumped 80 feet from the flight deck into the water when the order came to abandon ship.

"Oil was burning on the water nearby and I was floating closer to it," he said. "I couldn't make much headway with my clothing and life jacket on, so I tore them off and began swimming for clear water.

"It was tough going because the waves were high and we could see sharks in the water. And to make matters worse, shells from our carrier were popping into the water about us. The heat and explosions set off the magazines in the loaded guns and I could hear the shells whistling above my head."

Morrison was rescued by a destroyer.

He said he was knocked flat on the flight deck when the first torpedo struck.

"The second torpedo struck the island structure a moment later, then the third hit in the same place," he continued. "I had gotten up, but was knocked down again by this blast and stayed flat on the deck because steel was flying from the shattered island structure.

"A few minutes later the power went off and the No. 2 elevator dropped. Then one of our own 350-pound bombs went off on a hangar deck and fire began shooting out of the No. 2 elevator. A 5-inch gun mount forward blew up a moment later. * * *

"I went to the fantail (after part of the deck) and stayed there until we got the order to abandon ship 30 minutes later."

Morrison, who joined the Navy two days after Pearl Harbor, said he had seen action several times.

TORPEDOED SAILOR SINGS

'Deep in Heart of Texas' Rings Out from Mattress-Raft

Knoxville, Oct. 27—(AP)—"Deep in the Heart of Texas," sung on a rough Pacific, was heard by Don Avery Elliott, 19, one of three Knoxville survivors of the torpedoed aircraft carrier Wasp.

Elliott, seaman first class, hung on a floating timber with 10 or 15 other seamen for five hours before he was rescued.

"We saw a small sailor who had thrown a mattress over the side, jumped in after it and was using it as a raft," Elliott declared. "He was floating around in the ocean on that mattress, sitting there with his legs crossed, singing 'Deep in the Heart of Texas.'

"A destroyer saved him, too."

Six Sherman Brothers Are Officers in Service

MELROSE, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP).—Any of the neighbors will tell you it's a cinch that the six fighting Sherman brothers will make the Japs pay dearly for sinking the aircraft carried Wasp, commanded by one of their number, Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, 46-year-old Annapolis graduate.

All six are in service, two in the Navy with Forrest, two others in the Army and one in the Marines. All are officers and their field of operations extends from Fort Benning, Ga., to the far corners of the Pacific.

Frank A. Sherman served as spokesman for his fighting sons as reporters relayed details of the sinking of the Wasp to his home.

"We're not worried about Forrest," was his terse comment.

A native of Melrose, Capt. Forrest Sherman attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year before winning appointment to Annapolis. He was a leader in his class, which was graduated in 1917, a year ahead of schedule because of the World War.

During that conflict he served in European waters, being assigned to duty at Gibraltar for the greater part of the time.

Following the Armistice he became interested in naval aviation and won his wings at Pensacola, Fla., in April, 1923.

He was a naval flight instructor for a time, and then was assigned to sea duty on the carriers Lexington, Saratoga and Ranger. Last June he was placed in command of the Wasp. For a time he was in charge of the aviation ordnance section of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

First news of Capt. Sherman's vessel came to his father while he was sitting calmly listening to the radio broadcast of another son, Capt. Edward A. Sherman of the Army's 1st Service Command.

Capt. Ed was talking about V-mail for the soldiers when the broadcast was interrupted—for news of the Wasp sinking.

'If I Don't Get Back . . .' Letter of Wasp Officer Tells Son, 5, Why Men Die for Their Country

Comdr. John J. Shea Last Seen Fighting Fire on Carrier

By the Associated Press.

ARLINGTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—"Jackie" Shea, 5 years old, has a letter he never will part with—a letter that said "If I don't get back . . ."

It's from his dad, Comdr. John J. Shea, 43, last seen fighting flames aboard the carrier Wasp, shortly before the vessel went down under a torpedo attack near the Solomons on September 15. Comdr. Shea is listed as "missing in action."

(At Pearl Harbor last night Capt. Forrest P. Sherman of the Wasp paid special tribute to Comdr. Shea.)

The letter, written June 29, reads in part:

"Dear Jackie:

"This is the first letter I have ever written directly to my little son and I am thrilled to know you can read it all by yourself. If you miss some of the words, I am sure it will be because I do not write plainly. Mother will help you in that case, I am sure.

"I was certainly glad to hear your voice over the long-distance telephone. It sounded as though I were right there in the living room with you. You sounded as though you missed your daddy very much. I miss you, too, more than any one will ever know. It is too bad this war could not have been delayed a few more years so that I could grow up again with you and do all the things I planned to do when you were old enough to go to school.

"I thought how nice it would be for me to come home early in the afternoon and play ball with you and go mountain climbing and see the trees and brooks and learn all about woodcraft, hunting, fishing, swimming and other things like that. * * *

"When you are a little bigger you will know why your daddy is not home so much any more. You know we have a big country and we have ideals as to how people should like and enjoy the riches of it, and how each is born with equal rights to life, freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Unfortunately, there are some countries in the world where they don't have these ideals, where a boy cannot grow up to be what he wants to be with no limits on his opportunities to be a great man, such as a great priest, statesman, doctor, soldier, businessman, etc. * * *

"Fighting for the defense of our country, ideals, homes and honor is an honor and a duty which your daddy has to do before he can come home to settle down with you and mother. * * *

"Don't ever be a quitter, either in sports or in your business or profession when you grow up. Get all the education you can. Stay close to mother and follow her advice. Obey her in everything, no matter how much you may at times disagree. She knows what is best and will never let you down or lead you away from the right and honorable things of life.

"If I don't get back, you will have to be mother's protector, because you will be the only one she has. * * *

Jackie and his mother are living in Arlington with her parents.

Comdr. Shea, a graduate of Boston College, was executive officer of the Squantum Naval Air Station in Quincy and commanded the Miami Air Station before being assigned to the Wasp.

'We've Just Begun To Fight,' Secretary Knox Declares

Navy Head Says Our War Production Is "Coming Faster, But Not Fast Enough"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 27—Secretary of the Navy Knox said tonight that the navy had "hit the enemy some savage blows and we have just begun to fight," but declared at a Navy Day dinner that although ships, aircraft and trained men were coming faster now, it was not fast enough to do a "vast, world-wide job."

In a broadcast speech, Knox summed up United States accomplishments in the tenth month of war by saying:

"We are producing merchant ships faster than the enemy can sink them, and he isn't sinking them so fast any more, either.

"We are producing aircraft and bombs and trained crews in such quantity that Germany no longer has unchallenged mastery of the air."

But he also declared:

"I shall not belabor you with statistics. I only say that ships and aircraft and trained men are coming faster and faster now, but still not fast enough and we have a long way to go to do properly our vast, world-wide job of patrolling, of escorting and of fighting on all the seas."

Knox asserted that "as the first year of our ordeal draws to a close we seem to be coming to the realization that strategy and military operations are a job for experts in possession of all the facts, and our ranks, 130 million strong, are closing up behind the commander in chief and our military leaders."

He said that when the United States reflected upon its troubles, it might also reflect on those of the enemy, whose "sky is not so rosy as the fourth winter of his bid for the world sets in."

To correct any impression that he might sound too optimistic, Knox said: "We have a long and agonizing road ahead of us," and "the price in blood and treasure will be staggering."

He said that in the fiscal year 1941-1942, the United States completed about half as many combatant ships as in the previous ten years and that now, "bit by bit American men and American material are piling up in front of the enemy."

"It has been slow, even discouraging at times," he said. "The distances are enormous and the problems infinite.

"There has never been enough of anything anywhere.

"The submarines have taken an awful toll of precious merchant ships and seamen. We have lost some proud fighting ships. The enemies have pushed us back to the waters of Australia and the banks of the Volga.

"But the picture is changing now."

Knox said that the tempo of this war was vastly accelerated over previous ones and that no comfort could be taken from past adversity which was overcome.

In summing up achievements thus far, he said:

"We have more than a half million men overseas and millions more in training. It is the best-trained—and that takes time—and the best-equipped fighting force in our history.

"Naval personnel has more than doubled and we have a far larger and more powerful navy measured in tonnage, air power, fire power or anything else than the day before Pearl Harbor—or the day after Pearl Harbor.

Man Power Marshaled

"We are marshaling our man power to the last man. We are marshaling our economic power to the last dollar and our materials to the last pound of metal.

"We have converted the greatest peaceful industrial plant of all time into the greatest arsenal of all time. We will produce more munitions and construction for war purposes in 1943 than the total production for all purposes in 1940."

Knox said the United States had "paid an awful price" for negligence after the last war and that we "must not make the same mistake twice."

After this war, he said, "we must for our security insist upon the maintenance of American naval power, at least during the transition period between the end of formal hostilities and until effective means of preventing war have been established and proven."

Hidden More Losses

By the Associated Press.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 27.—Declaring that "people feel they haven't been given the facts of the war," Senator Willis, Republican, of Indiana, said last night that "our Navy is almost out of commission in the Pacific" and that only one American plane escaped after Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's raid on Tokio last April 18.

"Convoys to Russia have been at great losses and all the disasters of the Pacific have not yet been admitted," Senator Willis said in addressing a Republican rally. "We will not have confidence until we are frank with the people."

Gives No Sources.

The Senator gave no source for his information on the outcome of the Tokio bombing, but asserted that "all but the plane that landed in Russia were destroyed."

He did not amplify his remark concerning the Navy in the Pacific.

However, he said of the convoys that a sailor aboard a supply group sailing from Iceland for Russia in June told him the convoy "was almost literally cut to pieces." Of the 40 ships in the convoy, Senator Willis said, "only 10 per cent arrived to be effective in the war."

He added that part of the group was lost when "a British warship left the convoy to hunt subs."

"Censorship as practiced by the Government has created a distrust in the people and the people are fearful that even greater losses have been concealed," Senator Willis declared. "We should demand that censorship be restricted only to those happenings necessary for the success of the war program."

Raps Manpower Method.

Senator Willis aserted that "if manpower was properly allotted, we wouldn't need at this time to call on 18-year-old boys for military service."

He complained that Republicans were not being consulted in the war effort and said, "We won't win the war until there is a Republican administration in Washington.

"Pet theories and policies for post-war peace are standing in the way of proper prosecution of the war," he continued. "We should establish a command to co-ordinate land, air and naval forces for more efficient operation of the war effort."

He said he believed Gen. Douglas MacArthur should be placed at the head of such a command.

Discussing the monopoly suit against the Associated Press, filed

Senator Says Navy In Pacific 'Almost Out of Commission'

Willis Declares People Fear Censorship Has

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by the Department of Justice, Senator Willis charged that "the administration is trying to control the freedom of the press."

BUNK' LABEL TIED TO WILLIS CHARGE

Senator Hill And Others Deny Navy Is Almost Out Of Commission In Pacific

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Statements by Senator Willis (Rep., Ind.) that "our navy is almost out of commission in the Pacific" and that only one American plane escaped after the raid on Tokyo were labeled "political bunk" today by Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.), majority whip.

Willis made the statements before a Republican rally at Bedford, Indiana.

Paul C. Smith, chief of the news bureau of the Office of War Information, commented that "the Senator does not appear to know what he is talking about."

Sure It Is Exaggeration

Representative Thomason (Dem., Texas), ranking member of the House Military Committee, said: "I don't profess to know the details, but I am sure that Willis' description of the Pacific fighting forces and Tokyo bomber plane losses is a gross exaggeration."

Representative Sparkman (Dem., Ala.), another member of the committee, commented: "I do believe that the Government should give us full and frank information regardless whether good or bad, just as soon as it can be given without helping the enemy. But simply because we feel it hasn't done that, this doesn't justify such wild, exaggerated and inaccurate statements as these."

Representative Mott (Rep., Ore.), member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said the navy was "far from being out of commission" in the Pacific.

Mott said "man for man, ship for ship, and gun for gun, our navy is the best in the world."

Calls Jap Losses Greater

"I can say very definitely," he declared, "that the navy is not out of commission in the Pacific. Far from being out of commission, the Japanese losses, aside from the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, have exceeded our own. . . ."

"If this is true," Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) said of the Willis speech, "and I don't doubt Senator Willis, I see no harm now if these facts are acknowledged by the navy.

"Certainly Senator Willis' challenge is one inviting a forceful and forthright demonstration of the facts of our strength and preparation in the Pacific. This all rather forcefully drives home the thought that perhaps we already have a sufficient second front without following (Wendell) Willkie on to another front to the east of us before our military authorities know we are ready to make it count and last."

Senator Gillette (Dem., Iowa), a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, said he knew nothing of such a situation as reported by Willis, but it seemed to him that "military necessities could not dictate the extensive delay in making public news or reverses that our armed forces have suffered."

Suspects Long Delays

"Everybody recognizes that no information should be given that could be relayed and be of use to our enemies," Gillette said, "but information that is withheld for a great length of time and then released in conjunction with news of successes naturally arouses in the public mind the conclusion that unpleasant news was withheld, not for strategic reasons, but to cushion the impact with more favorable later news.

"Nothing could be more disastrous to national morale than to engender suspicion among our people that they are being deceived as to the facts."

47,463 Killed, Wounded And Missing To Date

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—America's army and navy casualties announced to date total 47,463 in killed, wounded and missing.

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, chief of the navy's Bureau of Public Relations, said in a Navy Day speech today that the navy, marine corps and Coast Guard have lost a total of 15,814 of whom 4,453 were killed, 1,593 wounded and 9,768 missing.

A check of army records disclosed that 31,649 casualties have been announced, of whom the majority were the 17,500 Americans and 11,000 Philippine scouts of the United States Army missing in action in the Philippines. Most of these were probably taken prisoner by the Japanese.

Aside from these, the army lists 1,016 killed in action, 1,461 wounded, 61 prisoners of war and 611 missing in action in combat zones in all parts of the world, including the Philippines.

13 Big Carriers Now Being Built For U. S. Navy

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Boston, Oct. 27 (AP)—Capt. Leland P. Lovette, director of public relations for the navy, said today that the United States had thirteen big aircraft carriers under construction, designed to "carry the fight to the enemy."

He told the Advertising Club of Boston that carriers were one of the most important weapons of offensive action on the seven fronts on which the United States is engaged.

Lovette said that three Liberty ships a day were being delivered to the navy and that the time of construction had been reduced from 141 to 60 days.

Relic of Lost Destroyer

Pennant Saved From U. S. S. Peary To Be Flown By Namesake

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Navy announced today that the pennant from the mast of the U. S. S. Peary, a destroyer sunk off Australia in February, will fly again from the mast of a new Robert E. Peary, an escort vessel under construction at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Company, Orange, Tex.

The pennant, only relic of the last Peary, was salvaged by Lieutenant William J. Catlett jr., thirty-three years old, of Canton, Miss., who was attached to the ship. The new ship will be sponsored by Mrs. Josephine D. Peary, widow of Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary, Arctic explorer.

Must Keep Seas Open To Win, Stark Says

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark in a Navy Day broadcast to America said tonight that sea power will decide whether we go to the enemy—or the enemy comes to us."

"Turn as we will, seas confront us not as protective barriers but as great international highways which must be kept open to win the war," said the commander of the United States naval forces in European waters.

15-Billion Navy Bill Signed By Roosevelt

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Another $15,000,000,000 was made available today to sharpen the navy's offensive power, with thousands more planes and many new tons of floating craft as President Roosevelt signed into law the second supplemental wartime appropriation and contract authorization bill.

Congress completed action on the measure Thursday. The legislation brought to $67,000,000,000 the total of direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the navy since July 1940.

Nearly Six Billion Outright

The measure appropriated $5,599,000,000 outright for the navy and in adition authorized it to begin letting contracts on a $9,500,000,000 construction program to add 2,101,000 tons of floating craft —500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary ships.

Acquisition of 14,611 new bomber and fighter planes, at a cost of $2,862,000,000, was provided in the direct appropriation.

600 Million For Housing

Arming of hundreds more merchant ships was financed in a $100,000,000 item, and $600,000,000 was provided for defense housing.

Including all items, appropriations totaled $6,341,196,887.

The measure raised to $222,000,000,000 the money provided for defense and war purposes since July, 1940.

Battleships: Old And New

[By the Associated Press]

Cleveland, Oct. 27—Both Japan and the United States are hesitant to bring their old World War I battleships into action, Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards said today, and sea engagements between the enemies so far have been confined to "outpost skirmishes by screening forces," except for the battle of Midway.

Admiral Edwards is chief of staff to Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations. He told a press conference he did not believe a showdown between the main striking forces of the United States and Japanese fleets was imminent.

"When new battle units of superior tonnage, armor and armament, particularly anti-aircraft weapons which still are in the stage of developments, are ready, our battle plans will be ready for them," he said.

OWI Aide Joins Marines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Paul C. Smith, editor and general manager of The San Francisco Chronicle, said today he had resigned as a lieutenant commander in the Navy Reserve and as chief of the Office of War Information's news bureau to enlist as a private in the Marine Corps. He will go to the Marine Corps "boot camp" at Parris Island, S. C., Monday.

408 CASUALTIES LISTED BY NAVY

Total in Three Branches Is 15,814 for the War.

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Navy issued its fifteenth casualty list of the war today, reporting 408 men, from forty-three States and Hawaii, killed, wounded or missing.

Some of those listed as missing, the Navy said, may have been rescued at sea or landed at isolated spots from which they could not communicate with naval officials. The list covered Navy and Marine Corps, but not Coast Guard personnel. There were forty-eight New York casualties, nineteen from New Jersey and five from Connecticut.

The list of 194 dead, 142 wounded and 72 missing, brought to 15,814 the total casualties reported since the start of the war for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Those from the New York area, with their next of kin, are as follows:

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NEW YORK OFFICERS.

Wounded.

PESKIN, MICHAEL, Marine Corps gunner; wife, Mrs. Michael Peskin, 405 East 74th street.

Missing.

WALSH, PATRICK, Lieutenant (junior grade); father, John J. Walsh, 515 East 80th street.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Dead.

ARNOLD, CYRIL A., aviation machinist's mate, third class; wife, Mrs. Clara Helen Arnold, 83-75 116th street, Kew Gardens.

BARRINGTON, ROBERT O., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Barrington, 117-29 219th street, St. Albans, L. I.

BESSEL, SOLOMON, metalsmith, second class; sister, Miss Gertrude Bessel, 198 Glen Cove avenue, Glen Cove.

BUGALA, ANTON A., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bugala, Dunton avenue, East Patchogue.

COVERT, ROBERT L., corporal, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Covert, 130-37 176th Place, Springfield Gardens, L. I.

FARANDA, FRANK F., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Faranda, 217 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

KAMINOWSKI, JOSEPH J., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Josephine Kaminowski, 925 Union avenue, Bronx.

KEBLISH, WILLIAM A., corporal, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Tessie Keblish, 154-17 15th avenue, Whitestone.

KOPS, STANLEY D., platoon sergeant, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Jessie G. Kops, 965 Fifth avenue.

MARTIN, JOHN B., private, first class, Marine Corps parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, 153 Vermilyea avenue, Brooklyn.

McGUINNESS, JOSEPH F., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McGuinness, 412 Van Buren street, Brooklyn.

TURNER, WILLIAM W., private, Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. William C. Turner, Fifth Avenue Bank, Fifth avenue.

WHITTLESEY, FRANK R., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melzar Whittlesey, 1021 Park avenue.

Wounded.

BABCOCK, DANA N., private, first class, Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Dana N. Babcock, 28-18 154th street, Flushing.

BATCHER, THOMAS G., private, Marine Corps parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Batcher, 216 North Ocean avenue, Freeport.

COOPER, RUSSELL P., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cooper, 445 East Fifth street, Mount Vernon.

DIAMOND, LEROY, corporal, Marine Corps wife, Mrs. Leroy Diamond, 647 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

DILLON, MICHAEL J., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Dillon, 51 Union street, New Rochelle.

HARTRY, WILLIAM F., private, first class, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartry, 319 42d street, Brooklyn.

JACOBS, KENNETH H., private, Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jacobs, 123-25 Inwood street, Jamaica.

LODEWICK, EGBERT F., private, Marine Corps; father, John S. Lodewick, 218 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Missing.

MULLEN, BERNARD J., seaman, second class; John Mullen, 706 West 180th street, New York.

STRINGER, WALTER D., aviation radioman, third class; Harold Stringer, 98-47 63d Road Forest Hills.

NEW JERSEY.

Dead.

BELET, MASTER TECHNICAL SERGT. ROBERT A., Marines, husband of Mrs. R. A. Belet of Newton.

DANOWSKI, PRIVATE MARTIN M., Marines, son of Mrs. Michelina Danowski of 1604 South Wood avenue, Linden.

HALL, PRIVATE RALPH H., Marines; ward of Miss Rose Baxter of 144 East Main street, Bogota.

MAXWELL, ENSIGN HERBERT WILLIAM, Navy, son of J. Howard Maxwell of 30 Daily street, Nutley. Maxwell had been reported missing in a casualty list released July 3.)

WHRITNOUR, PRIVATE SYLVESTER J., Marines; friend, Miss Grace Dow, Vreeland avenue, Bloomingdale.

Wounded.

ANSLEY, PRIVATE JOHN R., Marines, son of Marion L. Ansley of 69 Hillside avenue, Chatham.

FALLER, PRIVATE HAROLD S., Marines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Faller of 217 Congress street, Jersey City.

LATTA, CORPORAL ROBERT J., Marines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Latta of 22 Madison avenue, Maplewood.

McDONALD, PRIVATE JAMES E., Marines, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonald of 132 66th street, West New York.

NESSEN, CORPORAL CARL H., Marines, husband of Mrs. C. H. Nessen of 610 Lenola Road, Moorestown.

POPLAWSKI, TECHNICAL SERGT. FRANK J., Marines, son of Mrs. Joseph Kaczanowski of 37 West 16th street, Bayonne.

WEIMANN, SERGT. ROBERT J., Marines, husband of Mrs. R. J. Weimann of 49 Valentine Road, Bloomfield.

Leahy Praises Allies of U. S. in Navy Day Talk

Says American Fleet Is Not Fighting Alone, Lauds Air Arms of Army and Navy

OCT 28 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP). — Predicting a long "epidemic of inhuman warfare" before eventual defeat of the "war-mad savages" of Axis nations, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President, tonight termed Navy Day "an occasion not for celebration but for sober analysis," and paid glowing tribute to the navies of America's allies.

Taking stock of the nation's naval strength, Admiral Leahy pointed to successes of surface and submarine units and to "the outstanding performance of our fleet aircraft, in many cases when they were heavily outnumbered by the enemy."

He said the United States naval air force was "by far the most powerful and most efficient" in existence, and in a side comment on the Army Air Forces, said that "plane for plane and man for man there are no superiors in any existing air force. This has been amply demonstrated on all the fighting fronts."

"Not Fighting Alone"

Speaking at a dinner commemorating the day set aside for paying tribute to the Navy, Admiral Leahy said: "It is no longer just America's Navy. It is a Navy fighting for all the freedom-loving people of the earth. . . . And it is not fighting alone."

Warning that "if we were fighting alone, I am frank to tell you that a complete defeat of all the aggressor nations would be almost impossible," Admiral Leahy called for a salute for "every ship and every flag that fights with us for freedom and the rights of man."

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, speaking on a Navy Day program at Minneapolis, said the American Fleet was as strong "as any afloat" when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, but that it suffered severe losses then and later—and that "this war is far from over."

"But, we have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy," he said, "and will punish him more and more and to the limit. . . . When the smoke has finally cleared, the United States Navy will be on the surface and the Axis sea power will be, where it belongs, at the bottom of the seas."

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France and Russia, painted word-pictures of the spirit of the Navy "and the heroism of men on Bataan," and called on the people to throw out of office at next Tuesday's election "politicians who have failed in their duty to Americans under fire."

British Admiral Speaks

Typical of how the day tied tighter the naval efforts of the United Nations was the address of Admiral Sir Andrew B. Sunningham of the British Navy, who, in Washington's Potomac Park, paid tribute to John Paul Jones, the "I have not yet begun to fight" naval hero who sailed against Great Britain in the Revolution.

In St. Louis, Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, paid tribute to the Navy's fleet of "destroyer tenders, aircraft tenders, submarine tenders and repair ships," which, he said, made it possible for the Navy to fight on its present "world-wide, seven-ocean scale." Seldom publicized, the tenders "daily display true heroism above and beyond the call of duty," keep the fighting ships in battle condition from Iceland to the Solomons, Mr. Card said.

Both Japan and the United States are hesitant to bring their World War battleships into action, Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards said in Cleveland. He pointed out that sea engagements between the enemies so far have been confined to "outpost skirmishes by screening forces" except for the battle of Midway. He did not believe a showdown between the main striking forces of the United States and Japanese fleets was imminent.

Asked why American naval units have not started operations against the Japanese mainland, Admiral Edwards said: "We don't have the units there to do it."

The Navy League, the civilian organization which made the Navy's welfare its one objective through the long years of uneasy peace, started Navy Day in 1922, selecting Oct. 27 because that was the birthday of former President Theodore Roosevelt, founder of the country's modern navy. Its organizations in nearly 1,000 communities arranged this year's programs, with Clarence Dillon, of New York, as national chairman.

U. S. Raids Kiska Twice; Finds Submarine Base

Washington, Oct. 27—(AP)—Two new bombing raids on Japanese installations, including a submarine base, on Kiska Island in the Aleutians were reported by the Navy today.

The reference to the submarine base was the first mention of such an enemy installation in the island chain reaching westward from Alaska.

The Navy said that during the raids enemy anti-aircraft shore batteries were active but that no aerial resistance was offered. No report of the damage inflicted upon the Japanese was given.

In the first raid last Friday Army Liberator bombers guarded by Lockheed "Lightning" fighters dumped 18 tons of bombs on the Japanese camp area on Kiska and the submarine base. Flying Fortresses dropped bombs "in the vicinity of the submarine base" on Saturday.

Grew Cautions U. S. On 'Foolish Optimism' In War With Japan

Ex-Ambassador Warns Cities Are Not Flimsy, People Can't Be Starved

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By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Americans were cautioned today by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, to guard against "a foolish optimism, a complacent selfconfidence" which, he said, would "prepare the way for an unnecessary despair" in the war with Japan.

In an address at the Books and Authors luncheon, Mr. Grew listed among the "psychological minefield and ambushes" to be avoided such assumptions as:

1. The Japanese are less formidable because they are not free.

2. The cities of Japan are flimsy and incapable of standing up under incendiary air raids.

3. The Japanese can be starved into submission.

"You can tell the American people," Mr. Grew said, "that our Japanese enemy is none the less formidable for being unfree. Japanese work well under orders. They are a disciplined people. They are fighting for a cause which is bad, but it is the only cause they know. To them, the imperial homeland is security, patriotism and religion at the same time. The Japanese do not bend. They fight until they can fight no longer."

As for the oft-reported flimsiness of Japanese cities, Mr. Grew explained that while the dwelling would burn easily, "the vitals of Japan are modern, the telephone, radio, electric and other centers are up to date."

"Japan has built her cities to withstand shock, fire, concussion," he added. "When I think of the exposed position of Tokio, and the exposed position of New York, I do not believe that we have occasion for premature self-congratulation."

As for starving the Japanese into submission, the former Ambassador warned that:

"Unlike Great Britain, Japan produces enough food for all her inhabitants. I question whether Japan could be starved out, even assuming that the American Navy could hold the narrow and dangerous straits of Tsushima, where the Russian fleet perished in 1905. Japan has her own rice, her own garden agriculture, her own fisheries."

Says Japs Can Be Defeated

Beyond the immediate homeland, too, Japan is formidable and well equipped for war at sea. Her recent conquests have given her numerous new bases, but the inland sea of Japan alone is a Mediterranean in itself."

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Despite her formidable strength Japan can and must be defeated, but, the former Ambassador warned, "our efforts cannot and must not be less than heroic. . . . We cannot fight partially, or tentatively or dubiously against men who are fighting body and soul under the frenzy of fanaticism exploited by dictatorship."

ALLIED FLIERS RAID ENEMY BASE AT LAE

One Plane Is Missing After Strafing Attack Upon New Guinea Town

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AIRFIELD AT DELI BOMBED

Large-Scale Participation of Australian Airmen in the Offensive Is Stressed

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS Australia, Wednesday, Oct. 28 (AP)—Allied fighter pilots made a strafing attack on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, yesterday, giving remote support to their embattled comrades on Guadalcanal, 900 miles to the southeast.

The Allied formation destroyed three barges and silenced anti-aircraft positions at this important Japanese base, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said in announcing the raid in its noon communique today. One Allied plane was missing.

Northwest of Australia Allied medium bombers raided Deli in Portuguese Timor. Their target was a Japanese airfield.

Other bombers attacked Kokoda, an advance Japanese base in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, toward which Allied ground forces have been forcing back the enemy.

The communiqué reported a raid by nine Japanese bombers last night on Darwin, Australia, which caused only minor damage and no casualties.

At Lae the raiders destroyed three barges and silenced anti-aircraft positions at a cost of one of their fighter craft.

Leader of Three Raids On Jap Stronghold of Rabaul Decorated

Maj. W. G. Benn Credited With Blasting 100,000 Tons of Shipping

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By the Associated Press.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 27.—Maj. William G. Benn, leader of three devastating raids on the Japanese stronghold of Rabaul, New Britain, in which 100,000 tons of shipping were believed blasted, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today for "extraordinary heroism, courage and leadership."

Maj. Benn led a series of raids starting October 1 and continuing through October 25 which Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said smashed Japanese ships and airdromes in support of the battle of the Solomon Islands.

All Planes Return Safely.

Each time he returned to report "all our planes returned safely."

Maj. Benn is from Washington, Pa. His wife now is living in Riverside, Calif.

Here is the record of the Flying Fortress squadron led by Maj. Benn:

The night of October 1-2: A 15,000-ton transport was hit and set afire; a 7,000-ton cargo ship was hit and left smoking; one cruiser and one unidentified vessel probably were damaged. Two sticks of bombs were dropped across Lakunai airdrome, causing a heavy explosion.

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The night of October 22-23: A cruiser, a destroyer, two large merchantmen, a transport and a small cargo vessel were believed damaged. A direct hit was scored on the cruiser, which also was strafed from a low altitude.

Merchantman Believed Sunk.

The night of October 24-25: Two 5,000-ton merchantmen were hit and believed sunk, a large merchantman was damaged and one gunboat was blown up. In addition, hits were scored on dock areas, causing explosions.

Headquarters estimated that the total tonnage of Japanese shipping sunk or put out of commission by these raids amounted to 100,000.

Maj. Benn's citation said:

"All three of these missions encountered severe weather conditions en route to and from the target, making navigation exceedingly difficult.

"Due to low cloud formations over the target area the attacks were launched at altitudes ranging from 200 to 5,000 feet. All attacks were made in the face of heavily concentrated anti-aircraft fire."

RAF Bombers Attack Akyab Area in Burma

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 27.—Two formations of fighter-escorted RAF bombers yesterday attacked objectives in the Akyab area of Japanese-occupied Burma, a British communique announced today.

Bombs were dropped on buildings housing the enemy and fires broke out, after which the fighters made low-level attacks with their machine guns, the communique said.

It reported that none of the raiders was lost.

AIR-WAR LULL OVER IN INDIA

Americans And Japs Exchange Blows Along Burma-China Border

U. S. Air Officer Killed In Dibrugarh Raid—Fields Strafed Later

OCT 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Oct. 27—A strong force of Japanese fighters and bombers which struck United States airfields in the Dibrugarh area of northeastern Assam province Sunday killed an American air officer and a British subject, wounded five Americans and destroyed or damaged several grounded transport planes, a United States Army communique disclosed today.

The enemy returned yesterday to strafe the fields they bombed the day before.

Lull In Air War Ended

For their part, the American air forces struck during the week end at the enemy in Burma and South China and, indicating that a heavier swapping of blows was imminent, the official announcement said:

"Taking into account other raids, particularly the recent attack by United States bombers on the Linsi mine north of Tientsin, the lull in wide-range aerial warfare may be said to have ended with the monsoon."

The communique singled out Lieut. Edward M. Nollmeyer, of Everett, Wash., for especial mention for single-handedly attacking an entire enemy formation during Monday's enemy attacks and knocking down one of the raiders without damage to himself or his plane.

Two Jap Planes Bagged

Two of the Sunday raiders were shot down by United States fighter planes which rose immediately to engage them and one of the interceptors also was lost, said the war bulletin from the headquarters of United States Army forces in China, Burma and India.

[An imperial headquarters communique yesterday, apparently the Japanese version of the same raids, said that they destroyed at least thirty-nine grounded planes, eighteen of them of a large type and that

30.24-19545

30.24-19545

at least three Allied planes were shot down in battle. The Tokyo communique named the targets as air bases at Ghittagong and Tinsukia, which is in the vicinity of Dibrugarh.]

Despite the interception, the American communique said, "the enemy broke through and bombed the fields, destroying or damaging several transport aircraft which had been grounded for routine repairs."

It praised civilian laborers for going back to work quickly after the all-clear, although bombs had struck some buildings.

Hongkong Raid Disrupts Japs' Warship Repairs

A United States Air Force Advance Base in China, Oct. 27 (AP)—Destruction of Hongkong's main power plant yesterday by American bombers deprived the Japanese of electricity for shipyards which had been used to repair vessels damaged in the South Pacific fighting, it was disclosed here today.

The pre-dawn raid on the plant in the second assault on Hong Kong within a few hours was carried out by two waves of North American Billy Mitchell B-25's. The Japanese again were caught flat-footed. The green lights that necklaced the island shore plus brilliant moonlight made it easy for the raiders to find their target.

The pilots reported that the enemy could not get his anti-aircraft into action until the bombing was over and that not a single fighter rose to the challenge. In Sunday's raid the Japanese fighters failed to get into the air until the whole waterfront was aflame.

Major William E. Basye of Independence, Mo., led the night assault on Hong Kong after participating in the afternoon one. Lieut. Col. Herbert Morgan of Freedom, Pa., also made it a daily double, leading a formation in a raid on Canton early yesterday after bombing Hong Kong Sunday.

While these raids were being carried out Curtiss P-40 fighters from a rear base shot down three and possibly four more enemy fighters coming from the direction of Hanoi. Lieutenant Charles S. Dubies of Richmond Heights, Mo., led this mission.

China's Bombers Join U. S. Attacks

Chungking, Oct. 27 (AP).—Joining in the growing air attacks which U. S. bombers have been dealing the Japanese, the Chinese Air Force went into action today with a surprise raid on the important Japanese air base at Yungcheng, in South Shansi Province, the Central News Agency said tonight. Tons of explosives were unloaded on runways of the airfield. Military establishments and fuel depots were set afire. All planes returned safely.

Norway to Surrender Her Rights in China

By the Associated Press.

CHUNKING, China, Oct. 27.—Norway's government-in-exile has informed China of its intention to negotiate a treaty abolishing its extraterritorial rights in China, a Chinese government spokesman announced today.

He said abolition of Brazil's extraterritorial rights would be provided in a new Chinese-Brazilian treaty being negotiated in Rio de Janeiro to replace a document drafted in 1882.

The United States and Britan took the lead in proposing such surrender of their special privileges in China.

"Frontier Gandhi" Arrested

PESHAWAR, India, Oct. 27 (AP).—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi," was arrested today for defiance of a government ban on entry into the Mardan district of the Northwest Frontier Province. He formerly was a member of the Indian Congress working committee.

Canadian Party Urges Freedom for India Now

Commonwealth Federation Asks Allied Mediation

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was urged today by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to take steps through the United Nations to reopen negotiations looking toward "self government for India now as well as after the war."

M. J. Coldwell, the party's House of Commons leader, submitted a statement containing these proposals as a basis for resumed negotiations on the Indian question:

A committee under the auspices of the United Nations, led by Great Britain, China, Russia and the United States, should renew the negotiations;

Congress leaders in India should be invited to resume negotiations and should be released from prison immediately, on the understanding that the Congress would not carry on civil disobedience and that the government would discontinue repressive measures;

Negotiations should be based on the acceptance of the principle of self-government for India, now as well as after the war;

Negotiations should be linked with the immediate aim of totally defeating Axis Aggressors.

Atlantic Charter Applies to All, Roosevelt Says in Reply to Willkie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, replying today to Wendell Willkie, declared: "The Atlantic Charter applies to all humanity, as the Secretary of State and I have said several times before."

Willkie, in a radio report on his recent world tour, said last night that many people of Asia and Eastern Europe doubted whether the Atlantic Charter applied to them. There was widespread demand, he said, for a world charter of freedom.

The Altantic Charter, among other things, declares that the signatory governments "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Mr. Roosevelt, in reply to Willkie at his press confefence, permitted himself to be quoted directly for emphasis. He explained in response to a question, that the term "Atlantic Charter" referred to the scene of the meeting between himself and Prime Minister Churchill on the Atlantic ocean at which it was promulgated in August, 1941, rather than to the nations to which it applies.

The Charter, originally an eight-point declaration of "common principles in the national policies" of the United States and the United Kingdom, was subsequently adopted in the declaration of the United Nations and signed by representatives of all, including Russia and China. Its economic objectives have formally been made the basis of lend-lease agreements with all American Allies.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the universal applicability of the Charter was a matter of record and that his statement did not constitute news. In connection with his comment, it was recalled that Secretary of State Hull, in a major radio address last July 23, declared:

Pledge to Every Nation

"The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation, large or small, a greater assurance of stable peace, greater opportunity for the realization of its aspirations to freedom, and greater facilities for material advancement."

Willkie, reporting on his recent tour of the Middle East, Russia and China, said last night that the people of Russia and China were "bewildered and anxious" because they did not know what the United States was fighting for, and continued:

"Many of them have read the Atlantic Charter. Rightly or wrongly, they are not satisfied. They ask: What about a Pacific Charter; what about a World Charter?"

Willkie also reiterated his demand for a second front and called for an end to the "nonsense" that citizens should not question the judgment of the military experts.

On the other phases of Willkie's speech, Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside any comment, repeating to three questions a paraphrase of the cigarette slogan, "Not a cough in a carload." The President said there were no controversies in carloads of speeches.

There was considerable comment on Willkie's speech in other quarters of the capital, however. Hull at his press conference replied to Willkie's criticism of the administration's attitude toward India with a denial that it was indifferent and a statement that this country was watching for opportunities that might develop.

Hull also answered Willkie's criticism that no envoy was in residence in the Arabic speaking countries with the explanation that Iraq was the only independent Arab state and that a minister was maintained there.

Representatives Patman (D.-Tex) and Rankin (D.-Miss) remarked in the House that Willkie's address would prove harmful while Rep. Cox (D.-Ga) contended that "the American public has taken the measure of Mr. Willkie and pays very little attention to what he says."

Senator Gillette (D.-Ia) said that "the speech was not tactful" while Senator Norris (Ind-Neb) questioned the wisdom of opening a second front now. Senator Byrd (D.-Va), making a Navy day address at Norfolk, declared that Willkie should not "try to make political issues of war tactics."

Hull Comments On Willkie Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Secretary of State Hull, commenting on criticism by Wendell L. Willkie of the Administration's attitude toward India, said today that the United States was in fact deeply interested in the Indian situation and was watching for opportunities that might develop.

Willkie said in a radio speech last night that a policy of silence on the problems of Indian independence was losing the United States friends in that part of the world.

Many Views On Subject

Asked about the speech at his press conference, Hull said the American attitude had been made known. He declined to take up in detail Willkie's criticism, pointing out that some American has something to say every day on some phase of the British-Indian situation, and, he added, such Americans have various views.

Hull went on to say that the State Department for some time, and especially during this Administration, had consistently proclaimed and carried forward in practice what it regarded as a forward-looking policy.

Says Criticism To Decline

It will continue to follow that policy, he said. It will not expect commendation, but it is to be expected, he added, that the criticism will diminish as time goes on and the full facts are understood.

In connection with Willkie's assertion that the United States had "no Minister or Ambassador in residence" in the Arabic-speaking countries, Hull commented that Iraq was the only independent Arab state.

Mandated States

He added that the United States Minister to Iraq for many years was the late Paul Knabenshue, whom he called a man of unusually broad experience. The Government, Hull said, has sent as his successor Thomas M. Wilson.

As for Syria and Lebanon, Hull remarked, those countries still are mandated territory. To them, however, the Government recently sent George Wadsworth as diplomatic agent and consul general.

Criticized In House

Three House Democrats criticized Willkie's report on his round-the-world survey, with Representative Patman (Dem., Texas) maintaining that matters of war strategy should be left to the military experts.

While Patman described sections of the address as "interesting and informative," he declared on the floor that there were certain parts which would prove "hurtful rather than helpful" and might put the Administration "on the spot."

Indian Stand Is Hit

He referred in particular to Willkie's reiterated request for a second front, and argued that the Allies should "take advantage of time" to build up weapons such as bombers on a production scale which could not be matched by the enemy.

Representative Rankin (Dem., Miss.) maintained that the address would do "irreparable harm to the English-speaking Allies, and declared that "the most dangerous part was the part which gave encouragement to the revolutionists in India."

Has Large Audience

"Does not the gentleman agree," Representative Cox (Dem., Ga.) asked Patman, "that the American public has taken the measure of Mr. Willkie and pays very little attention to what he says?"

Patman disagreed, and declared that Willkie had a large audience in the country, and commended the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee's attitude of cooperation with the Administration since this country entered the war.

London Hails Willkie Plea For 2d Front

Battle of Egypt Fails to Arouse Man in Street

By DeWITT MACKENZIE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Wendell Willkie's address to the Nation is receiving much attention in the London press, and it is significant of the trend of a considerable section of public opinion here that the reiteration of his demand for a second front in Europe gets a special display.

That is to say, the opening of the great Allied offensive in Africa does not seem to have dimmed the belief in the necessity of action in Western Europe to meet the call of Russia.

Undoubtedly, the reason is that the man in the street is aware that only this direct assault on the continent can force Hitler to withdraw great strength from the Eastern front.

The offensive against the Axis in Egypt is a most heartening exhibition of Allied initiative. Moreover, it represents one of the vital battles of the war. Control of the Mediterranean and the Middle East are involved.

Attacks on Germany Needed.

The battle of Egypt, however, presents a curious anomaly. Hitler might win the war by gaining control of this strategic Mediterranean area. But the Allies can't win the war solely by retaining control. They must, in addition, strike directly at the heart of Germany.

That is not a matter of argument. The Allied high command recognizes the necessity of hitting Hitler through Europe and has promised a second front there as soon as feasible. The decision must be made by the high command, but public interest is centered on when the feasibility

likely to arise.

Now there is to my mind only one answer to that. There can be no major invasion with a land army until the American and British Air Forces based in Britain have prepared the way by bombing Hitler's war industries and communications into such a state of devastation that he will be close to impotence.

This point was emphasized in previous articles, but it is of such vast importance that it cannot be overworked.

It would mean a mass slaughter of Allied troops for us to try to land a great army before our combined air froces had ironed out the continent. It would be inviting a disaster which might hand the war to Hitler on a platter.

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Bigger Raids Needed.

However, this preparatory work can be done rapidly if we get on with the job immediately.

Obviously, the arrival of the time when it will be feasible to open this great second front must depend on how soon our bomber fleets get into action.

They have been doing some wonderful work lately, but they must have additional planes if 1,000-bomber raids are to become regular.

Those heavy raids which can virtually wipe out a city at one blow are the kind which will take us to our goal fast.

Britain should be able to provide a part of the increase in the bomber force, but undoubtedly great dependence must be placed on America's resources.

If we can get these fresh forces into action in the near future we may be able to nail Hitler's hide on the barn door by next autumn.

The partial destruction of the great industrial city of Cologne provides an excellent example of what can be done with 1,000-bomber raids. It is well known that 40 per cent of the city was wiped out and probably another 25 per cent was partly destroyed.

ALLIES DRIVE EGYPT SALIENT TO NEW DEPTH

Infantry Clears Way For Tanks Through Obstacles And Mine Field

Air Force Disrupts Convoy And Guards Against Counter-Attacks

OCT 28 1942 Stephen Barber

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 27—The British Eighth Army, under the constant offensive support of the Allied air arm, broke farther inside the main Axis desert positions today on a major maneuver calculated to funnel the armored columns to a decisive engagement with enemy tanks.

So far the slugging showdown between the heavy ground forces had not begun after four days of fierce fighting for position on the initiative of the Allies' forces.

Infantry Clear Obstacles

Minor tank engagements were reported, but they were inconclusive, and the preparatory task.. were left in the main to the infantry, which was clearing away a maze of obstables over miles of sandy mine fields and entanglements, and to the air forces which have been hammering relentlessly for a week or more at the Axis forward positions.

The British communique did not mention tanks, reporting merely that Allied forces had extended their salient into the Axis defenses with the obvious intention of pushing along the armored units for a wide-open contest with Rommel.

The Allied air forces were so completely in command of the air on land and sea that they did extra duty against Axis counter-attacks on the ground.

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Down 26 Planes At Cost Of 10

In all the intensified battle of the Mediterranean yesterday the Allies downed more than twenty planes at the cost of ten of their own. Sixteen of the Axis craft were shot down over the desert, two more while trying to cover enemy sea transport along the coast and three more in the remote but vital fighting over Malta.

A mixed air force of Americans, British and South Africans caught an enemy convoy trying to slip along the coast from Derna to Tobruk yesterday and delivered a concentrated attack with high-level, medium and fighter-bombers.

A tanker burst into flames and a large merchantman carrying supplies to the desert front blew up under bomb and torpedo hits. Other unspecified damage was inflicted on the convoy, which was escorted by four destroyers and many planes. Two Heinkels were shot down and two others were damaged.

Enemy More Active

Although the Allies were clearly superior in the air, there was a marked increase in enemy plane activity, the greatest being a dive-bomber raid at dusk last night on the British forward positions.

Of the sixteen Axis planes shot down over the desert yesterday, six were victims of American airmen, and in the desert engagements alone the Allied losses were four planes.

Four Italian Macchi 202s were shot down by American fighter pilots patrolling south of El Daba.

"We saw four Macchis below us," one of the Americans said. "We dived and shot them all down. All four were seen to hit the ground. All our aircraft returned safely."

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Fighter-bombers took a leading part in repulsing Axis ground movements, claiming hits on five tanks, five armored cars and one truck in one transport concentration.

They carried out strafing sweeps behind the enemy lines and near Sidi Hameish shot up a road convoy enroute to battle with precious supplies.

Similar missions were carried out near Sidi Barrani by R.A.F. fighters who attacked a truck convoy and believed they damaged it beyond repair.

The last combat in daytime came at dusk when the Stukas made their lone sortie without fighter escort, relying on the failing light for protection. Three were shot down and of seven severely damaged two appeared unlikely to get home.

British Pierce Main German Desert Positions

OCT 28 19

Way Is Widened For Tank Attack Through Minefield

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.—Slashing forward in hand-to-hand fighting under cover of darkness and beating off desperate Axis counterattacks by day, the Army of the Nile has penetrated Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main positions and widened a road for tank attack through enemy minefields, battlefront dispatches reported today.

As the battle for North Africa raged through its fourth day there was no word of a clash between main armored forces, but the cautious British advance through mines, barbed wire and fields of heavy fire was clearing a battle ground for the expected test.

United States Army fighters and bombers were taking an increasing part, along with the RAF and South African Air Force, in holding the mastery of the desert skies, with a tight protective cover over the British advance and a ruinous battering of enemy positions.

Advance ground forces operating within sight of the bombing of Axis troops and strong points sent back their message of praise: "Good show; keep it up."

18 Axis Planes Shot Down.

In all aerial operations yesterday, over the desert, the Mediterranean and Malta, Allied airmen scored 18 to 10 over the Axis in planes shot down.

United States fighters intercepted four Macchi 202's over the desert and knocked down all four, equalling in a single fight their total bag for the day before.

United States medium bombers dealt battering blows at Rommel's land supply lines and his massed tanks, and heavy bombers blew up a merchantman and hit a tanker and barges in convoy attacks.

The bitter fighting, on the sand and in the air, is continuing, the joint British Headquarters-RAF communique said. Eighteen Axis planes were reported destroyed, 16 over the desert and 2 over the Mediterranean, and at least three more over Malta.

United States air squadrons gave strong support to the British and Allied land forces in yesterday's desert fighting. In one instance, two important Axis concentrations forming for a counterattack were broken up by continuous shuttle attacks by American planes.

Ranging out over Rommel's supply lines on the Mediterranean, Allied bombers attacked a convoy off Tobruk and saw one tanker burst into flames and a large merchant vessel blow up after hits by bombs and aerial torpedoes.

Long-range Allied fighters shot down two German escort planes after an attack on the convoy.

The convoy attack was carried out by planes of the United States Army Air Force, the RAF and the South African Air Force.

Axis forces guarding the convoy included four destroyers and a large air escort. Only one of the convoyed ships, a second merchantman, escaped.

The heaviest enemy air blow against the 8th Army advance was dealt at dusk last night in a dive-bomber attack on British advance positions. The Stukas roared down, but were beaten off by intensive ground fire.

The Allied air forces, meanwhile, began large-scale use of night fighters as a cover for the advances of the army of the Nile by night.

Day and night the Allied aircraft, including United States bombers and fighters, roared over the desert battle ground, attacking enemy targets in the battle area and Axis landing grounds behind the lines, the communique said.

Fourteen of the Axis planes destroyed over the desert were shot down by Allied fighters. One Messerschmitt was sent diving to earth by a light bomber and another was brought down by ground fire.

Ten Allied planes were reported missing from these operations and the defense of Malta.

Intricate Mine Fields.

The British ground forces necessarily were moving cautiously through the sea of intricately placed mine fields which formed the major obstacle in the defense set up by Field Marshal Rommel.

The tricky German, as was expected, was awaiting the full force of the Allied offensive behind miles and miles of interlaced mine fields, barbed-wire obstructions and machine-gun nests, placed so his artillery could be concentrated on the advancing Allied troops.

But on the fourth day of the fierce Allied effort to destroy Rommel and his forces, the Allies still were masters in the desert sky and their infantry was reported wedged into the Axis defenses on a wide front.

The main blow of the 8th Army was yet to fall.

The first 1,450 Axis prisoners, 600 of them said to be Germans, were moving to the British rear for internment. Much hard fighting still was in store for the Allied ground troops before the elaborate Axis lines could be ground down and made ready for the accustomed type of desert war of movement.

While the Axis was reported to have made several small-scale counterattacks with tanks, all these were said to have been smashed. The main German tank forces had not yet been encountered.

Axis Using More Planes.

The 8th Army has been receiving, and apparently can count on in the future, stronger air support than the Germans and Italians have given their troops, although the Axis put more planes aloft yesterday than in the first two days of the battle.

Allied aircraft were busy all over the desert and five Axis planes were shot down before noon yesterday. United States pilots were fighting alongside their Allied comrades and Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Army Middle East Air Force, said "they are doing an excellent job of it."

American bombers also were in the thick of the fight, attacking Axis concentrations of tanks, vehicles and planes and patrolling the coastal water for Axis shipping.

Heavy German bombers were flown to the desert front from Crete in an effort to retaliate against these telling blows.

The advancing infantry bore the brunt of the preliminary battle, however, clearing the mine fields, wiping out forward enemy strongpoints and punching out a gap through which the main forces may join the battle. They were being supported both from the air and by continuous Allied artillery action.

Nazis Deny Allied Success in Egypt

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BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Wednesday, Oct. 28—(AP)—DNB quoted German military quarters today as saying that heavy tank-supported British attacks on the northern end of the Axis Egyptian line yesterday failed to achieve "any noteworthy success."

English and New Zealand infantry formations which also were supported by U. S. and RAF airmen "attacked the German-Italian defense system in numerous waves" on the fourth day of battle, the agency said, adding:

"At most places the British attack was brought to a standstill in German mine fields. Minor dents without operative significance were made by the British who, after having suffered very high casualties, were cut off immediately by German and Italian defense forces and subjected to artillery fire from the flanks.

"A British tank brigade tried to extend a local success achieved by New Zealand sappers. The attempt however was detected in time by Axis forces and two anti-aircraft batteries as well as numerous anti-tank guns went into action with such success that at this spot alone the British lost 38 tanks."

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Rome Says Axis Is Meeting 'New and Powerful Forces'

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Oct. 27 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that the British 8th Army used "new and powerful forces" on the El Alamein front yesterday in an attack on Axis lines, but that an additional 111 Allied tanks and 38 armored cars were destroyed.

Axis aircraft were reported "intensely active," attacking concentrations in the rear of the British lines, and 15 Allied planes were said to have been destroyed by Italian and German fighters.

Seven more Allied planes were destroyed in air fights over the Mediterranean, the communique said.

The ground fighting was described as "bitter and hard pressed." The high command cited the 3d Battalion of the 61st Trento Infantry Division for "bravery and tenacity."

Italy Loses Submarine

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 27 (AP).—The Italian high command announced today that an Italian submarine had failed to return to its base. The communique also said an Italian naval unit had sunk an Allied submarine.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 28 (AP)—The BBC in a broadcast to Germany last night declared that Adolf Hitler had sent an ultimatum to the Vichy Chief of Government Pierre Laval demanding the surrender of all merchant ships, French or foreign, that are now in French harbors.

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MOROCCO FORCES READY

VICHY, Oct. 27—(AP) Admiral Jean Darlan announced that he had found French armed forces in Morocco full of "resolution to defend Moroccan territory" and transmitted his "very great satisfaction" to Gen. Auguste Nogues, Moroccan commander, in a letter which Nogues made public today at Rabat. Darlan has just completed an inspection tour of French West Africa and Morocco.

Volunteers To Aid Dakar Urged

Vichy, Oct. 27 — (AP) — Serious attention was given by Vichy circles today to a proposal that the government create volunteer groups to be rushed to Dakar "or any other menaced point of the empire."

The suggestion was said to have originated as a resolution passed at a government school near Vichy yesterday. It was widely reproduced in morning newspapers today along with favorable comment.

REDS BAR NEW NAZI ATTACKS

Repulse Latest Tank And Infantry Drive In Stalingrad Sector

OCT 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Oct. 28—The Red army stopped a new German offensive in a workers' settlement and factory area of northern Stalingrad yesterday after a successful Russian counter-attack had driven the Germans out of south Stalingrad onto the bleak steppe below the city, the Russians said today.

The Soviet midnight communique said that in the new drive the Germans sent infantry and tanks in "one attack after another" in an attempt to break the Russian lines but that the Russians repulsed all attacks.

Reports 900 Nazis Killed

In this area, the communique said, more than 900 Germans were killed and eleven tanks destroyed.

[The German high command said: "Stubborn street and house-to-house fighting in Stalingrad is successfully progressing. The enemy renewed his vain relief attacks southeast of Stalingrad, but suffered enormous losses."]

Heavy fighting also continued northwest of Stalingrad, where the Germans launched twenty attacks in a determined effort to recapture a village which the Russians previously had taken in a counter-attack. The Soviet forces, however, held firm.

Artillery was especially active. One Russian unit destroyed four tanks and twenty-three fortified points and another battery destroyed three tanks and wiped out about a company of infantry.

Nazi Garrison Trapped

In the Black Sea area, the communique said, German forces made a desperate attempt to break through to a German garrison surrounded by Red army troops in a village northeast of the port of Tuapse. All the attacks were repelled.

At another point in this area, Russian forces were said to have advanced and improved their positions, destroying about three companies of Germans.

On the northwest front, between Moscow and Leningrad, the Germans launched two attacks at one point, but the Russian lines held, driving the Germans back to their original positions.

Main Fight In Stalingrad

The main fighting, however, was in the battered sector of northern Stalingrad around the workers' settlement and the Red October iron foundry.

In the latest phase of the counter-assaults which cleared the southern industrial section, the Russians were credited officially with destroying ten machine-gun posts, twenty-six blockhouses and dugouts and more than four companies of enemy infantry.

During a six-day battle which preceded these operations, one Red army division was estimated to have destroyed 160 enemy tanks and killed 4,000 Germans and Rumanians.

German Lines Behind Hills

Dispatches said the German lines in this sector now lay beyond the low, rolling hills which rim the southern edge of Stalingrad more than 150 yards from the city line. Factory chimneys in the scarred southern section continued to smoke.

In the battles around the factories of north Stalingrad, the Germans pushed only slightly ahead, one dispatch mentioning an enemy gain of some 300 yards on one street. Fairly large units of troops, tanks, artillery and planes still were being pressed into the street fighting by the Germans, without substantial success.

On the northwest of Stalingrad as on the south, the Russians harassed the enemy flanks with night attacks and intensified sniping, and in both sectors Red air force Stormer planes and bombers attacked the German defenses. The German air force concentrated on the city district, making more than 1,300 flights in one sector.

[An Air Ministry News Service announcement broadcast by the British radio said the Royal Air Force again is operating in Russia. The announcement said coastal command pilots and aircraft had been sent to help in the protection of convoys carrying aid to Russia. R. A. F. airmen went to Russia early in the war but returned after teaching Russian pilots how to operate British planes.]

From the new front northeast of Tuapse, on the Caucasian Black Sea coast, dispatches indicated the Russians had the situation in hand. The latest German assaults were reported repulsed while the Russians pressed their own attacks east of Novorossisk, above Tuapse.

Germans Driven Out of Southern Stalingrad Area

Assault on Restored Russian Defenses In North Fails

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—The Germans lost a foothold in the southern industrial section of Stalingrad and fell back to the barren steppes outside the city today under Red Army counter-attacks while Nazi assaults were reported to have beaten futily on restored defenses of a northside factory.

Russian pressure against the German flanks both south and northwest of Stalingrad appeared to be growing and the invaders struggled ineffectually to make more than slight gains within the city, the Russians said.

Reporting on one phase of the action south of the Volga River stronghold, the Soviet Information Bureau said Soviet units had destroyed 10 machine-gun posts and 26 blockhouses and dugouts at the outskirts.

Izvestia said the Germans had been thrown back behind the low, rolling hills which rim the southern edge of Stalingrad, placing their front 150 yards from the city boundary, and chimneys of the battle-scarred Soviet factories in that area continued to smoke.

German Losses Heavy.

One Red Army division was credited with killing 4,000 Germans and Rumanians in six days, routing survivors from their positions and occupying new lines.

Pravda said that, because of heavy losses, the Germans were unable any longer to press attacks on all sectors.

Red Air Force storm planes and bombers attacked enemy defenses south and northwest of Stalingrad, while German squadrons concentrated their attention on the city district.

More than 1,300 enemy flights were reported from one Stalingrad sector.

The noon communique reported about a battalion of enemy infantry was wiped out and six tanks were destroyed in the northern section, where the Germans had been evicted from the defenses of a factory area after a five-hour fight yesterday.

More than four companies of German riflemen were declared to have perished in the southern outskirts and these accounts were coupled with a report of the repulse of all Nazi attacks on the steppes northwest of the city.

Nazis Ousted by Flank Attack.

"One Soviet infantry unit alone has killed about 300 Hitlerities and set six German tanks afire and destroyed four guns and seven machine guns," the communique said.

Red Army airmen were credited with destroying about 80 German trucks, shooting down five German planes and disabling two others.

A Soviet flanking attack ousted the Germans from the area of the northside factory, the Russians announced at midnight.

"German prisoners of war stated that only 25 to 30 men are left in the companies of the 35th German Infantry Division, the remainder having been either killed or wounded in the recent fighting," it was declared.

The Red Army of the Western Caucasus repulsed attacks northeast of the port of Tuapse and struck against tactically important heights held by the invaders while east of Novorossisk "the men of one unit attacked the enemy, advanced and improved their positions," the war bulletin said.

(The German high command reported new Nazi gains in the Caucasus today and declared that "stubborn street and house-to-house fighting" was progressing in Stalingrad.)

The operations east of Novorossisk, which has been in enemy hands more than six weeks, were reported to have led to the seizure of nine machine guns, 50 automatic rifles, more than 100 ordinary rifles, and large quantities of ammunition.

Stalingrad's garrison matched the 63-day defense of Odessa and went into the 64th day with lines reported intact.

(The Berlin radio reported last night that the Russians had launched relief assaults both north and south of the Red October arms works, Red Army stronghold currently sought by the Germans.)

"Overwhelmed and forced to withdraw," the Germans lost 750 men and three tanks about the factory, the midnight communique said.

Northwest of Stalingrad, hundreds of other invaders were declared added to German casualty lists, which P. N. Pospelov, a central committeeman of the Communist Party, has estimated total 10,000,000 killed, wounded or captured.

"Our troops wiped out three companies of German infantry, blew up four ammunition dumps and destroyed 10 enemy dugouts and 15 machine-gun posts," the communique said. "Nine German aircraft were destroyed in air combat and by anti-aircraft fire and attacks on airdromes."

The midnight communique omitted mention of the Central Caucasus, but told of a Russian counter-attack which shoved back invasion detachments striking toward the Black Sea from Maikop.

"Northeast of Tuapse," it said, "one of our units attacked the enemy, advanced and wiped out about one company."

Prisoners from a Nazi Alpine battalion were quoted as saying their strength had been halved in recent fighting.

Red Army troops were reported to have wedged into German positions in the Voronezh region "on the western bank of the river" (which might be either the Voronezh or the Don) and driven off several counter-attacks.

"On the Leningrad front our units accounted for 400 enemy killed in two days of fighting," the communique said. "Three anti-tank guns and eight heavy machine guns were destroyed."

Red Navy flyers were credited with sinking two Axis transports, totaling 12,000 tons, in the Gulf of Finland.

Nazis Tell Of Stiff Battle

New York, Oct. 27—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the Nazi high command reported new German gains in the Caucasus today and declared that "stubborn street and house-to-house fighting" was progressing in Stalingrad.

"The enemy renewed his vain relief attacks southeast of Stalingrad," a communique said, "but suffered enormous losses."

Mountain Victory

Of the battle in the Caucasus, the bulletin said:

"German infantry formations, after bitter fighting, stormed tank and trench emplacements of the Soviets in the Novorossisk area.

"One enemy mountain position northeast of Tuapse was destroyed in a mountain battle, during which one Soviet regiment was almost entirely destroyed.

"German and Rumanian troops, supported by strong *Luftwaffe* formations, carried out most successful operations of attack in the Terek sector, and in the first two days have gained much ground."

The high command again reported heavy attacks on Russian transport facilities behind the lines, and said that several trains were destroyed. In addition, a tanker and eight merchant vessels were reported either set afire or damage heavily in the western Caspian Sea.

The Soviet air force, which was said to have put up "stubborn aerial combats," lost sixty-four planes yesterday to four German losses, the high command said.

RODINTZEV HERO AT STALINGRAD

His Troops Crossed Volga in Daylight to Turn Tide.

Moscow, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—How the tide of battle was turned at Stalingrad a month ago by a motorized division which crossed the Volga in broad daylight was related today in a dispatch to the army newspaper Red Star. That was at a time when the rapidly advancing Germans believed the fall of Stalingrad to be only a matter of hours.

The dispatch, by Vassily Grossman, said the three regiments of Gen. Rodintzev's division with artillery and vehicles, had made a long forced march from deep in the rear to the east bank of the Volga. Without waiting for a comparatively safe crossing by night, the division passed to the west bank of the river in barges and boats under fierce daytime air attack. One boat was sunk and twenty of the forty men aboard were killed, the dispatch said, but the remainder of the unit completed the crossing.

The main burden of Stalingrad's defense was then being borne by artillery, with German automatic gunners attacking the batteries.

The Rodintzev division, which previously had fought near Kiev, battled its way out of encirclement several times and went into action while its rearguard still was on the east bank of the river and its headquarters only five yards from the stream on the west bank.

One regiment was isolated but Rodintzev pressed an attack, taking the Germans by surprise and regrouping his forces.

That ended the first period of the battle, the dispatch said. Since then the division has engaged in a second period of solid defense.

FOUR MILLION NAZI SOLDIERS LOST IN WAR

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LONDON, Oct. 27—(AP)—Four million German soldiers had been killed or put out of military action by severe wounds up to the end of August of this year, Eduard Benes, president of the Czech government in London, told his people tonight in a radio broadcast on the eve of Czechoslovakia's Independence day.

He said these figures had been obtained through a "quisling" statement direct from Berlin.

He described Germany's food position as comparable to that of imperial Germany in 1917 and said her internal transport was "lamentable and worsening daily."

Benes declares that Italy was cast in the role of the Hapsburg empire during the last World war, and had become the weakest link in the axis.

The Czech leader said Field Marshal Fedor Von Bock's southern Russian offensive in July came two months too late because the German army had been exhausted by the campaign last winter, and because of a disagreement between Hitler and his generals whether such an offensive should be undertaken at all.

At a nazi war council in Berlin Aug. 9, Benes said he had learned, Hitler quarreled with Von Bock and General Franz Halder, and demanded the capture of Stalingrad by Aug. 15. Reichsmarshal Goering and others were said to have held out for a defensive war in the east to give Germany time to prepare for a second front fight in the west.

Benes advised his listeners to expect peace feelers in speeches by Hitler, Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

NAZIS STRENGTHEN FRENCH DEFENSES ON STALINGRAD PLAN

Build Pill Boxes in Ordinary Cities and Forsake Work on Elaborate Forts

By ROBERT BUNNELLE

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The invasion-jittery Germans are frantically strengthening their continental defenses on the basis of a lesson learned from the Soviet stand at Stalingrad, a reliable diplomatic source said today.

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The lesson is that an ordinary city studded with pillboxes and strong points can be just as effective as conventional fortresses like those of Liege or Namur which the Germans took in stride May 11-25, 1940.

This source said he had been advised that the Germans were employing approximately 100,000 men in Stalingrad-style strengthening of cities from Lille to Amiens and along the border of Occupied France from the coast to Switzerland.

Many of these men, he asserted, were taken off the old fortress type of defense works which the Germans have propagandized, because the strengthening of a city which already is a maze of concrete, stone and brick naturally is much quicker than fortress building.

Symptomatic of the Nazi invasion fears are daily aerial scouting flights over Britain for hints of when and where the British and United States forces are likely to deliver their first body blows.

The diplomatic source said he also had received reports of continued disagreements between the faction headed by Adolf Hitler and Gen. Alfred Jodl and one including Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Col. Gen. Franz Halder.

Stalingrad Goal Hitler And Jodl Plan

Hitler and Jodl were declared to have insisted German troops press on against Stalingrad and prepare to attack across the ice of the Volga while Von Bock and Halder were said to want the Germans to fall back to stronger, more comfortable winter lines behind the Don.

The Norwegian government-in-exile meanwhile reported Germany had abandoned long-term industrial projects in Norway and had put into the construction of coastal defense projects the thousands of workers who had been building dams, power plants and factories.

The problems of securing the country against possible Allied attacks were taking precedence over everything now, a Norwegian official said.

"The state of unrest within the country and the precarious state of the sea lanes between Germany and Norway are increasing the insecurity of the Nazi hold over the country," he added.

A Moscow radio broadcast said Norwegian patriots machine-gunned a truck column in the Finmark district of far northern Norway and 27 Germans were killed.

Greece And Dalmatia Involved In Unrest

Widespread strikes were reported by the International Transport Workers' federation to have broken out in Athens and Piraeus, Greece, leading to the use of troops to force the participants back to work.

Three of the strike leaders were executed, 800 were sentenced to long prison terms and 11,000 persons were dismissed, the federation said.

The Yugoslav government-in-exile said today Croat patriots now controlled 80 miles of the Dalmatian coast, which had been wrested from Axis forces in Yugoslavia. The situation of the patriots is precarious, however, the announcement said, because of scanty food supplies.

Retreating Italians were reported to have burned all villages in the vicinity of the town of Makarska. The Italian commander in Gospic, southern Dalmatja, offered to exchange five Croatian patriot leaders, "including three women", for five Italian officers, it was reported.

R.A.F. SQUADRONS BASED IN RUSSIA

Planes Help Protect Far North Convoy Route, Britain Reveals.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(AP) R.A.F. coastal command pilots and aircraft have been stationed in northern Russia since last summer to help the United Nations convoys run the gantlet of Nazi air and sea attacks, the Air ministry news service disclosed tonight.

An R.A.F. fighter wing of Hurricanes went there in 1941 to show the Soviet airmen how to fly the British planes.

Coastal command aircraft are used to spot and attack submarines and to keep convoys traveling the risky northern route to Russia posted on enemy movements.

The planes, including Catalina flying boats, flew non-stop from bases in the British isles to their new Russian bases.

The crews have fought no spectacular battles, the news service said, but their operational flying has been under difficult weather conditions north of the Arctic circle, frequently in dense fog.

Because of the long daylight of the Arctic summer, reconnaissance has had to be continuous. One important task of the command is to chart the ice-edge, since the route of convoys depends upon its position.

The extension of operations to northern Russia means that the R.A.F.'s long-distance aircraft are now patrolling 6,000,000 square miles from the Arctic circle to the Equator and from Norway to the mid-Atlantic, the news service said.

Yankee Flyers' Deadly Aim

OCT 28 1942

A Southeast Town, England. Oct. 27 (AP)—Squadrons of Allied fighters made a forty-minute sortie over northern France late today, crossing out in the direction of Boulogne and returning at high altitude from the Calais area.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 27—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair predicted today that the United States Air Forces would bring "mighty and shattering reinforcement to the bombing offensive against Germany," which, he disclosed, dumped 5,000 tons of bombs on the Nazi homeland in nine raids during the first fourteen days of September.

"The Americans are joining in," Sinclair said. "Don't hustle them—bombing Germany is no picnic.

Astonishingly Accurate

"Their bombing has been astonishly accurate. My belief is that they will bring mighty and shattering reinforcement to the bombing offensive against Germany."

He said Britain's big bombers were guided to their targets in Italy and France by Frenchmen who opened their doors and windows in the blackout and gave the "V" sign with their flashlights.

Bars Complacency

The Air Minister, on the other hand, said he thought "a consistent *Blitz* on the scale of 1940-41" was unlikely to hit Britain again, but if the German planes came back in force strengthened air defenses would give them a "hot reception."

He warned in a London speech, however, that the Germans have learned "better forms of attack" from the British example and that there must be no complacency.

Wood Bomber Fastest Yet

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The new British Mosquito bombers used recently for bombing missions on the Continent are made mainly of wood, it was revealed today, and Peter Masefield, air commentator, said in a BBC broadcast that they are the fastest bombers ever built.

This fact, hitherto kept secret, was revealed because the bomber apparently has fallen into enemy hands.

The mosquito, Masefield added, is "one of the fastest airplanes in the world in any category "and carries a surprisingly formidable bomb load."

King Honors Dieppe Heroes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 27—King George has personally decorated more than one hundred heroes of the Dieppe raid.

The ceremonies took place recently at Buckingham Palace, where, in the presence of Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the Commandos, and other high officers and more than 500 relatives of the heroes the monarch pinned the decorations on the tunics of the men.

The investiture, though predominately Canadian, was representative of the entire operations force.

"What a great pity we lost so many Canadians. Dieppe was a very good show," the King said.

The King stood in the center of a red-carpeted ramp for 1 hour and 45 minutes, shaking hands and conversing with each man as he filed past.

Churchill's Son Back on Duty

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Captain Randolph Churchill, the Prime Minister's son, returned to his military unit today after having been on home leave since July as a result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident in Egypt. He had been a general staff officer in the Middle East since 1941.

RAF Quarters Visited By Mrs. Roosevelt

First Lady Visits Underground Command of Britain's Aerial Offense and Defense—Sees Rescue Demonstration By Firemen.

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By Gladwin Hill

LONDON, Oct. 27. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited today the underground headquarters of the RAF Fighter Command where are directed the aerial defense of Britain and offensives over German-occupied Europe.

Secret Trip

The trip was so secret that fifty American and British reporters who have been trailing the President's wife were barred by the Government. She inspected the important military post in the afternoon after seeing a civilian defense control center in the morning.

Follows Movements

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in the underground operations room just as Spitfire squadrons were making sweeps over northern France, and was able to follow the action by the movements of colored discs on a great plotting table.

Air Chief Marshal William Sholto Douglas explained the operations to her and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the American WAACS.

Talking to hundreds of British women employed at headquarters as members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Mrs. Roosevelt told them "I am going to talk about you to the women of America."

Witnesses "Rescue"

Earlier in the day Mrs. Roosevelt visited the London fire headquarters and witnessed a rescue demonstration in a bombed building.

In between these activit.es Mrs. Roosevelt was the guest of the London County Council at a formal luncheon at which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement Attlee, Dominion Secretary, toasted President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Eden observed that his countrymen generally knew little of American history since the Revolution, but added:

"If I read current periodicals in the United States aright, there is perhaps not yet a very deep knowledeg in America of the meaning of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Expresses Gratification

He then expressed his gratification for the mutual understanding between the two Governments, and said he hoped that Americans now in Britain would "take back happy memories of the British people."

"I feel that growing understanding between us," Mrs. Roosevelt said in response, "and I know it will perhaps mean more in the future not only to us but also to the world than we can know."

In her first formal speech since her arrival in Britain four days ago Mrs. Roosevelt told the young people of both countries that they have the responsibility of fostering closer unity and understanding between Britain and the United States.

Guest Of Churchills

"I am quite sure," she concluded, "as the months go by that there will be many young people who will know more about Great Britain than they've ever know before. . . . I look to your young people and our young people to . . . really achieve some of the things we

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hoped to achieve twenty years ago."

Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill entertained Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner tonight. Among the guests were the Countess of Limerick, deputy chairman of the Red Cross and the St. John War Organization; Lady Denman, honorary director of the Women's Land Army and chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes; Dame Rachel Crowdy, regional adviser of the home division of the Ministry of Information; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information; General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, and Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevlt's secretary.

Mrs. Roosevelt Climbs Over Rubble to See Mimic Raid Resume

British Civilian Crews Win Praise for Their Versatile Defense Work

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Roosevelt clambered over the rubble of a half-wrecked building behind St. Paul's Cathedral today to watch and praise London's civilian defense workers, who staged a mimic air raid rescue for her.

The President's wife was impressed particularly by the versatility of the crews in doing delicate first aid and heavy engineering work.

She saw those anoymous heroes of London's trial by fire whizzing down firepoles, jumping motor cycles through walls of flame and extricating bombing "victims" from under iron beams.

Accompanied by Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, president of Bundles for Britain, and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, Mrs. Roosevelt started the fourth day of her English visit with an inspection of the secret communications center of the national civilian defense organizations.

Band Plays U. S. Tunes.

Then, as a band played American tunes, she watched girls perform an acrobatic motor cycle drill and a show of fire-fighting speed in the courtyard of the Lambeth fire forces headquarters. A male unit drove in, connected hoses to a water tank, "extinguished" an imaginary blaze, packed up and drove off—all within 45 seconds.

Standing at the foot of the firehouse poles, Mrs. Roosevelt saw the crews tumble out of their quarters in response to an alarm and man their engines within 15 seconds.

Mrs. Roosevelt received later a bouquet from Evelyn Stevens, 12, on behalf of London's school children at a reception and luncheon attended by leaders of London's civic and commercial life and several members of the cabinet, including Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee.

Eden Proposes Toast.

Proposing a toast to Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Eden recalled that the United States sent hundreds of weapons in 1940 when Britain stood alone, and he said:

"We shall never forget it and we shall never cease to be grateful for it."

Mr. Eden expressed the hope that Americans now in Britain would "take back happy memories of the British people."

"I feel that growing understanding between us will, perhaps, mean more in the future not only to us, but also to the world than we can now know," Mrs. Roosevelt said in response.

While Mrs. Roosevelt was at the headquarters, the southwestern civil defense region dispatched a message welcoming "the great American Armies" which it said were moving in ever-increasing numbers to Bristol, Plymouth and the west country.

Sees Film of Big Raid.

Continuing a tour of air-raid precautions and fire fighting services, she watched exercises by women at the headquarters of the London region fire service. She saw a film of the big raid on the city December 29-30, 1940.

Mrs. Roosevelt inspected the toys made by firemen for orphans of the fire fighters.

Expressing a wish that the President could be here, she told the fire fighters:

"I know he would say, as I am going to say, that all of us in the United States have the greatest admiration for the fire fighters of Great Britain."

Britain Cancels Deferment Of Younger Tradesmen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Britain withdrew military deferment today for younger men in about 150 trades non-essential or of minor importance to the war effort.

The new move, announced by the Ministry of Labor, will result in calling up men under 25 at the time of national registration who hold certain government jobs, do certain types of aircraft work or are in such trades as building or cyclemaking.

Others in the same age category who will be called up include employes of blacksmiths, iron and steel founders, gunsmiths, foresters, locomotive drivers, glass workers and electricians.

Men under 30 affected include some printing trades workers, boot and shoe workers, clerks, office workers, men in distribution trades, such as meat, fish, groceries, milk and coal; some civil employes, plumbers, gas fitters, railway workers, truck drivers and textile workers.

IDLE BRITISH TIRES SOUGHT IN CENSUS OF UNUSED AUTOS

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—A British plan for requisitioning automobiles and tires was disclosed today in an order for an immediate census of all unused vehicles and tires.

Compensation will be paid after evaluation.

Bicycles, motorcycles and vehicles carrying more than seven persons, excluding the driver, are not affected.

Some 1,000,000 cars have been laid up in Britain since gasoline rationing was instituted early in the war.

Danish King Getting Weaker

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Copenhagen radio said today that King Christian X, injured in a horseback-riding accident last week, was "feeling increased fatigue and becoming weaker." A bulletin issued at 8 A. M. said he had spent a rather disturbed night.

Temporary Rule Given Prince By Danish King

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Danish radio in German-occupied Copenhagen has announced that King Christian X by a royal decree "for the duration of his illness has handed over the conduct of the Government to the heir apparent, Crown Prince Frederick," a Reuters dispatch reported tonight.

The broadcast said the King's condition was "mainly unchanged during the day though his strength increased a little toward evening."

Czech Leaders in U. S. Dedicate Day to Victory

Pittsburgh and Lidice, Ill., Join in Honor to Invaded Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Czech leaders and sympathizers dedicated today the twenty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic to victory for the United Nations' cause and freedom for the Nazi-trampled democracy.

In a special broadcast by shortwave to his country, the Czechoslovakian Minister, Vladimir Hurban, declared that "we pledge, no matter what the sacrifice, we will fight until the last Nazi is driven out of our land."

Other anniversary statements came from the village of Lidice, Ill., the Mid-Western town which took the name of a Czecho-Slovak village razed by the Nazis; from the City of Pittsburgh, and from Representative Karl Stefan, Republican, of Nebraska.

In Pittsburgh, where in 1918 Czechs and Slovaks signed a treaty which was the basis for the establishment of theif republic at the end of the first world war, Mayor Cornelius D. Scully issued a proclamation saying: "I commend, as an inspiration exceeding all rhetoric, all poesy, the unflinching and the fighting spirit of the Czecho-Slovaks since March 15, 1939, when the Nazis shamelessly and brutally overran and occupied their homeland."

ADOLF REMEMBERS BENITO

ROME, (From Italian broadcasts), Oct. 27—(AP) Adolf Hitler sent a personal message to Benito Mussolini today through the Nazi labor leader Robert Ley who headed a German deputation here to observe the 20th anniversary tomorrow of the rise of Fascism.

Sad Italy Marks 20th Year Of Duce's March on Rome

Nation Farther Than Ever from Mussolini's Promise

of 'Place in the Sun.'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Born of violence and expanded by the sword and doses of castor oil to its opponents, Fascism came to its 20th anniversary in Italy today, saddled with war and farther than ever from the "place in the sun" so proudly promised by Benito Mussolini.

It was on Oct. 28, 1922, that the black-shirted Fascist legions marched on Rome (Mussolini himself entered by train) shouting their bombastic boasts of a reincarnation of the glory of the ancient Roman empire.

Somber Day in Italy

But today was only a somber day of reckoning for Italy's people who have lived through 20 years of Fascistic war and preparations for war—and unrealized promises.

There was no glory for the armies of Il Duce—"the chief"— once called Europe's most benevolent dictator but now a deluded little man reduced to the stature of gauleiter to another dictator named Hilter.

For the war-weary Italian people Fascism has brought only impoverishment, an influx of strange men, thousands of them, in the gaudy uniform of Hilter's Gestapo, and the realization that the war instead of being won as Mussolini thought when he stabbed France in the back on June 10, 1940, has only started.

R.A.F. Brings War to Italy

The Bristish air force gave them a reminder of what lay ahead with the heaviest air raids of the war against Italian industries last week. Milan, Genoa, Turin, Savona, all bear great new scars left by these attacks and hundreds of victims lie in fresh-turned graves.

Lengthening casualty lists from North Africa, where thousands upon thousands of young Italians already have died or been taken prisoners, are resulting from the new Allied offensive in that desert theater.

For weeks the Fascist press has been pep-talking about so-called Fascist achievements. One illustration, by Mussolini's Il Popolo D'Italia, showed a blackshirt prodding the feet of a huge Russian bear with a crobar and underneath were Mussolini's words: "If there had not been a march on Rome, today there would not be a march on Moscow."

The press has made much of public works expenditures totaling 33,000,000,000 lire (the lira has about the same value as an American five-cent piece) during the past 20 years. But it has failed to mention that outlays were dwarfed by a total public debt of 314,558,000,000 lire as of March 31.

Debt Financing Costly

An Italian financial journal said recently that Italy's public debt was smaller than that of other belligerents but was the costliest in interest charges, which in 1942-43 totaled 39 per cent of receipts.

Italy's total war expenditure for 1938-39 was 39,580,000,000 lire. which was met by tax income of about 27,000,000,000 or, about 70 per cent of the war budget.

Since then war expenditures skyrocketed to 118,000,000,000 lire for 1941-42 when income was 38,000,000,000 lire, or only 32 per cent of the war outlays.

Thousands of words have been spread recently in Italian newspapers reviewing Fascist history and Mussolini's march to the Brenner pass—the last time he dared shake his fist at Hitler—in behalf of Austria's independence. But at the same time they extolled the formation of the Axis and Mussolini's "mathematical" assurance of victory.

But from Italy comes word that the question heard more and often now is: "Why does this war continue?"

Most of Empire Lost

Thus far Italy has lost all her African empire except Libya, Gibraltar and the Suez, which the Italian people have been told imprisoned them in the Mediterranean "prison", still are in British hands, and tiny Malta still stands despite more than 3,000 Axis air raids.

In the Greek campaign, Mussolini was rescued by Germany. Victories of Nazi Marshall Rommel in Africa don't mean anything to Italians. They remember his words: "What I've done could be done only with German soldiers."

In the Balkan "sphere of Italian influence" hundreds of Fascists are killed each month by Yugoslav and Greek patriots.

Most dispiriting to the Italians is that they are at war with the United States, the country which for many of them represented the promised land.

Despite her own dire need for labor, Italy has sent 300,000 workers to Germany and 50 per cent of her total exports, much of it food which her own people need. Her daily bread ration is half that of Germany.

Germany, though sending coal to keep Italian factories going, is reported to owe the Rome government 3,500,000,000 lire on exchange.

It is understandable that Hermann Goering's recent quip that "if anyone goes hungry, it won't be Germans" has rankled the Italians.

HMS King George Warms Up For The Tirpitz

OCT 28 1942

By Clinton B. Conger

United States Naval Correspondent with the British Home Fleet. Distributed by the Associated Press

At Sea Aboard the British Battleship King George V, Oct. 25 (Delayed)—'Enemy bearing red ten, sir."

"Alarm port."

The British home fleet flagship King George V was at action stations, ploughing through the sea off a northern British naval base on exercises, and "the enemy" was another great battleship of the home fleet.

A Game Of "Tirpitz"

We had been on exercises all afternoon, keeping in trim for the enemy—at present for a specific enemy, the Tirpitz.

At sea, off the base, planes roared over and simulated an attack.

A group of destroyers, plunging and rearing, pumped practice shells at a lonely rock in the North Sea.

Other destroyers fired at a moving target built to simulate the conning tower of a submarine and towed by a fast motor torpedo boat.

But for us it was a game called "Tirpitz," to find the range and destroy the enemy battleship.

By daylight, our practice followed on a grandiose scale that of an American policeman who empties the cartridges from his revolver and then aims the empty gun at a wall, snapping the trigger.

A Constant Zigzag

The range and direction of our simulated enemy—call her the HMS Britannia, for reasons of security—was calculated by mechanical devices, and trained eyes estimated the angle of the Britannia's course to ours.

The gun swung menacingly, and the Britannia's plotted position was then checked against her actual location.

Meanwhile, the two battleships zigzagged constantly, both for a complicated exercise problem and for their own safety.

Each battleship, with units of destroyers, however, moved into formation as rigorously and as precisely and a squadron of Flying Fortresses.

Big Action After Tea

I stood on the bridge during the exercises — a landlubber reporter from a landlubber nation compared with seafaring Britain. I was the first American reporter ever accredited to the British home fleet.

The real exercises came after dark. Returning to the bridge after tea, I found a dozen figures standing over a galaxy of instruments controlling the vast ship.

Somewhere aheac in the darkness, the Britannia and her destroyers were steaming toward us, probably off the port beam to catch the silhouette against a nearly full moon.

Ready For "Open Fire"

Our own destroyers bucked the waves around us—dim shadows in the moonight. Lookouts peered into the darkness.

"Enemy bearing red ten, sir."

"Alarm port."

As the Britannia's great dim hulk became visible, all the guns which could be brough. to bear were laid almost directly on the target.

A hundred pairs of eyes and a score or more guns and lights were now trained on the Britannia, ready for the next order: "Open fire."

Had it been the Tirpitz, every gun on the flagship would have sent shells screaming toward the target.

Instead, there was the sharp whopp of the forward 5.25 guns hurling out star shells.

King George's Was First

On the bridge, we watched the dim target.

Suddenly a star shell burst, flaring out just below the clouds and drifting down to the left of the Britannia. A second burst to the right and a third directly behind her, lighting up the target perfectly for our heavy guns.

Just then the Britannia's first star shell burst behind us, silhouetting us; but we were first.

To me it appeared to be a perfect score for KG-5 and her escort.

If only it had been with live ammunition against the Tirpitz!

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Navy Reveals U-Boat Attacks on Cargo Vessels Off South America.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sinking of a small British merchant vessel in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America, announced by the Navy yesterday raised to 505 the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral merchant ship losses in the western Atlantic and adjacent waters since Pearl Harbor.

In announcing destruction of the ship—the third Allied loss in two days—the Navy disclosed that four of the 34 crewmen were missing. The attack was made by a submarine early in October and the torpedo, which struck the No. 2 hold on the port side, was unloosed in the early dawn.

The ship listed sharply after the hit but the engines could not be stopped. The stricken craft continued underway, moving in a circle but the list became so bad that the crew abandoned her. Two lifeboats and three rafts were put over the sides and, although all hands were accounted for before the ship was abandoned, the four men were not seen after the rest of the crew had entered the water.

The survivors were afloat about five hours when they were rescued by an American naval vessel which landed them at a Caribbean port.

Chileans Demonstrate Before U. S. Embassy

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Hundreds of students demonstrated in front of the United States Embassy today demanding that Washington make public Chile's reply to the charges by Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, of Axis spying activities in this country.

Wilhelm von Schoen, German Ambassador to Chile, protested for the third time to the Chilean Foreign Office against the Government's order barring Axis embassies from transmitting their Government messages in code.

Axis War Code Assailed

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Oct. 27—Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, expressed belief today that the making of the new peace would be harder than at the end of the first World War because of the savage Axis code of conduct.

"Last time we were at least still working within the tenets of civilization," he said in a speech prepared for a luncheon of the war-chest organization of metropolitan Detroit.

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"Code Of The Jungle"

"With certain dishonorable exceptions, such as the introduction of poison gas as an accepted German weapon, the recognized code of war had been generally observed.

"This time our enemies have been educated in, and are practicing, the code of the jungle and the tenets of savagery."

McCarthy held out hope that some time in the future the example in international relations set by Detroit and Windsor, Ont., "and by all the other communities from Boundary Bay to Passamaquoddy," would become "the ordinary pattern in international relations and not a shining example."

Another Minister Resigns In Ontario

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 27 (AP)—Farquhar Oliver resigned today as minister of public works and public welfare in the Ontario Government. He is the third member to quit the Government in less than a week, following Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Provincial Secretary Harry Nixon.

Two other members of the Government took over Oliver's portfolios, Highways Minister T. B. McQuesten that of public works and Health Minister Harold Kirby that of public welfare.

Permits For Newsprint

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 27—All manufacturers of newsprint in Canada are required to operate under permit after November 1, R. L. Weldon, newsprint administrator for the Prices Board, announced today.

He said the move was aimed to facilitate control in allocating newsprint tonnage among the various manufacturers. The order applies to export as well as domestic production.

Manufacturers Notified

Copies of the new order, together with permits to manufacturers, were mailed to all newsprint companies last night.

"To meet the rapidly growing need for electrical power and man power in war industry, and to facilitate control arising out of these needs, it has become necessary to allocate newsprint tonnage to the various newsprint manufacturers," ment.

It quoted Weldon as saying:

"This order is designed to facilitate control required in regulating transfers of tonnage and compensation involved. In order that allocation may proceed in an orderly manner, all newsprint companies under my jurisdiction have been granted permits."

Aims "To Sustain Press"

More than ninety per cent. of the newsprint manufactured in Canada is exported, the statement said. The application of the permit system to export as well as domestic production, said Weldon, "is another step in the plans to maintain an orderly supply of newsprint to sustain the press throughout the United Nations."

"About three quarters of all newsprint paper required for this purpose is produced in Canada," he said.

PAPER OUTPUT FREEZING SEEN AS NECESSARY

May Have To Be Below Current Level, WPB Declares

OCT 28 1942

Horizontal Cut In Use By All In Industry Is Considered

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—The newspaper industry was advised by the War Production Board today that a freezing of newsprint and other paper production was necessary, probably below the current level.

After a closed meeting of the newly-created Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of WPB's printing and publishing branch, reported that "several possible percentages of curtailment were discussed." He added his opinion that the initial freeze "will not be the end of curtailment."

WPB recently has had under study a ten per cent. cut in paper output, said to be necessitated by shortages of electric power, man power and transportation. Canada, supplying most of the newsprint used in the United States, was expected to take parallel action.

Canada Takes Action

In Ottawa today R. L. Weldon, newsprint administrator for the Canadian Prices Board, announced that all newsprint manufacturers in that country would be required to operate under Government permit after November 1. The action was designed to facilitate the allocation of newsprint tonnage among various manufacturers, he said.

Palmer, reporting on the day-long conference of twenty-four newspaper executives with WPB officers, said a "horizontal" cut in paper consumption, applying equally to all branches of the publishing industry, would be the first type of use-control after the production curtailment is ordered.

Then, if necessary because of deeper cuts in production, "vertical" reductions will be made in use, with each branch of the industry—books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, advertising leaflets, and so on—assigned a percentage of its past consumption according to how essentialy it is considered.

To Consider Civilian Morale

Contribution to the war and to civilian morale would be the guiding considerations, he said, in determining whether one type of user got a comparativel high, or low percentage of the available supply.

Palmer said WPB made no suggestions to the newspaper officials as to methods of meeting the tight supply problem, whether through fewer editions, fewer pages, or other means.

A brighter picture of zinc and photographic film supplies was presented, virtual assurance being given that an increase in the present fifty per cent. rate of consumption would be forthcoming. George C. Heikes, chief of the WPB's zinc branch, however, said newspapers and the photo-engraving industry may have to use some metal of a grade lower than the intermediate zinc now normally used, he said.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of WPB, advised the newspaper group it would be called upon to accept further sacrifices.

"This industry already is making a great many contributions," he added, "but apparently we will have to ask for more."

U. S. To Get Silk For War Purposes From Venezuela

New York, Oct. 27 (AP)—The *Journal of Commerce* says a Venezuelan company expects to provide the United States with raw natural silk for war materials at a rate of 1,000,000 pounds a year from cocoons to be grown on the haciendas of that South American nation. WITHHELD

The Venezuelan-financed Corporacion de Sericicultura Nacional, S. A., of Caracas, will export the silk and has entered into a sales and technical contract with Biological Raw Products, Inc., of New York, the paper said.

Journal of Commerce
No printing marks
Oct 28
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New Sacrifices Ahead, Nelson Tells Press

OCT 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, opening the first meeting of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee here, told more than a score of newspaper executives today that the industry would be called upon for further sacrifices.

In a democracy, he said, the "printed word is most important and some of the things that it connotes—such as freedom of speech and of the press—are the things that we are fighting for.

"But when we find that war production is interfered with, we must ask for contributions from industry. This industry already is making a great many contributions, but apparently we will have to ask for more."

Mentions Scarce Materials

Certain curtailments "seem absolutely necessary," he said. While he did not define them, he referred in his fifteen-minute talk to newsprint, for which a cut in production has been under consideration for weeks, and to such scarce materials as copper, zinc, and chemicals.

"I feel sure that if the industry can be given all the facts, it will see the problem clearly and will accept curtailments as other industries have," Nelson said.

E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the WPB's printing and publishing branch, assumed chairmanship of the meeting when Nelson finished. Donald J. Sterling, managing editor of the *Oregon Journal*, Portland, Ore., recently named adviser to Nelson on problems affecting newspapers, was sitting in the closed session.

Newspapers' Own Plan

On the agenda, besides the proposed paper curtailment, were discussions of the man-power shortage and of the newspapers' own plan to conserve newsprint, transportation and labor through decreasing the number of editions published, eliminating sample copies and other means.

The committee was expected to organize formally today. So far Nelson has announced the appointment of twenty-one widely known publishers, business managers and editors.

FDR Backs Pay Limit, Asks Own Be Trimmed

Economic Director Freezes All Salaries and Wages Up to $25,000.

OCT 28 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — (AP)—President Roosevelt today approved regulations limiting salaries to $25,000 a year after certain deductions, beginning January 1, and asked that his own annual stipend of $75,000 be so trimmed despite an exception made for salaries fixed by Federal or state statute.

The sweeping regulations, issued by James F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization, were applied to both private and public salaries, except those fixed by statute. They also froze all salaries and wages up to $25,000 and disallowed any increases except those approved by the War Labor board or Treasury.

The War Labor board was given control over all wages and salaries not in excess of $5,000 "where such an employe is represented by a duly recognized or certified labor organization or where the employe is not employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity."

"All other salaries come under the jurisdiction of the Treasury department," said a summary of the regulations issued by Byrnes.

This he interpreted to mean that the Treasury would pass on salaries under $5,000 now being paid employes in executive, administrative, or professional jobs, or so-called "white collar" positions, as Byrnes called them, and also all salaries over $5,000.

Byrnes said the President had written Treasury Secretary Morgenthau asking that his own $75,000 salary be limited, despite the fact that his is the only Federal salary exceeding $25,000 fixed by statute. Byrnes did not know whether the President would actually have to turn back any of his pay because no one knew the amount of his deduction allowances. Some White House attaches, however, said his expenses and other allowances exceeded $50,000.

Deductions Allowed

The regulations provide that no person shall receive a salary of more than $25,000, after deductions for Federal income taxes on the "whole salary," for "customary" charitable contributions, and for payments on life insurance policies and other fixed obligations which were in force on Oct. 3, 1942, and for past income taxes due.

Byrnes said "customary" charitable contributions meant those a person had been in the habit of making or those made in 1941. These could be deducted only where the recipient of the salary "has no other sources of income which can be utilized for this purpose without undue hardship."

Allowances for life insurance payments and other fixed obligations, including past income taxes due, were permitted "only where the recipient of the salary has no other source of income which can be utilized for these purposes and only where the recipient can show that he is unable to meet these payments without disposing of assets at a substantial loss, involving undue hardship."

Effective Jan. 1

Although the $25,000 limitation does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1943, increases in salaries at this level, without the approval of the Treasury, are forbidden along with other salary raises.

The qualified ban on increases in salaries of $5,000 or less was made effective as of today and the prohibition of increases on salaries of more than $5,000 was made retroactive to Oct. 3.

Certain Increases Permitted

With respect to these two classifications, however, no prior approval of the War Labor board or commissioner of internal revenue is required for increases of the following types:

Individual promotions or reclassifications.

Individual merit increases within established salary rate ranges.

Operation of an established plan of salary increases based on length of service.

Increased productivity under incentive plans.

Operation of a trainee system.

No such allowance increases, however, would be permitted if they resulted in "any substantial increase in the level of costs or shall furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings of the commodity or service involved or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in such price ceilings."

President Signs Bill Giving WAACS Army Pay

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt signed legislation today giving members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps the same pay as that of men in the regular Army.

WAACS and WAVES would receive free mailing privileges under a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Scanlon, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.

NAZI AGENT TELLS OF PLAN FOR SABOTAGE

Testifies At Trial Of Six Chicagoans Charged With Treason

Aimed To Destroy Rail Lines, War Plants, Utilities, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 27—The story of how eight Nazi saboteurs were carefully trained to destroy American war plants, rail lines and utilities was told in full detail today by one of the German agents.

The account was given by Ernest Peter Burger, a graduate of the Reich's Brandenburg School of Sabotage, at the Federal court trial of six Chicagoans charged with treason.

Speaking with a heavy accent, the dark, 35-year-old plotter related how he and his henchmen rehearsed destructive deeds in the abortive attempt to cripple war production in general and airplane output in particular—a plot that ended when Burger and one of his confederates were sentenced to prison and their six associates were executed August 8 in Washington.

Marked Industries

Burger, the first Government witness, was asked by J. Albert Woll, District Attorney, if any industries were especially earmarked for sabotage.

"Yes," he replied. "The Alcoa Aluminum Corporation plants in Los Angeles, Oregon and so on. We also were instructed to blow up rail lines connecting aluminum plants."

The highlights of Burger's word picture of the training for sabotage in this country were these:

The school was on an estate outside Brandenburg. He and the others were trained there from April 11 to 30, 1942. On the grounds were pits, towers, railroad tracks and simulated buildings used in practicing blasts.

Schooled In Explosives

The pupils were tutored by a Lieutenant Koppe and others in the arts of handling explosives and incendiaries, buying, mixing and igniting chemicals, making timing devices and detonators from pen and pencil sets and watches and practicing rubber-boat landings on a lake.

They also toured German industrial areas to learn how to sabotage transformers and to put locomotives and cars out of commission by placing sand in journal boxes and fouling oil systems. They even were given draft and social security cards to establish false identifications in the United States.

Disobeyed Instructions

Questioning turned to the role of Herbert Hans Haupt, 22, saboteur who was captured here and put to death subsequently, and how the Nazi agents split into groups of four before they were brought to the United States in submarines last June. The witness asserted that young Haupt disobeyed instructions.

"Haupt was told to get inside information from certain optical companies and turn it over to other groups," Burger said calmly.

(The District Attorney brought out that Haupt, a Chicagoan, tried to get back his former job with a Chicago optical firm which was a subcontractor for parts for the Norden bombsight.)

Treason Trial Begins

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 27—United States District Attorney J. Albert Woll was ready to begin presentation of the Government's opening statement in the trial of three couples on charges of treason today. Selection of the jury of nine women and three men was completed yesterday, the opening day of the State's first treason case.

Although Judge William J. Campbell said efforts would be made to speed the case—holding longer sessions than had been planned and Saturday hearings—there appeared some doubt that the first of the 144 witnesses called by the Government would testify today. The trial was not expected to be completed for about six weeks.

Guarded By Deputy

The six defendants, each guarded by a deputy marshal, are the parents, aunt and uncle, and two friends of Herbert Hans Haupt, 22, one of the six German saboteurs executed in Washington August 8.

Upon request of defense attorneys, Judge Campbell allowed their request to have the jurors kept in custody of the United States Marshal until their verdict was returned.

Paul A. F. Warnholtz, one of the defense attorneys, told the court that "feeling is bitter. There is much prejudice. I am convinced the jurors will be approached if they are allowed to go their ways."

Plead Innocent

The defendants—Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, young Haupt's uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin—are charged with concealing the Nazi saboteur in Chicago and handling money he brought from Germany, while knowing of his sabotage schemes.

If convicted by the jury the penalty will be fixed by the court. The minimum is five years in prison, the maximum is death.

Mrs. Dilling Denies Plot

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP) — Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, of Chicago, author of "The Red Network," entered a plea of "absolutely not guilty" when arraigned in District Court today on charges of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

Mrs. Dilling is the only woman defendant among twenty-eight persons named in an indictment returned July 23 charging the defendants with engaging in a plot to spread seditious literature among the nation's fighting men.

Justice Jesse C. Adkins ordered bond set at $5,000, over the protest of Albert W. Dilling, Chicago attorney, who represented his wife.

Execution Of Stephan Waits

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Oct. 27 — John Lehr, United States District Attorney here, said definitely today that convicted Traitor Max Stephan would not be hanged on November 13, the date originally set for his execution.

Stephan's appeal from his conviction here is pending before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati and his attorney, Nick Salovich, has until Thurs-

day to file briefs with that court. Lehr then will file Government briefs and ask that a date for a hearing be set.

Lehr said today he would not petition for a special session of the court, which is in recess until November 30.

Stephan was convicted of treason for aiding the flight of Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug, Nazi flyer, from a Canadian concentration camp.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF AIDING NAZIS IN SABOTEUR CASE

Grand Jury Indicts Hedwig Engmann, 34, Who Lived in Germany 16 Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—(AP) Hedwig Engmann, a 34-year-old native of Brooklyn, who spent most of her formative years in Germany, was indicted by a Federal grand jury today on a charge of "having the knowledge of the commission of treason without reporting it to the authorities."

The technical charge was "misprision of treason" and the indictment was based on aid she allegedly gave the submarine-landed saboteurs, six of whom were executed after a trial before a military commission in Washington.

Went to Germany in 1912

Miss Engmann, who was brought to Germany by her family in 1912 and returned here in 1928, was said by Richard J. Burke, chief of the criminal division of the U.S. attorney's office, to have gone to Florida during 1939 where she met Edward Kerling and Herman Neubauer, two of the men later executed.

At that time the two men were planning to sail to Germany and join the German army. Federal authorities, however, refused to permit them to sail. In June, 1940, the two men managed to return to Germany where they were instructed later in sabotage by the Gestapo.

In the interim, between the planned sailing and the actual departure of the two saboteurs, Kerling had returned to New York and introduced Miss Engmann to Helmut Leiner, now under indictment for treason for allegedly aiding the saboteurs, Burke said.

The indictment charged that on June 22 last, she met Leiner and changed a $50 bill for him. Later in the day, it was alleged, Kerling asked Miss Engmann to change a $20 bill and on the same night she, Leiner and Kerling went to a night club.

Subsequently, it is charged, she learned that Kerling had been landed from a submarine on the Florida coast.

Conviction under the indictment carries a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

MAJ. JAMES ROOSEVELT TO BE HOSPITALIZED

Recurrence of Old Stomach Ailment is Blamed

Washington, Oct. 27—(AP)—Major James Roosevelt, who has seen fighting in the Pacific with the Marines, has been ordered hospitalized because of a recurrence of an old stomach ailment, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today.

Early said he did not know where James, who is 34, would be hospitalized. He said the Major had lost about 14 pounds due to the fact that he has been unable, under conditions imposed by active service on fighting fronts, to follow a diet prescribed by doctors.

In London yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt referred to a son in the Solomon Islands, and apparently this was James. The two youngest sons, Lieutenant Franklin, Jr., 28, and Lieutenant John, 26, are assigned to destroyers. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, 32, has an aviation command with the Army in England.

CONSIDER AID FOR ISLANDS

Roosevelt Cites Study Of Caribbean Area By U. S. And Britain

Would Act To Inaugurate Compulsory Education, Expand Self-Rule

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—President Roosevelt pictured Britain and the United States today as working hand in hand for economic and social improvement in the smaller islands of the West Indies, not only to help the people there but also to make a contribution to world economic betterment.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of measures to make these small islands in the Caribbean self-sufficient economically, to inaugurate compulsory education, extend the right of franchise, and expand self-government.

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Confer With British Aide

His press conference comment was occasioned by an earlier talk with Sir Charles Gater, British Under Secretary of State for Colonies, who called at the White House with Charles W. Taussig, United States chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 28-(AP)-Prime Minister Churchill in a message to the Greek people today on the second anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece, said the day was "not far off" when the armed forces of Greece "will be with you in avenging your present sufferings."

In the last year, he said, "the invaders of your land have tried by brute force and starvation to subdue the fires of Greek independence. They have failed: and your courage and spirit in adversity remain a lively inspiration to the United Nations."

In a similar message Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden mentioned "swelling numbers" of Greek forces in Libya and said the Greek king, prime minister and defense minister in London were "concerting with uson plans for the liberation of Greece in full confidence that victory and freedom come nearer every day."

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London, Wednesday, Oct. 28-(AP)-The Germans back down in the face of a threatened general strike by French workers during the recent crisis over German insistence on a quota of 150,000 workers for Nazi war industries, theDaily Mail said today, quoting Fighting French sources.

Chiefs of underground organizations gave Vichy an ultimatum that a walkout would be called October 17 unless plans for conscription of French labor were abandoned, the paper said.

Three days of negotiations in an attempt to avoid the strike failed. The Fighting French circles said the Germans then withdrew their threat of force and extended the deadline for the quota to December 31.

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Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 27-(AP)-Capt. Thomas W. Clark of Suffield, Conn., was the toast of his American flying mates tonight because he is the first U.S. fighter pilot to win two confirmed victories over Axis fighter aircraft in the battle of North Africa.

The captain bagged two Italian Macchi 202's in a single engagement Monday. These were the seventh and eighth enemy fighters knocked down by American fliers in two days. Four Messerschmitt 109's were knocked down Sunday by another American squadron.

Clark's comrades, First Lieut. Roy E. Whittaker, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Second Lieut. Robert L. Metcalf, Hooker, Okla., each was credited with a Macchi 202 in the Monday engagement, and no American planes were lost.

Cairo, Oct. 27-(AP)-One sergeant-pilot flying his RAF bomber back from the aerial engagement overFuka yesterday was forced to land in enemy territory. His radio was still working, however, andhe got in tourch with RAF headquarters to report that he had shot down an Italian Macchi and wanted it included in the score for the day.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 27-(AP)-Reykjavik had a 40-minute alert today when an enemy plane flew over this area. The army said no bombs were dropped.

30.24-19553

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT.28-(AP)-BRITAIN'S FAST MOSQUITO BOMBERS ATTACKED THE GERMAN SHIPBUILDING YARDS AT FLENSBURG EAST OF THE DANISH BORDER AT LOW LEVEL YESTERDAY, HITTING AND SETTING AFIRE A MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANT SHIP, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED LATE LAST NIGHT.

OBJECTIVES IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM ALSO WERE BOMBED BY THESE NEW AIRCRAFT, WHICH ARE CONSTRUCTED MAINLY OF WOOD.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE SPITFIRE PILOTS ATTACKED FREIGHT TRAINS AND OTHER TARGETS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A BEAUFIGHTER OF THE COASTAL COMMAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED A GERMAN JUNKERS 88 MONDAY WHILE ON PATROL OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY.

OCT 28 1942

TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING.

XM729PEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.27-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN EGYPT HAD MADE INCREASINGLY HEAVY ATTACKS ON THE AXIS NORTHERN FLANK TODAY.

Berlin (From German broadcasts), Oct. 27-(AP)-The Germans reported the British lost 111 tanks and 38 armored cars yesterday in unsuccessful attempts to smash through German and Italian tank forces in Egypt.

"The battle in Egypt is progressing with unabated fierceness," the high command's war bulletin said.

Axis air forces battered at Allied rear communications in repeated attacks, the report said. It listed 14 Allied planes as shot down in fights over land and over the Mediterranean.

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Chungking, Oct. 27-(AP)-The Chinese Central News Agency reported tonight that Chinese planes raided a Japanese base at Yuncheng, in southern Shansi province, yesterday. The agency also credited Chinese pilots with shooting down two enemy fighters in a dogfight over Yunnan province, in the far south.

30.24-19553

Chungking (AP)

CHINESE FIGHTERS THEN CIRCLED THE AIRFIELD MACHINE-GUNNING AND SETTING ON FIRE FUEL DEPOTS.

"OUR MACHINES FLEW SO LOW PILOTS COULD CLEARLY SEE THREE ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND A NUMBER OF ENEMY TRUCKS SCATTERING FOR SAFETY," THE REPORT SAID.

IT ADDED THAT THE ATTACKERS MET NO OPPOSITION EITHER FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OR IN THE AIR AND ALL THE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES.

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THE YUNGCHENG RAID, ONE OF THE FEW OFFENSIVE MOVES MADE BY THE SMALL BUT GROWING CHINESE AIR FORCE, FOLLOWED HEAVY WEEK-END RAIDS BY U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS ON HONGKONG.

THE JAPANESE, MEANWHILE, OPERATING FROM BASES IN BURMA, STRUCK AT THE ALLIES WITH ATTACKS ON PAOSHAN, BURMA ROAD TOWN EAST OF THE SALWEEN RIVER, AND MENGTZE, IN SOUTH YUNNAN PROVINCE, AIR DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS AT KUNMING SAID.

TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER MENGTZE AND KAIYUAN WITHOUT ANY ALLIED LOSSES, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

XM1204AEW

LONDON, OCT.27-(AP)-IN A RECENT FLYING SWEEP OVER FRANCE, EUGENE POTTER, WHO USED TO WORK FOR THE CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN, SHOT DOWN A GERMAN FOCKE-WULF 190 WITH THE "LAST SQUIRT" LEFT IN HIS SPITFIRE CANNON.

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POTTER, WHOSE HOME IS AT 616 LARAMIE STREET, CHICAGO, AND WHO RECENTLY BECAME THE LAST AMERICAN EAGLE TO PUT ON THE WINGS OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, HAD USED UP MOST OF HIS AMMUNITION STRAFING ENEMY GROUND INSTALLATIONS WHEN FOUR ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED.

"IT WAS A BIT LONELY OUT THERE THAT MORNING," THE AMERICAN FLYING OFFICER SAID. "WE HAD GIVEN FACTORIES EVERY ROUND IN OUR CANNONS AND WERE HOMEWARD BOUND SORT OF PLEASED WITH OURSELVES WHEN FOUR FOCKE-WULFS CAME FOR US OUT OF A CLOUD. IN LESS THAN A MINUTE WE WERE PLAYING A FAST GAME OF RING-AROUND-THE-ROSIE. BOB (CAPT. ROBERT SPRAGUE, OF PASADENA, CALIF.) GOT ONE ON MY TAIL FINALLY, BUT OUR AMMUNITION WAS RUNNING OUT. FIGURING I HAD ABOUT ONE GOOD 'SQUIRT' LEFT, I SINGLED OUT A FOCKE-WULF THAT WAS COMING MY WAY AND LET HIM COME IN CLOSE BEFORE GIVING HIM THE LAST OF MY BELT.

"BY THAT TIME WE ALL HAD LOST SO MUCH ALTITUDE HE DIDN'T HAVE FAR TO GO AFTER HE WAS HIT. HE DROVE INTO THE DRINK WITH THROTTLES WIDE OPEN."

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BY THIS TIME THE REMAINING TWO FOCKE-WULFS HAD DISAPPEARED AND THE AMERICANS HEADED HOME WITHOUT ANOTHER SHOT LEFT IN THEIR GUNS.

"THAT WAS WHEN I REALIZED HOW LONESOME IT WAS OUT THERE OVER THE CHANNEL," POTTER SAID, "AND I BEGAN ASKING FOR SOME ESCORT. IT DIDN'T SHOW, BUT WE LIMPED ON IN. THEY CARTED MY PLANE AWAY ON A TRUCK, FOR THE FOCKE-WULF HAD DONE A PRETTY GOOD JOB ON IT."

BEFORE JOINING THE AMERICAN EAGLE SQUADRON IN BRITAIN POTTER WAS A CIVILIAN PILOT IN THE UNITED STATES. HE TOOK THE BRITISH REFRESHER COURSE AT TULSA, OKLA., AND THE SEASONING COURSE IN CANADA BEFORE JOINING THE RAF IN BRITAIN.

POTTER ONLY RECENTLY WAS RELEASED FROM A BRITISH HOSPITAL, WHERE HE SPENT TWO MONTHS PATCHING UP A KNEE-CAP SPLINTERED IN A CRASH LANDING.

YMS/OPEW

NAVY DAY

LONDON, OCT.27-(AP)-A UNITED STATES MARINE DETACHMENT INCLUDING SOME OF THE FIRST MEN TO ARRIVE IN BRITAIN AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR PARADED TODAY IN GROSVENOR SQUARE IN CELEBRATION OF U.S. NAVY DAY.

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THEY WERE REVIEWED BY ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COL.W.T.CLEMENT, WINNER OF THE NAVY CROSS FOR HIS SERVICE AS MARINE COMMANDER UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES

CLEMENT ARRIVED IN BRITAIN THREE WEEKS AGO. HE IS FROM LYNCHBURG,VA.

ON BEHALF OF THE BRITAIN'S SEA FORCES, A.V.ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, CABLED U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX "CORDIAL GREETINGS TO COMRADES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY." HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE "THAT THE TWO GREAT NAVIES WILL NOT REST IN THIS STRUGGLE UNTIL FINAL VICTORY IS WON."

WASHINGTON, OCT.27-(AP)-NAVY DAY TODAY SAW TWO OF PRESIDENT AND MRS.ROOSEVELT'S FOUR SONS IN NAVAL SERVICE, THE OTHER TWO WITH THE ARMY AND MARINES ABROAD AND MRS.ROOSEVELT HERSELF IN ENGLAND.

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THEIR TWO YOUNGEST SONS, LIEUTENANT FRANKLIN, JR., 28, AND LIEUTENANT (J.G.) JOHN, 26, ARE ASSIGNED TO DESTROYERS. FRANKLIN IS THE GUNNERY OFFICER OF A DESTROYER ON DUTY IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND JOHN THE SUPPLY OFFICER FOR FOUR DESTROYERS IN THE PACIFIC.

THE OLDEST SON, MAJOR JAMES ROOSEVELT OF THE MARINES, WHO IS 34, HAS SEEN FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC BUT HAS JUST BEEN ORDERED

30.24-19555

30.24-19555

HOSPITALIZED BECAUSE OF A RECURRENCE OF AN OLD STOMACH AILMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, 32, HAS AN AVIATION COMMAND WITH THE ARMY IN ENGLAND, AND HIS MOTHER ALSO IS IN ENGLAND NOW AS THE GUEST OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH. IN LONDON YESTERDAY, MRS.ROOSEVELT REFERRED TO A SON IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND APPARENTLY THIS WAS JAMES.

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PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY STEPHEN EARLY SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHERE JAMES WOULD BE HOSPITALIZED. HE SAID THE MAJOR HAD LOST ABOUT 14 POUNDS DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE HAS BEEN UNABLE, UNDER CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY ACTIVE SERVICE ON FIGHTING FRONTS, TO FOLLOW A DIET PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS FOR PERSONS WITH HIS STOMACH TROUBLE. SEVERAL YEARS AGO THIS TROUBLE NECESSITATED A SERIOUS OPERATION.

NORFOLK,VA.,OCT.27-(AP)-SENATOR HARRY BYRD (D-VA.) A MEMBER OF THE SENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, CHARGED HERE TODAY THAT SOME PHASES OF AMERICAN WARTIME CENSORSHIP HAD PROVED "VERY FOOLISH AND UNWISE."

IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD, HE SAID THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE TOLD THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR, THE GOOD AND THE BAD, EXCEPT WHEN THE TRUTH WOULD AID THE ENEMY.

"THE PEOPLE AT HOME ARE JUST AS MUCH INTERESTED IN WINNING THIS WAR AS THEIR LEADERS, AND THE GOVERNMENT OWES IT TO THEM TO TELL THE TRUTH," HE SAID. "OFTEN THE FACTS HAVE NOT BEEN TOLD."

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR, WHO IS PUBLISHER OF TWO VIRGINIA DAILIES, SAID HE BELIEVED ALL CASUALTY LISTS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED. AT PRESENT PUBLICATION OF NAVY AND MARINE CASUALTIES BY ANY ONE NEWSPAPER ARE LIMITED TO THOSE MEN HAVING KIN RESIDING WITHIN THE BASE CIRCULATION AREA OF THAT NEWSPAPER.

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THE VIRGINIAN IN THE SAME ADDRESS CRITICIZED WHAT HE SAID WERE ATTEMPTS BY ARMCHAIR STRATEGISTS, INCLUDING SOME CONGRESSMEN, TO TRY TO DIRECT ACTIONS OF MILITARY LEADERS.

"AND THAT APPLIES TO WENDELL WILLKIE," HE ADDED.

WILLKIE, BYRD SAID, COULD DO GOOD BY REPORTING HIS OBSERVATIONS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BUT SHOULD NOT "TRY TO MAKE POLITICAL ISSUES OF WAR TACTICS."

PRECEDE LONDON

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.27-(AP)-KING CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK, SERIOUSLY ILL AFTER A FALL LAST WEEK FROM A HORSE, TODAY TRANSFERRED THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CROWN PRINCE FREDERIK, A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH SAID.

THE 72-YEAR-OLD KING'S CONDITION MAINLY WAS UNCHANGED DURING THE DAY. "HIS STRENGTH IMPROVED SOMEWHAT TOWARDS EVENING, BUT THERE WAS NO DECISIVE TURN FOR THE BETTER," THE DISPATCH SAID.

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XM710PEW

PRECEDE BERLIN

STOCKHOLM, OCT.27-(AP)-REPORTS FROM COPENHAGEN SAID TONIGHT THAT KING CHRISTIAN X, SERIOUSLY ILL AS A RESULT OF COMPLICATIONS FROM INJURIES HE RECEIVED WHEN HE FELL FROM A HORSE, HAD RECEIVED TWO BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS TODAY.

XM1117PEW

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, OCT.27-(AP)-FORTY-NINE SURVIVORS OF A TORPEDOED VESSEL, MOSTLY AMERICANS, HAVE ARRIVED HERE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT. ELEVEN OF THEM WERE SENT TO A HOSPITAL.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION WHEN THE TORPEDO STRUCK.

GUATEMALA CITY, OCT.27-(AP)-PRESIDENT JORGE UBICO TODAY APPROVED AN AGREEMENT SIGNED BY GUATEMALA AND THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER 14 FOR BUILDING A MILITARY ROAD THROUGH THIS COUNTRY. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PROVIDING $1,000,000 FOR THE PROJECT.

MEXICO CITY,OCT.27-(AP)-POLICE SAID TODAY THAT A BOMB FILLED WITH A DEADLY GAS EXPLODED SATURDAY IN THE DESK OF TEODORO GONZALEZ MIRANDA, MEXICAN COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENT, WHO ESCAPED BY RUNNING FROM THE ROOM.

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INVESTIGATORS SOUGHT A WOMAN WHO WAS SEEN ENTERING THE OFFICE THE PREVIOUS DAY.

GONZALEZ TOOK PART IN THE RECENT INVESTIGATION OF PAUL ERNST STROBELT, A GERMAN HELD ALONG WITH A MEXICAN ARMY SERGEANT ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

NIGHT LEAD CHILEAN

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 27-(AP)-THE REORGANIZED CABINET HELD ITS FIRST MEETING TODAY AND DECIDED TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS NOV.15 TO CONSIDER SEVERAL NEW ADMINISTRATION MEASURES.

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WHETHER THESE WOULD DEAL WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS SAID THAT THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ, HAD PROMISED TO MAKE A REPORT OF CHILE'S POSITION AT THE NEXT CABINET MEETING, PROBABLY NEXT TUESDAY.

THE DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM CHILE'S CONTINUED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WERE EMPHASIZED DURING THE DAY BY A STUDENT DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE U.S.EMBASSY AND A PROTEST FROM THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO CHILE, WILHELM VON SCHOEN.

HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS MASSED BEFORE THE U.S.EMBASSY DEMANDING THAT WASHINGTON MAKE PUBLIC CHILE'S REPLY TO THE CHARGES BY SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, OF AXIS SPYING ACTIVITIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

AMBASSADOR CLAUDE G.BOWERS RECEIVED A GROUP REPRESENTING THE STUDENTS' FEDERATION WHICH EXPLAINED THAT "NAZI ELEMENTS" HAD INFILTRATED INTO THE DEMONSTRATION MOVEMENT THEY HAD STARTED.

PROFESSING SYMPAHIES WITH DEMOCRACY AND CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY, THE GROUP TOLD BOWERS THEY WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANTI-UNITED STATES SLOGANS SHOUTED BY SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATORS.

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THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR PROTESTED FOR THE THIRD TIME AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER BARRING AXIS EMBASSIES FROM TRANSMITTING THEIR GOVERNMENT MESSAGES IN CODE.

TONIGHT A GROUP OF PRO-DEMOCRATIC STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED IN SANTIAGO'S MAIN STREETS, SHOUTING "WE DON'T WANT ISOLATIONISTS BECAUSE THEY ARE COWARDS AND FASCISTS."

XM1234AEW

OTTAWA, ONT., OCT.27-(CANADIAN PRESS) ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY ARE CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION TO LEARN THE IDENTITY OF A CORRESPONDENT OF THE U.S. WEEKLY MAGAZINE "TIME" WHO PROVIDED A STORY ON THE DISTURBANCE AMONG GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE BOWMANVILLE, ONT., CAMP LAST OCT.10.

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THE STORY, DESCRIBING AN OUTBREAK OF PRISONERS IN PROTEST AGAINST MANACLING ORDERS, WHICH WERE IN REPRISAL FOR THE FETTERING OF

30-24-19557

30.24-19557

CANADIAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS BY THE NAZIS, WAS DESCRIBED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AS MISLEADING. REPRESENTATIONS WERE MADE BY CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BECAUSE IT WAS FEARED ACCEPTANCE OF TIME'S VERSION OF THE RIOTS WOULD RESULT IN NEW REPRISALS AGAINST PRISONERS HELD IN GERMANY.

Japs Mowed Down in Fight To Retake Airfield; British Take First Round in Battle of Tanks

Damage To Jap Equipment Is Very Heavy

Losses Cause Enemy to Reduce Large Scale Operations for Time.

NAVY SAYS ITS LOSSES LIGHT

President and Pacific War Council Canvass Entire Situation.

By Richard L. Turner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—(AP)—Japanese trying to take the vital airfield on Guadalcanal are being mowed down in far greater numbers than the American defenders, the Navy announced today in a communique which also described the damage to enemy equipment as "very heavy."

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Enemy Operations Reduced

Possibly because of the losses they have suffered since they launched their full-scale offensive on Oct. 23, the Japanese reduced their operations on the night of Oct. 26-27 to several "small scale thrusts" against the American positions. All of these attacks were thrown back.

Otherwise, naval officers interpreted a communique making these announcements today as indicating that the fighting in the Solomons was in a lull. They emphasized however, that there was nothing to indicate that Japanese naval forces had withdrawn from the area of the fighting.

Both Sides Taking Stock

After a series of furious sea battles which erupted at several points in the vicinity of the Solomons over the week-end, it was only natural that both sides should be catching their breath and taking stock of the resulting situation.

Describing the losses in the land fighting, the communique said:

"Enemy losses in men and equipment in troop actions on the island since October 23 have been very heavy as compared to our own."

Naval officers added to this the information that American losses have been light.

The period covered by the statement of losses included much land fighting. This reached an apparent climax on the night of October 24-25.

Then an attack from the south penetrated positions held by the Army. The Japanese were driven back before dawn, however, and all American positions were recaptured. Meanwhile, Marines on the north of the airfield gained some ground.

Just Light Thrusts

Since then, the communique said, "no report of any action (other than the light thrusts on the night of October 26-27) has been received." Naval officers emphasized that the department here was in continuous touch with the fighting forces in the Solomons.

The situation in the Solomons and elsewhere in the southwest Pacific, as well as the outlook in the Middle East, was canvassed during the day by President Roosevelt and the Pacific war council.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's representative on the council, said the emphasis was on "realism, rather than optimism" and added:

"We just looked and saw what the position was and what was likely to happen."

Wadsworth Demands Coordination

From Capitol Hill, meanwhile, came renewed demands for closer coordination of the armed forces.

"There is an inevitable lack of teamwork when matters common both to the Army and Navy are handled separately," said Representative Wadsworth (R-NY), co-author of the original Selective Service Act.

Wadsworth endorsed suggestions by Representatives Maas (R-Minn) and Dirksen (R-Ill) that a congressional "High Command" be created to coordinate military legislation. Dirksen has introduced a bill to set up a 42-man committee composed of Senate and House members of the naval, military and appropriations committees.

Creation of such a committee was urged by Maas as a preliminary step toward merging the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps into a single fighting force under one command.

Another Republican, Representative Mott of Oregon, joined in the movement with an assertion that "there is imperative need for unity and cooperative action between all branches of the armed forces" and for establishment of a congressional committee to coordinate legislation dealing with these forces.

Representative Costello (D-Calif.), a member of the military affairs committee, protested against what he called "the divided command" in the southwest Pacific. It was Costello who, during debate on legislation lowering the draft age, accused the Navy of having attempted a "grandstand" play in the Solomons without seeking the cooperation of the Army and the air forces.

Official Report

Yesterday's communique said:

"South Pacific (all dates are east longitude):

"1. On the night of October 26-27, our troops on Guadalcanal repulsed several small-scale enemy thrusts against our positions.

"2. Enemy losses in men and equipment in the troop actions on the island since October 23 have been very heavy as compared to our own.

"3. No report of any other action in the Solomons area has been received since the issuance of Navy Department communique No. 171."

JAPS MAY AIM AT U. S. LINES

Mobilization To Strike At Hebrides Off Fiji Islands Indicated

Factors In Naval Clash Cited In Speculation In Hawaii

[By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 28 — The hordes of Hirohito were mobilized with a superiority of ships, planes and men today for what appears to be a major thrust against key American bases and communication lines on the route to Australia—the New Hebrides and the Fiji Islands.

The mobilization was coincident with the assault to recapture Guadalcanal, where even before the naval battle of October 26 the enemy had landed tanks and artillery and had swelled troop forces to perhaps 40,000 men.

Three Significant Factors

There were three significant factors in regard to the naval battle:

First—A Tokyo naval announcement said it took place in the midst of Japanese mobilization.

Second—The Japanese term it the battle of the South Pacific.

Third—It took place some 300 miles northeast of Guadalcanal and within a day's striking distance of American positions in the New Hebrides.

The Japanese had completed two mass landings on Guadalcanal and while these forces started land assaults against marine and army troops, a powerful striking force of battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers was streaking eastward around the Solomon Islands—apparently moving toward the New Hebrides when the battle contact was made with American sea and air forces.

Only Other Jap Moves

The only other Japanese moves, since the battle of Midway in June crumpled their Hawaii invasion plan, have been the building of a submarine base at Kiska in the Aleutians and the infiltration of the southern Solomons — the latter having been halted August 7 by American marines landing on Guadalcanal.

During these past four months a powerful invasion armada apparently was being made ready at Truk for the South Pacific drive which now is under way.

Allied Control Of Air Seen

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—United States sources said today that if the United Nations did not yet have air superiority in the southwestern Pacific there was no question that they would have it soon.

The United States Navy is greatly outnumbered by the Japanese in that area, but it can be asserted confidently that the numbers will be equalized before long, these sources said.

They added that the main fight in the southwestern Pacific was one of air power rather than naval, and United States air power was decidedly on the upgrade, while Japanese air strength was diminishing rapidly.

They asserted that all available information indicated that Japanese plane construction could hope to keep pace with losses.

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PILOTS DEPICT ISLAND BATTLE

Four Navy Flyers From Guadalcanal Sure Area Can Be Held

Urge More Planes As Defense Against Hidden Jap

Batteries

By J. NORMAN LODGE

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 28—Ability of the United States to hold the Solomons and Guadalcanal was vouched for today by four naval pilots returned from a hellish regimen of daily raids, counter-raids and shelling.

We can hold, that is, "if we do something," they say. The quartet came from a carrier-based squadron at Guadalcanal.

To Fight Hidden Batteries

"There is a crying need at present," said Lieut. David Richardson, Meridian, Miss., "for an effective means of preventing shelling from hidden artillery batteries—for more planes—for as many torpedo boats as can be spared."

The others are:

Hayden Jensen, 31, St. Paul.
Walter Clark, 27, Maywood, Ill.
Frank O. Green, 24, St. Louis.

All were attached to a squadron credited with ninety-six enemy planes of all types, while losing only eleven pilots, between August 7 and October 21.

Pay Tribute To Marines

Describing the present action in the vital Pacific outpost, they paid the highest tribute to the marines.

Jensen said of the strafing of a warship, "it was the most fun I ever had, but it scared hell out of me."

The action he described took place early in October.

"The Japs were using their regular highway between San Jose and Ysabel islands that day, escorting a naval force. I dived down and strafed a destroyer, causing a small fire astern, but the ack ack was terrible."

Torpedo Boat Gets Hit

He added, "I believe if we had had enough planes we could have sunk the destroyer.

"The motor torpedo boats came out before we left the action, but hardly enough of them. One got a direct hit on a cruiser, however, before the Jap destroyer escort began chasing the torpedo boat all over the harbor. Those destroyers are plenty fast and the torpedo boat finally released a smoke screen, making its escape."

Jensen laughed heartily as he described the little torpedo boat being chased by the long, sleek destroyer.

Chose Same Rendezvous

Green took up the narrative, describing another action during which two cruisers and four destroyers were hit by a particular naval squadron.

"We were rendezvousing evidently in the same place the Japs chose," he explained. "The Zeros made a pass at Jensen; then got on my tail. It seemed like a red streak of fire was coming at me. I had to give it everything it had to get away. We put a lot of holes in the enemy, but they didn't burn."

The enemy also has float biplanes which Green described as being able to roll on their backs at 1,000 feet and do a split "S" on the water.

Describes Start Of Offensive

Clark described October 13, the day the offensive started.

"The Japs landed at least 10,000 troops—how many before that is not known, but it was estimated between 4,000 and 8,000. The Jap ships shelled the fields. We couldn't tell how far out they were—we were in a foxhole. We were also shelled by land-based artillery. The night shelling was the worst, continuing three to five hours. We were unable to locate positions of the batteries."

Richardson said the present front line is at Matanikau river.

"We're holding one side, and the Japs the other."

Raids Break Up Meals

Richardson's only complaint was not really a complaint at all.

"The pilots are only getting two meals a day," he said, "and all the others are getting three. Just as we are about to sit down to our noon meal, the Japs come over. By the time we get down again we're not hungry."

Jensen was credited with eight planes, Clark four, Richardson three and Green, called "Junior" by the rest of the squadron, two.

Navy Will Decorate Five Flyers for Valor In Pacific Battles

Admiral Harrill Will Present Medals Today

At Alameda Station

By the Associated Press.

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 28.—Five Navy flyers, pilots of dive bombers and torpedo planes which attacked Japanese naval forces in the Coral Sea and off the Solomon and Midway Islands last spring, sinking an aircraft carrier, receive medals today in ceremonies at the Alameda Naval Air Station.

Lt. Comdr. W. C. Short of New York and Lt. Harlan R. Dickson of Ohio, each of whom participated with distinction in two engagements, receive both the Navy Cross and the Gold Star.

Ltfl. Joe R. Penland of North Carolina receives the Navy Cross and the Air Medal, while Ensign Frank R. McDonald, a 1942 graduate of the Naval Academy, and Chief Aviation Pilot Melvin H. Georgius the Navy Cross.

Rear Admiral William K. Harrill will read the citations and present the medals.

Comdr. Short is cited for his "courageous leadership and distinguished service" in commanding a dive bomber squadron which in attacks at Tulagi Harbor May 4 and in the Coral Sea May 7 and 8, sank one enemy aircraft carrier and sank or severely damaged another carrier and at least eight other enemy vessels.

Lt. Dickson participated with Comdr. Short in the May 4 and May 7 attacks; Ensign MacDonald, also a dive bomber pilot, "contributed materially to the high percentage of hits inflicted by his particular squadron and assisted in the ultimate destruction of an enemy carrier" in the Coral Sea May 7.

Georgius, piloting a torpedo plane, took part in the same action and "was able to score a hit on an enemy carrier, thereby contributing to the destruction of that vessel."

Lt. Penland, division leader of a bombing squadron in the Midway battle, carried through his mission even to "a distance from our forces which rendered return improbable because of possible fuel exhaustion."

All the flyers were cited for pressing home their attacks in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition.

Admiral Noyes Believed Rescued In Wasp Sinking

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Navy Department announced tonight that Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, of Washington, was aboard the aircraft carrier Wasp when she was lost in the Pacific.

Noyes, who was born in Vermont December 15, 1885, was understood to be safe, navy officials said.

Wasp Survivor Says Sub Which Torpedoed Carrier Was Sunk

Jap Craft Declared Victim of Depth Charge From U. S. Destroyer

By the Associated Press.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 28.—The Japanese submarine which torpedoed the United States Aircraft Carrier Wasp was in turn sent to the bottom by an American destroyer, one of the carrier's survivors declared here.

Jack H. Westbrook, 18, quartermaster (third class) aboard the Wasp, related:

"I was at my battle station in the secondary control tower. I heard the first two torpedo explosions, but before the third one hit I saw the [illegible] heading for the ship. I bent my knees so the shock wouldn't hurt my legs.

"A moment after the explosion, I saw the sub surface as a destroyer came up.

"The destroyer dropped a depth charge and I saw the sub break in two, then the bow went up and sank. A fellow standing by me said: 'That's one tin fish that won't sink another American ship.'"

Westbrook jumped into the water after the order to abandon ship and was picked up later by a rescue destroyer.

Last Man to Leave Wasp Decided by Toss of Coin

By the Associated Press.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 28.—A toss of a coin by two New Englanders determined who should be the last man to leave the aircraft carrier Wasp after she was torpedoed, John J. Davis, aviation machinist's mate (third class), a survivor of the sinking, said yesterday.

Home on furlough while recovering from burns, Davis said Capt. Forrest P. Sherman of Melrose, Mass., commander of the carrier, and a rear admiral, a native of New England, flipped the coin. Sherman won, and thus was the last man to go over the side.

Tokio Radio Continues Its Claims of Victory In Solomons Area

'Naval Quarters' Give Warning Final Result Cannot Be Foreseen

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Tokio radio today continued to broadcast claims of victory over American forces in the Solomons area, but mixed with them was a warning by "naval quarters" that "the battle is still in progress and the final result therefore cannot be foreseen."

Nevertheless, the naval commentators added, "it can be said that this is one of the greatest naval battles since the outbreak of the war."

This comparatively sober note appeared midway in a lengthy Domei dispatch, most of which was devoted to newspaper comments which pictured a Japanese victory in extravagant terms.

Press Celebrates Unrestrained.

The Tokio press unmindful of the naval caution, celebrated without restraint yesterday's announcement by imperial headquarters—still unconfirmed by other sources—that in Monday's air and sea fight northeast of Guadalcanal the Japanese sank four American aircraft carriers, a battleship and an unidentified warship. This claim Secretary of the Navy Knox described as one of the Japanese command's usual "fishing expeditions."

"The papers unanimously call the latest Japanese success one of the greatest of all times," is Domei's summary.

Naval Supremacy Claimed.

It quotes the newspaper Asahi as saying that "the Japanese navy has shown its invincibility in the battle of the Solomon Islands."

Another comment, attributed by Domei to the "Tokio Shimbun"—apparently a new organ, unknown to persons well acquainted with the pre-war Japanese press—was still more extravagant:

"The victory off the Solomon Islands was unprecedented in history and has secured Japanese naval supremacy forever. A death sentence was pronounced on the United States Navy by this victory. * * * It furnishes proof that the world power of the United States is declining.

Elsewhere the Domei broadcast reverted to the cautious note that yesterday's communique covered only "the first day of battle."

Solomons Action Historic

Battle Is Rated One of Greatest in Current War; U. S. Staying Power May Be Decisive.

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 — (AP) The sea battle raging off the Solomons is taking rank, so far as damage inflicted is concerned, with the earlier engagements of the Coral sea and Midway.

Strategically, the present naval and air encounter, may be as important as the earlier battles.

Now the possession of the whole Solomon island group is the grand prize.

Delayed Jap Schedule

In the battle of the Coral sea, an American victory staved off, for a long time at least, a Japanese invasion of Australia.

An equally decisive American victory off Midway island turned back a large number of Japanese transports loaded with soldiers who doubtless wanted to land at Hawaii. They may even (in the opinion of some observers, have been toying with the idea, not so fantastic to the Japanese mind at the time, of coming all the way to the West coast of the United States.

United States' loss in ships and men has been serious enough to cause some concern in America. But a careful scrutiny of available records indicates that in the three major sea actions in the Pacific Uncle Sam has taken considerably less punishment than the Japanese.

Results Encouraging

If the contest is to be decided on the basis of attrition, in the opinion of many observers, the results to date are encouraging to the American cause. The Japanese fleet is being worn out faster, while America's power of replacement, owing to her industrial strength and material resources, are greater.

And there seemed to be the soundest reasons to believe that the United States should have more endurance in all factors contributing to air and sea power.

On the other side of the ledger, certain strategic elements favor Japan, notably the shorter distances her ships and planes have to cover and the possession of many more convenient bases. At the same time, Japanese sea and air power has become pretty widely scattered. The Japanese must be prepared for emergencies at sea all the way from Alaska, to the Solomons, to the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian ocean.

Planes Important

As in previous engagements, the striking power of the fleets in the Solomons action is largely in the planes cooperating with the ships and operating from land bases or carriers. Once in the Solomons cruiser flotillas have come within slugging distance of each other, but the deadliest punches have been administered by the planes.

The record, so far as available today, indicates that in the Solomons battle the United States has lost one aircraft carrier, three cruisers, six destroyers, one transport and three auxiliary transports.

Japanese vessels destroyed included eight destroyers, one heavy cruiser and three transports. In addition, two Japanese destroyers and one transport were listed as probably sunk.

Heavier Losses Anticipated

Damage, in some instances heavy, was inflicted on four Japanese and one American aircraft carrier, two Japanese battleships, five Japanese heavy cruisers, 17 Japanese light cruisers 10 Japanese and two American destroyers, 17 other Japanese vessels and "several other" American ships. All this is a balance struck in the midst of savage fighting and certainly will be revised upward.

America's most serious loss in the Battle of the Coral sea, May 4 to 8, was the aircraft carrier Lexington. Lost also were the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho. But the Japanese paid with 13 vessels, including one carrier, four cruisers, and two destroyers. The Japanese carrier Ryukaku was sunk and damage put the carrier Shokaku out of action for some time. The battle caused the Tokyo high command to turn its attention to Midway and Hawaii.

Scout Planes Found Japs

More than 30 Japanese war ves-

30.24-14559

30.24-19559

sels escorting transports were detected early in June steaming toward Midway island. They were discovered, naval observers said, because the Japanese had underrated the range and the thoroughness of American reconnaissance planes. These scouts reported seeing at least four battleships, five carriers, and eight cruisers in the fleet, and its power convinced the American command that some objective more important than Midway was its destination. Hawaii, or even the United States' main land have been suggested.

American dive and horizontal bombers went into action June 3 and after three days of fighting four Japanese carriers, two cruisers, and three destroyers were sunk. Other vessels were listed as probably sunk in an action which ranged over hundreds of miles of the Pacific ocean. American losses were one carrier and one destroyer.

The hostile armada turned tail, and what it intended to do remains Tokyo's secret.

Solomons Ship Losses

By the Associated Press.

The box score of ship losses in the battle of the Solomons, as based on Navy announcements from the battle's start on August 7 to date:

	Japanese Sunk.	Probably sunk.	*Damaged.	American. Sunk.	Probably sunk.	†Damaged.
Battleships	--	--	2	--	--	--
Carriers	--	--	4	1	--	1
Heavy Cruisers	1	--	5	3	--	--
Light Cruisers	--	--	17	--	--	--
Destroyers	8	2	10	--	--	2
Plane tenders	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transports	3	1	6	4	--	--
Cargo ships	--	--	5	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	‡2	--	4	--	--	--
Totals	14	3	57	14	--	3

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*Does not include various vessels listed as probably damaged, including one announcement that a heavy cruiser or battleship was probably damaged. Does include a destroyer and merchant ship listed as damaged in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

†Damage to American vessels, with three exceptions, has not been reported by type of ship.

‡Includes two patrol vessels sunk in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

All Sinkings Of U. S. Ships Announced, OWI Head Says

Davis Declares Principle That Public Has Right To Know Everything Not Of Aid To Enemy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 28—All sinkings of major United States naval vessels have been announced, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said tonight in an address outlining OWI's guiding principle:

"That the American people have a right to know everything that is known to the enemy, or what would not give him aid if he found it out."

Davis spoke on a New York *Times* forum program with Byron Price, director of censorship, who asserted that "unless ample war news is given out by the Government, our voluntary undertaking with the press and radio will collapse."

Says Japs Did Not Know

Asked following his talk by someone in the audience to explain the navy's delay in announcing the loss of three cruisers in action off the Solomons, Davis expressed the belief Japanese claims at that time were mostly "fishing expeditions" since the action occurred at night and the enemy "did not themselves know how much they had accomplished."

The same held true, he said, in the sinking of the Wasp.

Davis admitted that practical application of the OWI policy was "not so simple," since Japanese claims are often "so excessive," it is difficult to ascertain what Tokyo actually knows.

Officers Final Judges

"Our office does not claim that anyone but a professional military or naval officer can be the final judge on this question of military security," he said, "but we do claim and exercise the right to debate whether any given question is really a matter of security or only of the ingrained and habitual reticence of the services."

The result, he said, is frequently a compromise between the public's right to know and the need to protect the men and ships, and hence the result is rarely entirely satisfactory.

Davis said OWI was not taking over the writing of communiques because this requires special skills, entails coordinating many details, and is best handled by army or navy public relations officials.

Gives News To Troops

Davis described OWI's work abroad as aimed at giving news to troops overseas, supplying Allies and neutrals with facts on American war efforts, and convincing enemy nationals that "crime doesn't pay, that once more, as in 1917, their leaders, by bringing America into the war against them, have insured their ultimate downfall."

Price cautioned his audience, many of them Government and news executives, that "if the curtain is drawn too tightly, if official secrecy leads to widespread distrust and apprehension among the people, I doubt seriously whether newspapers and broadcasters will be so willing to cooperate in bottling up the news which always comes to them through their own outside sources."

Not Applied To Opinion

Price pointed out his office's censorship codes do not apply to opinion, but only to facts, information deemed likely to harm the war effort.

He described his office's work in censoring all outgoing mail and cables to prevent leakage of information helpful to the enemy and to learn as much as possible of the enemy's plans. For domestic news, he continued, newspapers and radio stations are asked not to spread harmful news.

Price said of his own office that "requests for suppression must not be so restrictive that they will keep the American people in ignorance of the progress of the war."

Both speakers were introduced by Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent for the New York *Times*.

CONGRESSMAN SCORES CENSORSHIP METHODS

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—Rep. William T. Pheiffer (R-NY), in "an open letter to the press," said today that the country needed "a change in publicity practice involving our Navy. The administration must put all the cards on the table face up."

"Washington has always been ready to criticize the newspapers and the press services for their handling of the news," he said. "On the other hand, if the newspapers attempt to criticize the handling of the news or the censorship they are immediately branded as 'defeatist,' 'fifth columnist,' or 'typewriter strategists.'

"As a matter of fact, the mistakes that the newspapers have made have been due largely to the concealment of information and the peddling of false information by the government authorities who have shown an alarming distrust of the very agencies that can best promote the winning of the war."

RABAUL RAID SCORES HITS ON 2 VESSELS

Other Planes Start Fires At Buka, Visible For Eighty Miles

Troops On New Guinea Drive Enemy Within Eight Miles Of Kokoda

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Thursday*, Oct. 29—Allied bombers winging far north of Guadalcanal hit a Japanese warship and another vessel at Rabaul, New Britain, and started fires visible for eighty miles at Buka, another enemy base, a communique said today.

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Allied headquarters also announced that Australian ground troops striking across the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea had "forced the enemy northward along the main trail to positions in the vicinity of Alola," and that stubborn fighting against isolated Japanese detachments and strong points was continuing. Thus the Allied troops were within eight miles of Kokoda.

In Support Of Solomons

The night aerial attacks on Rabaul and Buka were "in continuous support of the general Solomons situation," and "all our planes returned," the communique said.

Rabaul, more than 600 miles northwest of United States marine positions on Guadalcanal, was hit by heavy Allied bombers that swept in low despite an intense anti-aircraft barrage.

"Complete results were not observed," the communique said, "but at least two enemy ships were hit, an explosion being observed on an enemy warship and another vessel being set on fire."

Jap Bomber Destroyed

Medium bombers struck the airdrome and building areas at Buka, which is at the northern tip of the Solomons and less than 500 miles from Guadalcanal.

One Japanese bomber was destroyed on the ground in addition to the extensive fires set.

One medium unit on reconnaissance also strafed the Japanese airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, "with unobserved results," the communique said.

MACARTHUR DENIES ANY POLITICAL AIM

'I Started As Soldier And Shall Finish As One,' Is Reply To Reports

By C. YATES McDANIEL

[Associated Press Correspondent]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, *Thursday*, Oct. 29—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today disavowed that he had any "political ambitions whatsoever" and said that "the only hope and ambition I have in the world is for victory for our cause in the war."

He issued a statement to this effect in commenting on newspaper reports quoting the Washington correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* that "political Washington was largely responsible for the establishment of two separate commands in the Pacific, partly because of the conservative opposition which launched the MacArthur-for-President campaign."

To "Finish As Soldier"

"I started as a soldier and I shall finish as one," MacArthur said. "If I survive the campaign, I shall return to that retirement from which this great struggle called me."

He also denied reports that Australian war effort was not being pushed as it should be.

The statement of the supreme Allied commander in the southwest Pacific area said:

"No nation in the world is making a more supreme war effort than Australia. It is rapidly gearing to full capacity. Its resources are relatively meager, but it is utilizing them to the utmost. Its effort is universal and embraces equally all classes and all parties.

Supported In Full, He Says

"It has unanimously and completely supported me in my military command and the harmony and cooperation between Australians and Americans in this area are inspirational.

"Such internal party differences as exist are largely based upon the desire of one group or the other to accelerate rather than retard the war potential.

"I am deeply grateful for their magnificent spirit of friendship and understanding without which it would have been difficult to go on.

"I have noted the statement quoted in morning papers from the *Christian Science Monitor's* Washington correspondent that 'political Washington was largely responsible for the establishment of two separate commands in the Pacific, partly because of the conservative opposition which launched the MacArthur-for-President campaign.'

"I have no political ambitions whatsoever. Any suggestion to the contrary must be regarded as merely amiable gestures of good will dictated by friendship.

"I started as a soldier and I shall finish as one. The only hope and ambition I have in the world is for victory for our cause in the war. If I survive the campaign, I shall return to that retirement from which this great struggle called me."

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Correspondent Quoted

Joseph C. Harsch, the *Christian Science Monitor's* Washington correspondent, writing in the paper of Monday, October 26, on the assumption of naval command in the southwest Pacific by Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said of "the MacArthur case":

"So great has been the dissatisfaction with progress in the Solomons that Washington opinion has veered somewhat away from its strong anti-MacArthur bias.

"Political Washington was largely responsible for setting up two separate American commands in the far Pacific, and it did this partly because of jealousy of MacArthur's great public popularity and partly because the conservative opposition press launched a 'MacArthur for President' campaign without any encouragement from the general himself.

Says "Means Backfired"

"Now the means taken to 'cut MacArthur down' have backfired.

"The navy, which insisted on independence from MacArthur's command, has subjected itself to heavy criticism while MacArthur . . . was doing all he could to lend air suport to the Solomons, but was unable to lend other support.

"General MacArthur was brought to Australia with the promise he would be in supreme command of the entire Australia-New Zealand area. . . . His area finally was whittled down to Australia. . . . A separate naval command was established with headquarters in New Zealand. . . .

"Possibly Admiral Halsey may have among his instructions one to open negotiations toward eventual establishment of formal 'diplomatic' relations with General MacArthur."

There have been various suggestions in the United States that MacArthur might be a likely candidate for the presidency in 1944 or later. This was the first time that MacArthur had referred to these suggestions.

With regard to divided command in the Pacific, demands have been heard in Congress that the whole Pacific area be placed under one officer.

Rep. Costello Hit Set-Up

In a recent speech in the House, Rep. Costello (D.-Calif.) deplored the arrangement under which one man, MacArthur, is given command over Australia and another, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commands much of the rest of the Pacific.

"The present battle of the Solo-

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mons is crying out for redress," Costello said. "General MacArthur has been designated as the supreme commander of the Southwest Pacific area. Then we find that the Navy has been given command of another sector of that same area.

"Whether the unified board of strategy in Washington determined upon this invasion of the Solomons I know not, but if they determined upon that invasion and did not work out a better program of conducting that attack than has been evidenced in the past two months, they are certainly subject to criticism."

Closest Cooperation

However, Secretary of War Stimson declared a few days ago that there has been the closest cooperation between the Nimitz and Australian commands.

His First Reference

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With regard to divided command in the Pacific, demands have been heard in Congress that the whole Pacific area be placed under one officer.

However, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, declared a few days ago that there has been the closest cooperation between the Admiral Chester Nimitz and Australian commands.

Stimson told his press conference last Thursday that responsibilities of command in the Pacific were "well fixed and thoroughly understood."

Bulk Under Nimitz

The bulk of the Pacific area, he said, was under Admiral Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, including army installations and troops in the Aleutians, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand.

The southern part of this command is under direct orders of Vice-Admiral William H. Halsey.

MacArthur has command of all United Nations forces in Australia, New Guinea and islands to the north of Australia.

Stimson said that in the Solomons fight MacArthur was giving extremely valuable support with the bombers which have been pounding the Japanese.

Japan Reports New U.S. Raid on Hongkong

Tokyo, (From Japanese Broadcasts), Oct. 28.—(AP)—The Tokyo radio reported that Hongkong was raided this morning by seven United States bombers. No damage was caused by the raiders, the announcement said, and one plane was reported shot down.

(United States bombers set fires among Hongkong's docks in a raid Sunday night and returned the following morning to blast the island's main power plant.)

Japs Report Third U. S. Bombing Of Hongkong

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Japanese reported another United States bombing of Hongkong today—the third in four days—and said the attack was made by seven B-25 medium bombers escorted by five P-40 fighters.

In the first two Hongkong raids docks were set afire Sunday night and the main power plant of the enemy-held island was blasted the next morning.

Striking about midday today, the Japanese said, the raiders were forced off their targets by fighter planes and ground fire after they had dropped some bombs. It said the bombing caused no damage.

One United States plane was said to have been downed, but it was not identified as fighter or bomber.

The B-25s are the North American twin-engined "Billy Mitchell" type—the "Bomb-Tokyo" planes of General Doolittle's raid on Japan last April 18. They can fly at better than 350 miles an hour and carry perhaps three tons with a range of 2,500 or more miles.

The Curtiss P-40s are the United States Army Air Force's famous medium and low-altitude fighters.

Japs' Knockout Blow At India Bases Foiled

By Preston Grover

(Associated Press Correspondent)

New Delhi, India, Oct. 28—The Japanese were disclosed today to have destroyed or damaged at least ten grounded fighters besides the previously announced "several transports" in raids on American airfields in northeastern India, but their attempts to smash these bases of the United States Army bombers and ferry service to China were regarded here as futile.

The new figures were made known in a supplement to an earlier United States Army communique and disclosed also that about fifty Japanese bombers and forty-five fighters engaged in one attack Sunday, while twenty-seven enemy fighters escorted five reconnaissance planes in a second attack on the same fields Monday.

27 Japs Vs. One American

Lieut. Edward M. Nollmeyer, of Everett, Wash., was cited for particular mention. Single-handedly, he took on the whole twenty-seven at once, the communique said, and shot down one without damage to himself.

Speaking of both enemy attacks and AEF raids as far away as the recent bombing of the Linsi mine north of Tientsin, a United States Army communique issued last night said "the lull in wide-range aerial warfare may be said to have ended with the monsoon."

Strong Force In Raid

Although several grounded transports were destroyed or damaged, an American was killed and five others were wounded Sunday in an attack by a strong force of Japanese fighters and bombers on airfields in the Dibrugarh area of Assam, a highly informed military commentator summed up the situation thus:

"The blow was not hard enough to dislocate the ferry service.

"They can bomb all they want to and they won't wipe out the fields, from which we'll continue bombing them and supplying China."

The spokesman reported the number of transport planes on the ground when the Japanese hit was "not unusually large." The communique said two of the raiders were shot down, against a loss of one interceptor.

(A Tokio communique broadcast Monday asserted at least 39 grounded planes were destroyed and at least three were shot down in air combat over Chittagong and Tinsukia, near Dibrugarh.)

American officers were especially proud that a Japanese fighter attack aimed against the Chinese air base at Kunming never reached its goal, from three to seven planes going down in the attempt.

To many observers one of the most pleasing sidelights of the Sunday bombing raid, which was followed up with machine-gun attacks by Japanese fighters yesterday, was the disclosure that Indian workers, needed for upkeep of the fields and other essential services, did not run away.

"As soon as the raid was over they got back to work," a spokesman said.

Canadian Flyer Is Slain With Briton by India Mob

R. C. A. F. Tells of Train Attack; Other Slayings Reported

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (CP).—A Canadian, Pilot Officer Joseph Henry Smith, of Kamloops, B. C., and an unidentified Royal Air Force officer were murdered by an Indian mob Aug. 13 during an attack on a train in Bihar Province, India's principal steel center, Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters announced today.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, a member of the Viceroy's Council, told the Indian Assembly, it was said, that the "brutality and ferocity with which the two pilots were murdered displayed the colossal callousness of the mob."

During the same speech, he revealed the killing of all survivors of a military plane which crashed in Bihar Province and of an officer and four soldiers, "part of a detachment on protective duty," who were ambushed as they alighted from a car in a field and were speared or beaten to death at Marhowrah, Bihar Province.

Man Who Knew Him Best Thinks Rickenbacker Safe

His Daring Completely Matched by Resourcefulness, Says Hannagan

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the years since he returned from World War I as America's No. 1 war bird, Eddie Rickenbacker has had no closer friend or associate than Steve Hannagan. They toured, worked and lived together after first meeting in 1919 at Indianapolis. In the following story, Hannagan, public relations specialist, has written intimately of his experiences with Rickenbacker and set forth anecdotes of the famous flyer's career.)

By STEVE HANNAGAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Capt. E. V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker, flying hero of another war, successful businessman between wars, confidential adviser to the Secretary of War in this war, and now missing in action in a war mission over the Pacific, earned hs first dollar carving epitaphs on tombstones in Columbus, O.

And those who most intimately know the resourceful Rickenbacker of war and peace remain confident today that he will return to carve further exploits in his amazing career—a hero more popular today than the day the public elevated him to world-wide renown.

Rickenbacker is a resourceful man in sport, in which he had his first fame, in air in which he climbed higher, and in business in which he is outstandingly successful.

It was an experience to fly around the continent with Rick, shortly after the first World War, at the turn of the 20s. I had never been in the air before. We were flying as businessmen passengers, in the enclosed compartment of one of the first all-metal cabin planes. Eddie Stinson was pilot.

Because the air was a mystery to me, Rick in his carefully planned, methodical manner—weighing the dangers involved in a flight from coast to coast—told me what to do in case of accident.

★ ★ ★

At Omaha, when it was evident even to me that we were crashing in a takeoff, Rick ordered me to my crash station. I braced myself, awaiting the big bump.

Then I saw him reach over me and open the door of the metal cabin. I thought he had gone crazy and was going to jump. He threw the door open and braced his feet off my back. We hit. He was thrown clear and I was thrown down with debris burying me. Finally, I was dug out, uninjured, but mentally muddled about Rick. I wanted to know why he was going to jump out of the plane.

"I wasn't going to jump, you dunderhead," he said, "I was getting a hole opened in that all metal cabin so that we could climb out in case the ship caught on fire."

It is that kind of thinking which intimates are confident stood him in stead in his Pacific difficulty.

Rickenbacker is a dual personality. He even has faces to match. The public always sees him as the smiling, soft spoken, gracious personality. That's what they want. That's what he feels for the people who thrill at his spectacular exploits and who acclaim him—friendliness, appreciation.

But in the pursuit of his job, he is stern, calculating every danger with great foresight, planning to obviate the difficulties. In business differences he shows the tenacity that was his daring as an automobile race driver and his glory and durability in war.

While we were traveling together, after the last war, I innocently asked him, "How many Germans did you kill?"

In a flash of temper he roared, "I never killed a man. I shot down ships." That was his attitude on death in the air.

★ ★ ★

Rickenbacker, for all his jolly companionship, is a pessimist in his observations of the future. I have a news release made in 1922, on his return from Europe. In it he warned of Germany's danger to a peaceful world and of a future alliance between Germany and Japan and of the difficulties we find today in the Pacific, including India's dilemma.

His considered, prophetic words fell on deaf, unheeded ears. Rick was considered a man of daring, made from the strong strands of which heroes usually are made, but not a man of the foresight which really is his.

As owner of the Indianapolis motor speedway Rick was confronted in 1933 with a strike of drivers at the starting line. More than 100,000 people awaited the start of the race. Examining doctors had disqualified one of the popular drivers. The drivers insisted he be permitted to start the race. Track officials were adamant.

The race was supposed to start at 10 o'clock. It had been a tradition that it always went on time. It was now nearly half an hour late.

"Either you go to your cars and start now," Rick told the drivers, "or I'll call the race off and refund the public's money. If that happens, there'll never be another race here."

Rick turned and walked away. So did the drivers. He went to his official box. Silently they went to their cars. In a few moments motors raced and the race was on. The drivers knew Rick, knew his determination, knew he had their interests at heart.

It is these men, flyers throughout

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the world, business associates who know his determination, who are confident Rick is not lost. His determination will bring him back.

ALLIES WIDEN PATH IN BIG EGYPT THRUST

Advance Force Appears 1st-Round Victor Over Rommel's Armor

U. S. Airmen Down 7 Axis Planes, Of Total Of 18, In Best Day

DON WHITEHEAD

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 28—The advance tank force of Britain's Eighth Army appears to have won the first round with Field Marshal Rommel's armor in battles through the Alamein mine-field gaps.

Dispatches from the desert front said today that the British onslaught was steadily widening the way for the major test of rival steel and gun power.

Over the shell-pocked battle ground and the bomb-pitted ports of Rommel's supply lines the Allied air force kept German and Italian planes on the defensive.

U. S. Fighters' Big Day

United States fighters reported their biggest day of the campaign, downing seven planes out of yesterday's Allied bag of eighteen. Three of them were shot down by Lieut. Lyman Middleditch, Highlands, N. J., fighter pilot in the Black Scorpion Squadron. Total Allied losses were six planes.

The British Middle East command announced that further progress had been made Monday in night fighting and gave this account of the first tank test of the new campaign:

"Yesterday an armored clash on a larger scale than hitherto developed.

Enemy Driven Off

"After considerable fighting the enemy were driven off with a considerable loss. Our own losses in tanks were light. Fighting continues.

"There was no abatement in our attacks during the night and day of October 26 and 27."

Dispatches from the front indicated that Axis losses already had been heavy, both in tanks and men. There was no authoritative estimate, however, on the number of Rommel's tanks put out of action in the first five days of the fight, and it was clear that by far his main armored power was poised back of the battle front.

Tell Of Heavy Barrage

Groups of prisoners training back over the British supply lines told of the terrific barrage the El Alamein line has been under day and night since the start of the offensive as British artillery blasted a way through the mine fields and barbed wire for infantry of the Army of the Nile.

[German and Italian communiques said the British attack was pressed hardest on the north or seaward flank of the battle line. The Germans said they were putting up "heavy but successful defensive fighting."

[The exact extent of the Eighth Army's penetrations of the Axis defense system have not been defined, but a Reuters dispatch to London from a correspondent at the front was datelined "West of the El Alamein Line," indicating that the British were fanning out behind Rommell's first defenses.

[Lord Croft, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said in London "we know by now there may be a gap or gaps through which our main armor may be able to deploy." He commented that the British had made "good progress in the north, where three objectives allotted to them mostly were gained and held."]

Even before joining in the action, Rommel's main tank forces were under attack at their gathering points back of the line by British and United States bombers and fighter-bombers, which swept the front and ranged back to the port of Matruh.

Attacks Continued

"The desert air task force of the United States Army forces in the Middle East continued relentless attacks against the enemy throughout Tuesday," said a communique from the United States headquarters.

"In a series of combined operations with Allied light bombers, medium bombardment aircraft bombed enemy landing grounds, motor convoys, tank concentrations and the Matruh dock area. Many direct hits were observed.

"Our fighters flying on patrol and bomber escort, and our fighter-bomber missions encountered fairly heavy enemy air opposition. Three ME-109's and four CR-42 Italian fighters were shot down."

Intercept Allied Flight

Battle-front dispatches said the Americans had a hard-fighting part in the biggest aerial struggle of the day.

It developed during the afternoon when twenty German Messerschmitt 109's, twenty German Stukas and twenty CR-42 Italian fighters tried to intercept a flight of Allied fighter-bombers returning from an attack on the Daba landing ground.

Heavily outnumbered, American fighter pilots roared into the melee.

The outstanding hero of the engagement was Lieutenant Middleditch, with three Messerschmitts added to his record. He already had been credited with one Axis plane shot down last Sunday.

The New Jersey fighter pilot finished off one Messerschmitt within a few minutes and was attacked by three others. He turned on these and downed his second, which plunged to the ground and burst into flames. The others he maneuvered out to sea, where he sent his third Messerschmitt plunging into the water.

Shakes Off Pursuers

Out of ammunition, he shook off the last of his pursuers and reached his base safely.

The American fighters and the guns of the American, British and South African fighter-bombers accounted in this fight for ten of the day's eighteen Axis planes downed.

British Report Victory in First Test in Egypt

Great Tank Battles Develop; Air Attack By Enemy Repulsed

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—The next phase of the new battle for North Africa was shaping up today in the widening gaps in the Axis desert defense line as Britain's Army of the Nile and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's invaders rolled an increasing weight of tanks into the first clashes of an expected crucial test of armored power.

United States fighting pilots, hitting harder each day, downing seven of a total Allied bag of 18 Axis planes, and a single member of the American Black Scorpion Squadron, Lt. Lyman Middleditch of Highland, N. J., was credited with three of the aerial victories. Lt. Middleditch downed another Axis plane Sunday.

A British communique which reported "further progress" Monday night and unabated attacks on the German-Italian line throughout yesterday said the British came out on top in the first main test of armor.

"Yesterday," it declared, "an armored clash on a larger scale than hitherto developed. After considerable fighting the enemy were driven off with a considerable loss. Our own losses in tanks were light. Fighting continues."

Dispatches from the front indicated the Axis tank losses already had been considerable, although it was clear that by far the main mass of Marshal Rommel's tanks still were poised back of the battle-front, where they have been under continued bombing and strafing by United States and British bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons.

Deadly Battering.

Prisoners who streamed back along the British supply lines said they had been under deadly battering by Allied artillery barrage which had been thundering since the outset of the British push, now in its fifth day.

The Allied air forces—United States, British and South African—kept Marshal Rommel's planes on the defensive yesterday, except for a single attempted Stuka attack.

In London, Lord Croft, parliamentary secretary for war, said the British 8th Army had made "good progress in the north (the seaward flank of the El Alamein line) where three objectives allotted to them mostly were gained and held."

(The 8th Army "has advanced beyond a number of enemy strong points and is busy mopping up others," Ralph Walling, Reuters' correspondent on the Egyptian front, telegraphed to London today.

(His dispatch bore the dateline "West of the El Alamein line," implying that he had passed through Marshal Rommel's forward defenses with Lt. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's British forces.)

Superior Air Strength.

The superior Allied air strength was used night and day against enemy concentrations and forward landing grounds and light bombers and fighter-bombers raided the Matruh dock area. Night fighters shot down a Junkers 87 during the night, the communique said.

Allied planes shot down 13 Axis planes during a dive bomber attack on British forward troops, the communique said. This attack was one of the few aggressive operations undertaken by the Axis, whose forces were "mainly on the defensive," it was said.

Allied fighters intercepted the German dive bombers, escorted by fighters, apparently before they reached their objective, dispersing them. Most of the planes shot down were reported to be fighters.

Six Allied aircraft were lost in operations over North Africa and in the defense of Malta, where the Axis bombing continued with little damage reported, the communique said.

Slow, Hard Struggle.

The slow, hard struggle across miles of strongly held desert positions was expected to continue for some time before sufficient ground was cleared for an Allied tank blow at the armored backbone of Marshal Rommel's army.

(The German news agency DNB reported last night that British tanks already were attacking in waves on the northern flank of the Axis line, where, the agency said, the largest part of Allied tank forces were concentrated. These attacks failed to achieve any noteworthy success, DNB said.

(The Italian high command declared today that 53 British tanks were destroyed and 21 British planes were shot down yesterday in Egypt and, after bitter fighting, an important position was retained.

(German broadcasts said today that the number of British tanks destroyed had increased to 306.)

Bitter Air Battle.

Allied aircraft, including American bombers and fighters, were constantly scouring the battle area and the desert reaches behind it and the latest dispatches from the front told of a bitter air battle between Allied planes and a group of Axis dive bombers escorted by fighters.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton disclosed that United States Air Forces were using American bombs for the first time to smash at Axis concentrations behind the lines.

"The thing that has impressed me most about our men is their guts and tireless energy," Gen. Brereton said last night at a press conference. "The same qualities are possessed by the RAF, but the German pilots' ability in this theater is not so good as a year ago, possibly due to losses and the fact that the new men haven't got the stuff the others had."

Shoots Down Two Italian Planes.

One of the American flyers, Capt. Thomas W. Clark of Suffield, Conn., shot down two Italian fighters Monday to become the first United States fighter pilot with two confirmed victories over Axis fighters in the battle of North Africa. Capt. Clark scored both victories in a single engagement and two of his flying mates, First Lt. Roy E. Whittaker of Knoxville, Tenn., and Second Lt. Robert L. Metcalf of Hooker, Okla., each shot down an Italian fighter.

There were reports of minor tank engagements, but the main forces of both sides obviously were being held back until the ground was cleared to permit the maneuvering space which they require.

Axis ground activity was reported increasing and Allied fighter-bombers took a hand in helping to break up these sorties. The fighter-bombers claimed hits on five tanks, five armored cars and one truck in one brush with the enemy.

8th Army is Mopping Up Strong Points in Egypt

British Advance Beyond Others, says Despatch from 'West of the El Alamein Line'; American Fliers get 7 of 18 Axis Planes Downed

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 28.—The British Eighth Army "has advanced beyond a number of enemy strong points and is busy mopping up others," Ralph Walling, Reuters' correspondent on the Egyptian front, telegraphed today.

His despatch bore the dateline, "West of the El Alamein Line," implying he had passed through Marshal Rommel's forward defenses with Lieutenant General B. L. Montgomery's British forces.

Lord Croft, Parliamentary Secretary for War, gave a cautiously optimistic account of the Egyptian fighting in a speech today, but warned, "This battle is just as vital to Rommel as it is to ourselves and he will throw in everything to prevent a break-through."

The Eighth Army Infantry has made "good progress in the north (the seaward flank of the El Alamein line), where three objectives allotted to them have been mostly gained and held," he said.

53 British Tanks Lost, Rome Says

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 28 — (AP) — The Italian high command declared today that 53 British tanks were destroyed or captured and 21 British planes were shot down yesterday during the new battle of Egypt. "An important position which was bitterly contested remained in our hands after fierce struggle."

(German broadcasts said today that the number of British tanks destroyed in the new North African battle had increased to 306.)

Italians Lose Five Planes

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), Oct. 28 (AP).—The Italian high command declared today that attacks and counter-attacks developed continuously on the northern sector of the Alamein front.

Loss of five Italian planes was reported.

Nazis Report Heavy Fighting

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Oct. 28 (AP).—The high command said today that "heavy but successful defensive fighting" was continuing along the Alamein line with the battle most intense along the northern or seaward flank.

"Counter-attacks on both sides resulted in fierce battles between infantry and tank formations, but an important hill for which both sides have been bitterly fighting remained in our hands," said the daily war bulletin.

The British were said to have lost fifty-three more tanks yesterday. The Berlin radio said this brought the total of British tanks lost to 306. The communique said German and Italian fighter planes downed twenty-one planes and a twenty-second was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Rommel Pronounced Allies' "Doom" Aug. 30

Cairo, Oct. 28 (AP)—The British disclosed today that they had captured Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's order of the day dated August 30 in which he said, "Today the army has been reinforced by new divisions. The time has come to destroy the enemy."

The German communique of August 30 contained no word of the African land front. Early September 1, however, the British announced that Rommel, after a two-month pause on the El Alamein line, had struck again. But the offensive failed to budge the Allies and was written off by the Germans as mere armed reconnaissance.

Report on Plane Crash Denied

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—An authoritative British source declared today there was no truth in a report originating in Axis sources that the plane of General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, British commander in the Middle East, was shot down yesterday in the desert.

U. S. Pilots Boost One-Month Bag In African War To 17

With the Allied Air Forces in the Western Desert, Oct. 27 (Delayed, A. P.)—American fighter pilots in the western desert had their greatest day today in shooting down seven Axis planes and bringing their total to seventeen destroyed since they started operations in Egypt a month ago.

Today's performance gave the top-scoring squadrons—the Black Scorpions and Flying Cocks—parity with eight planes destroyed each. Another squadron, whose insignia is a Disney-like Pelican wearing a gangster cap and boxing gloves, got its first plane.

The Black Scorpions' score since the present offensive started:

Lieut. Lyman Middleditch, of Highland, N. J., four destroyed.

Lieut. William S. Beck, Nashville, Tenn., one destroyed.

Capt. Glade Bilby, Skidmore, Mo., one destroyed.

The Flying Cocks scored as follows:

Lieut. Gilbert Wymond, Louisville, Ky., two destroyed.

Lieut. Roy E. Whitaker, Knoxville, Tenn., two destroyed.

Capt. Thomas W. Clark, Wetmore, Mich., two destroyed.

Lieut. Robert L. Metcalf, Hooker, Okla., one destroyed.

The Black Scorpions previously had been credited with two shot down and the Fighting Cocks with one, to make their totals of eight each.

The first victory was brought to the Pelicans by their commander, Major Richard Fairlamb, Ridgewood, N. J., who shot down an Italian fighter.

In the operations the Americans have not lost a plane.

U. S. Flyer Downs 3 Nazis In Air Melee

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 28 — Lieut. Lyman Middleditch of Highlands, N. J., shot down three Messerschmitts yesterday in a rapid fire action which ended only when he exhausted his ammunition and broke off the fight.

With one Messerschmidt shot down Sunday, it raised his bag of enemy fighters to four.

American fighter-bombers of the crack "Black Scorpion" desert fighter unit had just completed a raid on the landing grounds at Daba when they were jumped by twenty Messerschmitt 109's, twenty Stukas and twenty Italian CR-42 fighter planes.

Heavily Outnumbered

Although heavily outnumbered, they turned to meet the enemy.

Middleditch knocked out his first Messerschmitt wtithin a few minutes.

Then three Nazi fighters fired on him from above. Instead of running, he turned and pumped one with accurate aim. It hit the ground and burst into flame.

Another of the enemy trio tackled Middleditch over the sea. The American flyer dodged and wheeled until he got the enemy squarely in his sights and could let go another burst. The Messerschmitt rolled over and plunged into the sea.

Out Of Ammunition

That brought Middleditch's personal dogfight dow nto an even basis, but his ammunition was spent. He shook off the last of the three Messerschmitts and flew home.

Other United States fighters, meanwhile, had completed a bomber-fighter mission. They joined the fight and shot down four Italian Macchis.

RAF and South African fighters also got into it and shot down at least two Stukas, damaged others and destroyed a stray Macchi.

When the scramble was over Allied planes had bagged ten of the enemy, confirmed, and had damaged many others.

R. A. F. HONORS YANK

Valletta, Malta, Oct. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Flight Lieut. Arthur F. Roscoe, R. A. F. flyer, from North Hollywood, Cal., was awarded Britain's Distinguished Flying Cross today in the latest list of decorations for the air defense of Malta.

Lieut. Roscoe, a former aircraft mechanic, who was a member of the Seventy-first Eagle Squadron, on one occasion, while beating off an ME-109 which was attacking one of his flight, was attacked by six enemy planes. He fought his way out although his plane was damaged, and he was wounded in the shoulder. He bagged one attacker, the citation said.

Too low to bail out, he headed home but again was attacked and his engine set afire. He landed but his plane broke in two and burst into flames. He was dragged from the wreckage in the nick of time.

istry announced.

Lowland Targets Bombed

Crews of the swift Mosquitos also bombed objectives in Belgium and the Netherlands, it was reported without detail.

Fighters swept the area from Cap Griz Nez to Cap de la Hague, loosing cannon and machine-gun fire upon freight trains, fortifications and other targets. Two were reported missing from the various sweeps.

The Air Ministry news service said that in one operation 12 Focke-Wulf 190s refused to fight and sped inland.

A coastal command Beaufighter was credited with destruction of a German Junkers 88 over the Bay of Biscay Monday.

London's defenses were tested in a large-scale mock air raid during the night, fighters, anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight crews teaming up in a noisy and spectacular show.

Residents of the capital heard a constant drone of motors and saw many planes caught in the beams of searchlights.

It was a quiet night otherwise, however. The Air and Home Security Ministries' communique said "during darkness, there has been nothing to report."

PLANES RAID EAST ANGLIA AND NEARBY AREA

London, Oct. 28—(AP)—Enemy planes, making their first appearance over Britain since Monday, dropped singly through cloud cover today to make machine-gun raids on an inland town in East Anglia and three southeast coast districts. Anti-aircraft guns also were in action along the Thames Estuary.

RAF Rakes Nazi Coast

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—Wooden-framed Mosquito bombers raked Nazi targets from Belgium to the Baltic yesterday, while Spitfires turned their guns upon German pill-boxes, warehouses and freight trains in occupied France, the British said today.

The RAF drove home a low-level attack upon shipbuilding yards at Flensburg, a German port and submarine construction base near the Danish border, and fired a medium-sized merchant ship, the Air Min-

LORIENT RAID EPIC IS TOLD

Lieutenant Smartt "Followed Formation" In His Riddled Fortress

Gave Perfect Bombing Run With Most Of Crew Wounded

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—"Followed formation."

Thus First Lieutenant Clare M. Smartt, 26, of Cookeville, Te[illegible] scribbled his report on the o[illegible]tional form sheet after partic[illegible]ing in the recent Flying Fort[illegible] raid on Lorient.

But he didn't begin to tell the story.

Intelligence officers took one look at his plane and crew and fired questions.

True Account Of Raid

Smartt made a perfect bombing run and his bombs burst on the target, although the glass in the ball turret and the turret door were shot away, one third of the left elevator was blown off, the left wing flap was hit and blossomed out from wind pressure, seven out of thirteen guns were out of commission as a result of enemy fire and a number of the crew was injured.

The crew was on the hot spot near the rear of the formation headed by Col. Joseph Atkinson, of Dalhart, Texas, and Major Joseph Thomas, of Pomona, Cal., when a swarm of yellow-nosed Focke-Wulf 190s jumped it over the coast of France.

Three Nazi Fighters Attack

Three enemy fighters bore down on them and Sergt. James M. Abbott, of Geneva, Ala., the ball turret gunner, gave them the works. One plane began smoking and plunged away, out of control.

In that moment a shell exploded near the ball turret, put the left gun out of action and damaged the turret.

Other gunners, meantime, were just as busy.

The top turret gunner, Staff Sergeant Ermando T. Roviaro, of Chicago, engaged another formation and saw one plane fall away.

Tail Gunner Bagged His Second

In the tail Sergt. Henry Wojciechowski, of Cleveland, saw his second crash in flames, though he had only one gun left and was wounded in the arm and leg.

After coming through the fighting, Smartt and his copilot, First Lieutenant J. D. J. Burkey, of Columbus, Ohio, kept the crippled Fortress in formation by using their combined strength on the controls.

"They did the job, those two," First Lieutenant R. J. Granthaus, of Indianapolis, Ind., the bombardier, said. "They did everything any two pilots could do and got us to the target and when we got there they gave me a perfectly controlled bombing run. I saw my bombs burst directly on the target. It was as sweet a show as I ever hope to be in on."

Battle All Way Back

On the 300-mile trip back the two pilots continued to wrestle with the controls while their battered gunners stuck to their posts, fighting off incessant attacks.

Wojciechowski, fearing loss of consciousness from lack of blood, yielded the tail guns to Staff Sergeant J. J. Drougas, of Zanesville, Ohio, radio operator. He fought without an oxygen mask because his was shot up and he did not have time to adjust a spare while fighting the Germans.

The waist gunner, Sergt. F. J. Nichols, of Scranton, Pa., was wounded in the first attack but did not leave his post.

Sergt. W. C. Boggs, of Morgantown, W. Va., radio gunner, was shot in the stomach.

Fought Until Unconscious

Wojciechowski later manned the waist gun until he fell unconscious.

Roviaro carried on in the freezing cold without glass in the turret.

There also was plenty to do for extra gunner First Lieutenant J. S. Ross, of Arkansas City, Ark.

As Smartt neared the English coast the fighting ceased. Granthaus and First Lieutenant A. J. Dreiseszun, of Kansas City, Mo., navigator, then administered first aid.

Said Wojciechowski at the hospital:

"The ship was all shot to hell but we gave as good and better than we got."

Bucharest Reported On Alert

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Vichy radio said that a half-hour raid alert occurred last night in Bucharest. No details were given, but both Soviet bombers and United States planes previously have attacked Rumania.

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MATTEOTTI'S SON REPORTED IN RAF

With Raiders Over Italy, Says Swiss Paper—Father Was Fascists' Foe

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 28—A Swiss newspaper reported today that a son of Giacomo Matteotti, the Italian Socialist Deputy who was killed in May, 1924, by members of the Fascist party he so bitterly opposed, led one of the RAF squadrons which Sunday night bombed Milan, Turin and other points in northern Italy.

(Authoritative sources in London had no comment to make on the report.

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Polish Flyer Cited

The report was published by the Socialist newspaper *Libera Stampa* of Lugano, which said it was obtained from a Polish flyer whose plane crashed in Italian territory when hit by anti-aircraft fire during the Sunday raids, but who managed to escape across the Swiss frontier, where he surrendered to Swiss officials.

This officer said his squadron was led by the son of Matteotti.

Suddenly Disappeared

The Socialist Deputy Matteotti, secretary of the Unitario group to which Mussolini offered the olive branch in 1924, was 39 years old when he suddenly disappeared. His body was discovered several weeks later buried in a lonely spot outside Rome and the "Matteotti affair" became a burning issue. Opposition leaders seized upon it as a rallying standard for Italians who might oppose and seek to overthrow Fascism.

Matteotti had two sons who now would be about 23 and 25 years old. They were living near Genoa three years ago and are believed to have left Italy just before Italian entry into the war.

The *Libera Stampa*, an Italian language Swiss newspaper, recently was criticized especially by the Nazis in an attack on the Swiss press.

Papers In Italy Admit Victims 'Numerous'

Vichy, Oct. 28 (AP)—Vichy newspapers said today that 186 incendiary devices were known to have been dropped by plane on unoccupied France during the ten days ending October 18.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 28—The RAF raid upon Milan Saturday night damaged all quarters of the Italian industrial center, started 30 large fires and 300 smaller ones and left 5,000 persons homeless, a Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch said today.

Italian newspapers this morning said that "numerous victims" were still under the debris of blasted buildings and eleven persons were reported to have been killed at one city shelter.

Fire Fighters Busy

The dispatch said Milan's fire companies made more than 700 runs during the bombing in response to calls for aid.

Italian newspapers were quoted as saying that all classes of the city suffered, but that only ten fires broke out in he commercial and industrial sections.

Listed among buildings hit were two hospitals, an aid center for Fascist youths, two churches, a university, several schools, a maternity center and a cemetery. It was not mentioned whether the city's cathedral was damaged.

Swiss Have Comeback

While Italians declare themselves satisfied with the Swiss protest to the British Government against planes flying over Switzerland to reach Italy, a Berlin dispatch to the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* said the Germans held that it was not adequate and that Swiss neutrality must be preserved "by shooting down planes and not by firing paper protests."

This brought a retort today from the Basel *National Zeitung* in the inquiry: "How can Switzerland stop British bombers in the short distance of 200 kilometers, when Germany is not capable of stopping the same planes over distances four or five times greater?"

Wilhelmistrasse circles, said the Berlin correspondent of the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, renewed criticism of the Swiss newspapers, saying Switzerland had no right to claim neutrality inasmuch as her press "reported the landing of American troops in Liberia without indignation."

Half Of Axis Air Force 'Tied Up'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—More than half of Germany's fighter-plane force is now tied down by United States and RAF activity on the western front, Italy, Libya and Malta, an RAF commentator said today.

He gave American air offensives great credit for occupying German fighter craft which otherwise might be used with effect against Stalingrad and said that there was evidence that the Germans had hurriedly reinforced their fighter strength in the west by at least five per cent.

"More Than It Can Stand"

The RAF spokesman declined to estimate the numerical disposition of Axis air power, but said there was no evidence of Italian planes being used in Russia. This implied that the bulk of the Italian air strength was tied to the Mediterranean.

The German air force, the spokesman continued, is now suffering from Allied attacks "just a little more than it can stand. Our task is to raise our bid with American and British planes and so weaken the enemy that we can close for a knockout blow."

He disclosed that "more than eighty" British Lancaster bombers participated in the daylight attack on Milan which hit hard "right in the heart of the city," and that the Genoa raids had been very useful because the docks were hit hard.

Nazis 'Identify' Two Ships Reported Destroyed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Berlin radio today said that two of the 16 Allied merchant ships reported sunk in a special communique Sunday were the 5,186-ton Empire Jaguar and the 4,996-ton Rothley.

The Sunday communique claimed the sinking of 104,000 tons of shipping "in the North Atlantic, in the Arctic Sea, off the Canadian coast, at Trinidad, off the Corgo estuary and off Capetown."

Sky Filled with Planes As Nazis Raided Convoy

Young Naval Officer Describes Running Battle in Arctic Area.

Editor's note: Ensign Kenneth W. Tipping, 23, of Maywood, N. J., Princeton university, '40, joined the U. S. in May, 1941, and got his first test under fire as commanding officer of the gun crew on a U. S. merchant ship carrying war supplies to Soviet Russia. His own ship was torpedoed and his convoy was under constant submarine and plane attack for almost a week. Here he tells about it in a story written exclusively for the Associated Press.

By ENSIGN K. W. TIPPING U.S.N.

A UNITED KINGDOM PORT—(Delayed) — (AP) After 5 1-2 months at sea we finally got the chance to see the Germans at close range and the experience is one we won't be quick to forget.

Our convoy was well under way and although Nazi reconnaissance planes had been circling overhead for two days, we didn't realize what was in store for us until two of our ships were suddenly torpedoed on a chill Sunday morning.

Sank in Four Minutes

The first ship to go was hit about 400 yards off our starboard bow and sank in about four minutes. I arrived on the bridge just in time to see her disappear.

While facing aft, receiving the coxswain's report that the fourth gun was manned and ready, I saw a ship astern of us suddenly belch smoke and steam from amidships on the starboard side. She was hit badly and incapable of continuing, but she did not sink.

These attacks took place within ten minutes of each other at about 0900 (9 a.m.) and from that time until our own ship was sunk everyone aboard was at action stations. At about 1409 (2 p.m.) we had our first visit from the airplanes, a high-level bombing attack which lasted in sporadic fashion for 45 minutes, doing no damage to the convoy.

Operated Above Clouds

It was a bit annoying that the planes were operating above the clouds, making it impossible to get a decent shot at them.

Things were dragging along about 1500 (3 p.m.) when suddenly one of my gun crew, Tony Lima from Ludlow, Mass., who was on watch at the port 50-calibre machine-gun, shouted: "Mister Tipping, are those planes?"

They were planes, all right, at least 40 of them coming in on the starboard bow, wing-tip to wing-tip, covering the horizon from dead ahead to broad on the beam. They were on us in a minute and when I judged they were three-quarters of a mile away I gave the command, "open fire!"

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Excellent Performance

From that point it was pretty much up to the men at the guns and they performed excellently. There were plenty of targets and they pounded away at them.

Being on the highest part of the ship, I found I was able to help the men by drawing attention, over the communications system, to targets approaching on blindspots caused by the ship's superstructure.

The first convoy ship the Jerries got in this attack was our column leader. It went up suddenly in flames that reached 300 to 400 feet. It was fortunate that the intense activity of that moment was such that the full horror of the incident was not appreciated by the busy gunners and seamen.

Shells Screamed Low

At this point anti-aircraft fire from our escort men-o-war was cutting the sky into ribbons. Shells aimed at low-flying raiders by ships on the convoy's port side sweepnig just over the decks of our ship.

I heard machine-gun bullets bouncing off our forward turrets and saw tracers going by so close it seemed as if I could reach out and catch them. I'm sure Jerry got a hotter reception than he expected and after his first mass attack he showed considerably more respect for our ability to hit back.

As the clatter of attack grew into a roar, with planes coming at us from every direction and dropping schools of torpedoes, I lost all conception of time—until we were hit.

Two Torpedoes

The plane that got us came in on the starboard beam and let go two torpedoes. I can look back on that moment with some consolation, though, because I am convinced we knocked down that plane. As he banked away from attack, he was caught flush in the belly by a stream of tracers from the starboard 50-calibre gun and from the 30-calibre gun on the boat deck.

He never came out of that bank but there was no time for exultation. His two tinfish hit within a few seconds of each other. One got us just abaft the bridge, the other aft.

Thrown to Deck

I went crashing to the deck on the flat of my back from the force of the explosions. I raised myself quickly, but as I started to get up I was showered with water which cascaded over the bridge.

In that split second the ship had listed heavily to starboard and seemed to be settling by the stern. I made certain that the gun-crew forward had gotten away and then went aft to check on those manning the guns there.

The ship was settling rapidly so I gave the order to release the port after liferaft, but the hard starboard list held the raft tight. It was lucky for us the raft on the other side slid free into the water.

The line which should have held the raft until the men got aboard snapped, but the raft was prevented from drifting away by quick thinking of one of the naval gun crew, Staunchfield Wright of New York city. He leaped from the ship to the raft and held it alongside while the others got aboard.

Rescued by British Ship

We had gotten only 150 yards from the ship when, with a quiet splash, she went under. Within 15 to 20 minutes we were picked up by a British minesweeper.

Aboard another ship the next two days I found the strain of being a spectator in battle much worse than being a participant. Survivors packed on the ship behaved admirably, however, under very trying conditions. My admiration especially went out to the wounded who did not whimper though they lay helpless with the battle raging about them.

Commends British Escort

The British escort did an extraordinarily fine piece of work, not only in protecting the convoy and in picking up survivors but in the excellent care and treatment of survivors on the way back. I have nothing but deepest respect and admiration for those men.

Where so many men are heros few stand out, but I want to tell of one — my ship's chief officer, John Munro of Great Neck, Long Island.

He found his boat jammed in gripes, with the men about unable to launch it. He cut through a stubborn 4-inch line with a small sheath knife to allow the boat to be lowered. When the boat was water borne, it jammed beneath the overboard discharge and was taking water rapidly. Munro managed to cut it away again and keep it afloat with its 20 men aboard until the minesweeper made the rescue.

Gives Names Of Crew

I am very proud of my gun crew, every one of whom put out his best in workmanlike, cool fashion and I am extremely thankful that no man of that crew was lost.

The gun crew:

STAUNCHFIELD WRIGHT, New York City.

GEORGE ARTHUR CHAFFIN, Huntington, W. Va.

W. PATLA, New Bedford, Mass.

KENNETH MOORE, Portsmouth, Ohio.

JAMES ERATUS KING, Hawkinsville, Ga.

MORTON WATSON HOWARD, Huntington, W. Va.

JOHN ROY [illegible], Indianapolis.

HENRY MATTHEW [illegible], Jackson, Walton, W. Va.

LEO JOSEPH SOLIS, New Orleans.

LENORD DONALD HOWARD, Baltimore.

ANTONIO DIAS LIMA, Ludlow, Mass.

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It is all over now and all the men are looking forward to getting back to the States again and I'm as anxious as they are—if not more so. And there's a reason. I was married just six days before I received my orders for this duty and I have a bride and a widowed mother I am mighty anxious to see.

Tipping's wife lives at Salamanca, N. Y., and his mother, Mrs. Robert W. Tipping, at Maywood, N. J.

REDS CONCEDE STALINGRAD GAIN BY NAZIS

Foe Advances 200 Yards At One Point In Factory Section

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Russians, However, Claim Own Success Northwest Of City

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Thursday*, Oct. 29—The Russians today acknowledged their second withdrawal in the battle-torn city of Stalingrad in twenty-four hours, but reported that the Red army had made gains northwest of Stalingrad and on the Black Sea front of the west Caucasus.

The midnight Soviet communique said the Germans had advanced about 200 yards at one point in the factory district of north Stalingrad after gaining about two blocks during the previous night by throwing in huge masses of men, tanks and planes.

Another Break Wiped Out

At another point, the communique said, a company of motorized infantry broke through Soviet lines to the southwest outskirts of one factory, but was completely wiped out.

The intensity of the fighting in Stalingrad was indicated by Russian claims that Soviet artillery and mortar fire and air attacks had destroyed twelve companies of German infantry (more than 2,000 men), thirty tanks, ninety trucks and eighteen artillery batteries.

Moscow radio reported that the Red army's relief attack northwest of Stalingrad had resulted in further Russian gains after fierce hand-to-hand fighting which cost the Germans 1,200 dead.

Nazi Attacks Repelled

The communique, referring to fighting in this sector, said the Germans had launched eight counter-attacks against one height, but that all the attacks were repelled and the Russians launched counter-blows, killing more than 500 enemy troops.

Soviet dispatches from the Black Sea area reported a dramatic reversal of the military position in which the Nazis were rolled back from Taupse in heavy mountain combat.

The communique said the Germans had thrown reserves into this sector and had tried to take a height held by the Red army. The Russians, however, fought until the Germans were exhausted and then counter-attacked, killing about 200 Germans.

Nazis Shift Attack Line

Farther west in the Caucasus the German drive toward the Grozny oil fields took a new turn by developing southward of the former spearhead in an attempt to reach the military road curving down from Prokhladnenski through Ordzhonikidze to Grozny.

This was indicated by a reference in the communique, for the first time, to fighting around Nalchik, which is about fifty miles southwest of the Mozdok area where the main battle on this front has been taking place.

Known As Health Resort

The communique said the Germans had launched an offensive in the Nalchik sector and at one point had succeeded in pushing the Russians back slightly, at the cost of heavy losses. Six German tanks were destroyed by Soviet planes.

Nalchik is situated on a small plateau at the foot of the main Caucasian ridge and is known primarily as a health resort. It has a population of 13,000.

The German advances inside Stalingrad, achieved by incessant assault at the cost of severe losses, cramped still further the Russian defense on the high west bank of the Volga. But, the Russians said, the Germans did not make a major break-through.

Northwest of Stalingrad, on a battleground oozing from heavy rains, the Red Army relief forces were reported to have driven the Germans back, step by step, in a number of sectors.

The Germans were reported routed from "a basic point" three days ago by heavy artillery and mortar fire and a following infantry charge. Counter-attacks, continuing for two days, then were said to have been repulsed by the Russians, with 7,000 Germans dead and 100 enemy field guns, fifty-seven tanks and seventy machine guns smashed. One hundred and fifty damaged German tanks were reported captured and twenty-six German planes shot down.

In some quarters the turn in the Caucasus fighting northeast of Tuapse was regarded as the most important development in today's military dispatches. The army newspaper "Red Star" said the German offensive there was aimed at a break-through in the coastal passes in an effort to reach the sea road at Tuapse.

Starting their counter-offensive, the Russians attacked a German-held hill frontally and on both flanks, threatening the enemy garrison with encirclement. In a night assault, the Red Army advance guard broke through the German front line, stormed up the slopes and destroyed the automatic gunners on the peak with hand grenades. Subsequent operations routed the enemy battalion which had been holding the height.

Soviet marines were in action east of Novorossisk, behind the enemy lines. In one raid on an enemy-occupied village they were credited with killing 500 Germans.

German Drive On Red Port Halted

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 28—Red army defenders of the cliff-sided mountain road to the Black Sea port of Tuapse have turned the tables on the Nazis in the western Caucasus with a smashing counter-assault which forced the Germans into a retreat that started several days ago, battle-front dispatches reported today.

In Stalingrad, a German onslaught, renewed at deadly cost, gained the invaders two more debris-littered streets, but the main Russian lines held, and northwest of the besieged city the Red army's relief offensive bit menacingly deeper into the German flank across the sodden steppes.

This was Stalingrad's sixty-fifth day of siege.

Timed with the resurgent Russian thrust along the road approaching Tuapse through passes to the northeast, other Russian forces struck determinedly into German-guarded positions east of the port of Novorossisk, 80 miles farther up the coast.

Enemy Forced to Fan Out.

The army newspaper Red Star said that in the fight for the approach to Tuapse, provisional base of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, a stubborn Red Army defense forced attacking Alpine troops to fan out into the wooded mountains in a flanking attempt.

When the main body of the attackers started to swing southward to follow up the original flanking penetrations the Russian blow was struck, an important mountain position was wrested from the Germans, and the entire attack force was caught off balance and rolled back with heavy losses, the newspaper reported.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, said autumn rains had turned the Don-Volga steppes northwest of Stalingrad into a quagmire, where the enemy's mechanized forces bogged down.

There Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's attack on the Nazi flank was said to have scored steady gains. Pravda disclosed that the Germans were driven from a key defense position there three days ago and had lost 7,000 men in a hail of mortar and rifle fire which beat off their attempts to recapture it.

In this salient alone the Germans were said to have lost 57 tanks destroyed and 150 damaged and captured.

Important Hill Taken.

Red Star said the Russians had recaptured an important hill in the active defense of the Black Sea coast and continued to press the enemy.

Ambushed in a deep ravine, a regiment of Axis infantry escaped only with the loss of about two companies, it was announced. Soviet marines were credited with slaying 500 Germans and capturing documents in an attack on a Nazi-occupied community east of Novorossisk.

Stalingrad's northern defenses held against attack after attack by numerically superior infantry and tank forces, but "at a cost of heavy losses, the Germans succeeded in advancing along two streets," the noon communique said.

Vain assaults on Soviet positions in a recently recaptured community on the steppes northwest of the Volga River city cost the lives of about 850 Rumanians and Red Army artillery blasted gaps in the Axis flank, it was announced.

Infantry Battalion Wiped Out.

Summing up the fight within the city on the 65th day of the siege, the communique said a battalion of enemy infantry was wiped out and five tanks, 23 blockhouses and dugouts and 40 supply trucks were destroyed.

The turn of battle in the Caucasus, where the Germans have been pressing an offensive for several weeks, was the most important development reported in today's military dispatches.

Red Star gave details of the Caucasian campaign northwest of Tuapse, which was mentioned in a Soviet communique for the first time two days ago. The dispatch said the Germans hoped to break through the foothills to the Black Sea in the district of Tuapse.

Fir-clad slopes, lined with ravines and ditches, facilitated the Germans' flanking maneuver, the dispatch said. Large forces of infantry, including specially trained Alpine troops, penetrated Russian defenses in depth with the assistance of massed planes and mortars and occupied two villages and several important heights.

Strike With Force.

The Red Army regrouped, however, and struck with pile-driver force when the Germans swung southwestward in an attempt to develop the break-through, Red Star said.

Red Star declared the Russians attacked a hill frontally and on two flanks, threatening with encirclement the battalion assigned to guard it.

The newspaper reported the Russians broke through the front line by night, stormed the hill and wiped out automatic riflemen on the peak with hand grenades. Remnants of the garrison were defeated and the Russians continued the offensive, it said.

Accounts of the battle of Stalingrad emphasized losses which the Germans are suffering in assaults on the northern industrial quarter. Mass attacks had been resumed.

More than 900 Germans were slain and 11 tanks were destroyed in the area of northside factory of Stalingrad, the midnight communique reported.

At the same time it was declared that Soviet troops assigned to hold a recaptured village on the steppes northwest of the city had repelled a score of assaults in 24 hours.

"Our artillery was active," the communique said. "The fire of one unit destroyed three tanks and wiped out about a company of enemy infantry. Another battery destroyed 4 German tanks and 23 fortified points."

Two attacks by German infantry and tanks were declared beaten off by the Russians holding a sector of the northwestern front below Leningrad. The communique said eleven of the twenty-five tanks employed were destroyed and five enemy planes were shot down.

The British Air Ministry's news service disclosed that RAF coastal command pilots and aircraft have been stationed in Northern Russia since summer to help protect United Nations convoys from Axis attacks on the Arctic sea lanes to Murmansk and Archangel.

The planes, including Catalina Flying Boats, are used for both bombing of German submarines and reconnaissance operations. Charting of the edge of the polar ice cap is one important task of the command, since the route of convoys depends upon its position. The planes were reported to have flown non-stop from the British Isles to their Russian bases, more than 1,200 miles to the northeast.

Germans Report Gains

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 28. — (AP) — German troops pierced stubbornly defended Russian positions in Stalingrad yesterday, gaining new ground, and repulsed Red Army attacks south of the city, DNB said today.

Southeast of Novorossisk German forces stormed "several mountain positions of decisive importance for future fighting," it was reported. Deeper in the Caucasus 166 fortified Russian positions were reported occupied.

German bombers heavily damaged a 6000-ton merchant ship in Tuapse harbor, it was said.

Germans Report Gains

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 28.—(AP)—German troops thrust on beyond a Stalingrad factory to the banks of the Volga, occupying several more blocks of houses which had been fortified strongly, the High Command said today.

"South of Stalingrad," a communique said, "German infantry repulsed several enemy attacks aimed at relieving Stalingrad."

It added that on the Don front Roumanian troops, effectively supported by their air force, drove the enemy back into the Don swamps.

Of the battle for the Caucasus the High Command said:

Southeast of Novorossisk German troops after several days of heavy fighting successfully stormed a mountain range dominating the whole district.

"In the area east of Tuapse a stubbornly defended mountain position which had been strengthened by a number of fortifications was occupied and all enemy counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. . . .

"The Luftwaffe operating over the same area successfully raided enemy positions and the town and harbor of Tuapse. A 6000-ton enemy merchantman was heavily damaged by bombs.

"West of Terek our advance made steady progress yesterday and led to the encirclement of several enemy groups."

The German air force was said to have hit heavily at Russian transport lines east of the Volga, destroying 11 trains, and on the Volga and Caspian sea, setting afire three merchantmen totaling 3000 tons, a tanker, another merchant vessel of unspecified size, and two escort ships.

Nazi High Command Denies It Sought Stalingrad Truce

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New York, Oct. 28.—(AP)—The German High Command, for some purpose not disclosed, made this announcement today at the conclusion of its daily war communique:

"Last night the London radio announced that the Germans had proposed through the mediation of the Red Cross a four days' truce in Stalingrad but that the negotiations had failed.

"The German High Command, replying, emphasizes that this statement was only one of the usual mendacious reports published by the British government with the object of disguising the incessantly progressing collapse of the defense of Stalingrad."

The German announcement was the first hint of such a proposal.

Reds Plan Big Revolt Celebration

Moscow, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Communist party has set a militant tone for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, with slogans praising Russian armed forces and their British and American comrades-in-

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arms.

These slogans will be emblazoned on red banners by demonstrators during the November 7 observance. Whether the traditional parade in Red Square will be held has not yet been announced, but observers recall that a year ago, even though the Germans were hammering at the gates of the city, Stalin reviewed Red troops from the top of Lenin's mausoleum.

Red Star, the army newspaper, reported today that the Soviet Union now is turning out more arms than ever.

Helsinki, Oct. 28 (AP)—Russian bombers raided Helsinki twice tonight.

This was the first time the Finnish capital had been attacked since August, when two large-scale raids were made.

About forty planes took part in an attack on August 25 and four days later Helsinki had its heaviest attack of the war with sixty planes participating.

Berlin Promises to Help Supply Food to Finns

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—A German broadcast said today that hungry Finland had been pledged Nazi help for the next 12 months in feeding her people with whatever her own agriculture cannot provide.

Only recently, the Finnish themselves announced that their grain harvest this year would fall 250,000 tons short of normal requirements.

Nazi Shakeup Reported

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—A *News Chronicle* dispatch from Stockholm said today that General Zeitzler, former chief of staff of Field Marshal General Ewald von Kleist's First Panzer Army, had been appointed by Adolf Hitler to succeed Gen. Franz Halder as chief of staff of the German army.

The dispatch said Zeitzler, still in his forties, had risen rapidly from the rank of colonel, which he held until his appointment as chief of Kleist's staff. (General Zeitzler's name does not appear in available German reference books.)

He was said to have been responsible for general staff preparations for Kleist's drive into the Eastern Caucasus—the drive which the Russians have held virtually at a standstill for almost two months near Mozdok and Terek.

The Stockholm report said Zeitzler was feted recently at the headquarters of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, as "our great conqueror."

Halder was said to have been dismissed, along with Gen. Fedor von Bock, because of disagreements with Hitler over the Russian campaign.

Jap Envoy In Slovakia

New York, Oct. 28—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, quoted a Transocean agency dispatch that Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanse Ambassador to Germany, arrived today in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, for a visit of several days. Oshima is accredited to Slovakia, as well as Germany.

Laval Faces Ship Demand

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—The BBC said in a broadcast to the Continent last night that the Germans in Paris had called upon Pierre Laval, Vichy chief of government, for the surrender of a large tonnage of both French and foreign shipping in French ports.

The BBC report said:

"Messages reaching London said the Germans in Paris have told Laval that he must surrender a large tonnage of both French and foreign shipping.

"Foreign shipping demanded includes 35 Norwegian, Greek and Danish ships totaling 117,000 tons.

"Italy has put in a claim for 13 of these ships totaling 36,000 tons.

"The pressure on Laval has increased because British submarines have hit 24 Axis ships since the beginning of the month."

It was first reported that Fighting French headquarters had supplied the information to the BBC, but the Fighting French disclaimed responsibility and no other source was given.

NAZIS DEMAND FRENCH SHIPS

Reported Calling For All Merchantmen Now In Harbors

European Source Declares About 300,000 Tons Are Involved

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 28—The Germans in another of a series of ever-heavier levies upon Vichy have demanded that the French Government turn over to the Reich navy all merchantmen now in French harbors without regard to their nationality, a reliable European source informed the Associated Press today.

This source, who vouched that his information came from good authority in Vichy, said about 300,000 tons of shipping were involved, including Norwegian, Dutch and other merchantmen sequestered in French ports at the time of the armistice.

The demand for ships still in French-controlled harbors was said to have been made first four months ago. Vichy was reported then to have refused but later to have agreed to the transfer, which, however, is believed still not to have been arranged.

Made 4 Months Ago

The transfer, however, was not believed to have been arranged thus far.

The demand for the ships still in harbors controlled by Vichy was said to have been made first about four months ago.

The Laval Government, it was said, first refused flatly and then agreed to a transfer, which, however, still is being held up.

The Nazis upon their conquest of France seized the greater part of merchantmen, including French boats, in occupied ports.

Radio Mentions Demand

The British radio mentioned the demand for ships in a broadcast to Europe saying that the Germans in Paris told Laval he must surrender "a large tonnage of both French and foreign shipping."

The British radio added:

"The foreign shipping demanded includes thirty-five Norwegian, Greek and Danish ships totaling 117,000 tons.

"Italy has put in a claim for thirteen of these ships totaling 36,000 tons.

"The pressure on Laval has increased because British submarines have hit twenty-four Axis ships since the beginning of the month."

There have been reports since the French-German armistice that the Germans had demanded French warships be turned over to them, but this latest report only mentioned merchantmen.

Call For Workers

The British and Allied forces have been hitting the Axis supply line to North Africa with increasing ferocity this fall and the German and Italian losses there might well be the reason for this new demand of Vichy, still involved with its own citizenry in trying to raise sufficient skilled workers to meet German demands.

Besides paying millions of francs daily to the occupying power, the French now have been called upon to send to Germany skilled workers in an exchange for French prisoners.

Laval has issued regulations virtually conscripting staffs of factories and resentment and resistance were reported widespread in the unoccupied zone.

Report Nazis Ask Vichy for Cargo Vessels

New York, Oct. 28.—(AP)—Nazi demands have been made upon Vichy for the surrender of all merchantmen now in French harbors regardless of nationality, according to information reaching the Associated Press today from a usually reliable European source.

This source, who said his information came from good authority in Vichy, estimated that 300,000 tons of shipping were involved, including Norwegian, Dutch and other mer-

Morocco Tribes Ready For Action, Commander Says

Vichy, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander of French forces in Morocco, said in an interview today that the native mountain tribes, as well as an "appreciable" fleet were ready to go into action in case of an attack against Morocco.

His words were similar to those of Admiral Darlan, commander of all French forces, who declared on an inspection trip through Morocco earlier this week that any attack against French West Africa would meet with an unpleasant surprise.

"Whoever might expect to find an obliging welcome at Morocco may be sure of stinging disappointment," Nogues was quoted as saying. "Our shores are as well protected as those of French West Africa. We have good troops and we have some means. Our mountaineers would come down from their villages at the slightest call. Casablanca possesses appreciable naval force."

King Christian Rallies; Sits Up, Enjoys Smoke

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Thursday, Oct. 29.—(AP) King Christian X of Denmark was reported today to be recovering from pneumonia which developed after a fall from his horse.

For the first time he sat up in bed last night and smoked a cigarette and asked for the newspapers, reports from Copenhagen said.

Persons close to the King said the last 36 hours had brought a remarkable change in his illness but that the doctors could not say whether he was out of danger.

Danish King Rests Well After Two Transfusions

Strength and Appetite Good in Fight on Pneumonia

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP).—A bulletin on the condition of King Christian of Denmark, seriously ill from pneumonia after a fall from his horse ten days ago, said he was resting well today after two blood transfusions given during the night.

The King's strength and appetite were described as good. His temperature was 100.7 and his pulse rate 66.

By decree, the King has turned the conduct of the government over to his son, Crown Prince Frederik, for the duration of his illness.

Bulgarian King Praises Axis

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Oct. 28 (AP).—A. D. N. B. news agency dispatch from Sofia said King Boris III opened a new session of the Bulgarian Parliament today with a speech from the throne declaring that Bulgaria was willing to co-operate with the Axis powers in the realization of a new European order based on lasting peace and justice. He was quoted as saying that Bulgaria's foreign policy was being kept by the government firmly within the boundaries of the tripartite and anti-Comintern pacts.

Hitler Felicitates King and Il Duce On Anniversary

Extends Best Wishes On 20th Year of Fascist Regime

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 28.—Adolf Hitler greeted his Italian axis partners today, the 20th anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, with telegrams from his headquarters to King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini recalling their ties with Germany.

To the king he telegraphed:

"My sincerest wishes for the glorious future of allied Italy and for your personal well-being.

ADOLF HITLER."

To Mussolini:

"Duce!

"On the 20th anniversary of the march to Rome I think of you and your unique historical achievements in firm friendship and devotion. With me the entire National Socialist German people are deeply moved on the occasion of the day of triumph of the Fascist revolution.

"What you, Duce, and your fighters have accomplished since that day has let the uprising at that time become a turning point of human history. Today both our popular revolutions are fighting together in the closest comradeship of arms against the same forces which once opposed Fascism inside Italy and National Socialism inside Germany.

"Jewry, plutocracy and Marxism will, therefore, lose this fight just as they lost it once before. In this firm conviction, I greet you, Duce, most cordially and send you and your Blackshirts my and the German people's greetings of comradeship.

ADOLF HITLER."

Premier Mussolini was "greeted by the stormy applause of thousands of Italians" when he arrived for the opening of an exhibition celebrating the march on Rome, the German Transocean News Agency reported today in a Rome dispatch.

Il Duce was accompanied by various state and party functionaries and was met at the scene of the exhibition by a special delegation of the Nazi party sent for the occasion by Hitler. This group was headed by Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front.

Hitler Sends Greetings

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Reichsfuehrer Hitler's greeting to King Victor Emmanuel today as broadcast from Berlin, follows:

"My sincerest wishes for the glorious future of allied Italy and for your personal well-being.

To Signor Mussolini he wired: "Duce!

"On the twentieth anniversary of the March to Rome I think of you and your unique historical achievements in firm friendship and devotion. With me the entire National Socialist German people are deeply moved on the occasion of the day of triumph of the Fascist revolution.

"What you, Duce, and your fighters have accomplished since that day has let the uprising at that time become a turning point of human history. Today, both our popular revolutions are fighting together in the closest comradeship of arms against the same forces which once opposed fascism inside Italy and National Socialism

inside Germany.

"Jewry, plutocracy and Marxism will, therefore, lose this fight just as they lost it once before. In this firm conviction I greet you, Duce, most cordially and send you and your Blackshirts my and the German people's greetings of comradeship."

Greetings were received also from Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan.

Deportation Of Jews

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Free Belgian news agency today reported that mass deportations of Jews from Belgium were continuing.

Six hundred Jews, including women, have been sent from Liege to an unknown destination and 181 others were sent to join a contingent leaving for Upper Silesia and the Ukraine, the agency said.

In one quarter of Antwerp, 5,250 Jews have been arrested and deported, and in another section 250 others were sent to the Channel coast. Their children were sent elsewhere.

Czechs, Greeks, Italians Mark Anniversaries

Allies Pray for Defeat of the Axis, While Fascists Celebrate March on Rome

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Confident leaders of two little Allied governments, Czecho-Slovakia and Greece, prayed tonight at anniversary services for the quick overthrow of the Axis which overran their countries, but failed to quell their love of liberty.

Italy observed an anniversary also, the twentieth of the Fascist March on Rome. The celebration, far more subdued than in previous years, centered about Premier Benito Mussolini, who opened a war exhibition but did not speak. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler sent telegrams of congratulations to Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel III.

The Czechs celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of their government with a service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, predicted that the nation would rise again.

The Czech government, giving a picture of the terror in the homeland, reported that 236 Czechs were put to death between July 4 and Sept. 30. Official German figures, it went on, showed that 1,376 Czechs had been executed between May 28 to July 3.

"In the same period," the Czech statement said, "fifty-four families were exterminated and two villages, Lidice and Lezaky—of some 100,000 Czech Jews, about 80,000 have been deported to eastern Poland. Most of the secondary schools have been closed. Working hours have been extended to twelve daily. There is little food."

For the Greeks, it was the second anniversary of the invasion of their homeland. King George II of Greece laid a wreath on the Cenotaph in honor of Greek soldiers killed resisting the invaders, and joined hundreds of his countrymen in prayers for quick deliverance of their homeland.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message to the Greek people, said the day was coming when Greece's armed forces "will be with you in avenging your present sufferings."

Eden Predicts Freedom

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told of "swelling numbers" of Greeks in the battle of the Mediterranean and of plans for the liberation of Greece "in full confidence that victory and freedom come nearer every day."

The Italian radio gave little time to the Fascist observance. Most reports of the day in Italy came from German sources. The German Trans-Ocean News Agency reported from Rome that Mussolini was "greeted by the stormy applause of thousands of Italians" at the exhibition.

Hitler's telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, broad cast from Berlin, was brief, saying: "My sincerest wishes for the glorious future of allied Italy and for your personal well being."

But to "Duce!" as he addressed Mussolini, the greeting was longer.

"On the twentieth anniversary of the March to Rome I think of you and your unique historical achievements in firm friendship and devotion," Hitler's telegram read. "Today both our popular revolutions are fighting together in the closest comradeship of arms against the same forces which once opposed Fascism inside Italy and National Socialism inside Germany."

The Free Belgian news agency reported that mass deportations of Jews from Belgium were continuing. Six hundred Jews, including women, have been sent from Liege to an unknown destination and 181 others were sent to Malines to join a contingent leaving for Upper Silesia and the Ukraine, it said.

Special Day For Greeks, Czechs

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28 — The governments of two Allied nations whose homelands are under the Nazi heel held commemorative services today, Greece marking the second anniversary of the Italian invasion and Czecho-Slovakia the twenty-fourth anniversary of her birth as an independent republic.

King George II of Greece laid a wreath on the cenotaph in honor of Greek soldiers killed resisting the Axis invaders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at a Czecho-Slovak service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Czech Statement

The Czech Government reported that there were daily trials and executions under the Nazi occupation, and that from July 4 to September 30, there were 286 Czechs put to death, among them 6 women.

According to official German figures, it said, 1,376 Czechs had been executed in the period from May 28 to July 3.

"In the same period," said the Czech statement, "54 whole families were exterminated and two villages, Lidice and Lezaky. . . . Of some 100,000 Czech Jews, about 80,000 have been deported to eastern Poland. Most of the secondary schools have been closed. Working hours have been extended to twelve daily. There is little food."

Churchill Message

In a message to the Greek people, Prime Minister Churchill declared that the day was coming when Greece's armed forces "will be with you in avenging your present sufferings."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden mentioned "swelling numbers" of Greeks in the battle of the Mediterranean, and "plans for the liberation of Greece in full confidence that victory and freedom come nearer every day."

GREEKS CITED AS EXAMPLE

President Lauds Resistance To Axis As Ideal Of All Foes Of Despoilers

Strikes At Appeasers In Message On Anniversary Of Greek's Stand

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt struck out at appeasers and compromisers tonight in a message praising the Greek people on the second anniversary of their resistance to Axis aggression.

In a letter to the Greek Ambassador, he recalled that on October 28, 1940, the Italian Fascists handed an ultimatum to Greece.

"When the Greek mainland was overrun," he said, "resistance was carried on from the islands. When the islands fell, resistance continued from Africa, from the seas, from anywhere the aggressor could be met.

Example Set, He Says

"To those who prefer to compromise, to follow a course of expediency, to appease, or to count the cost, I say that Greece has set the example which everyone of us must follow until the despoilers of freedom everywhere have been brought to their just doom."

There was no information as to whether Mr. Roosevelt, in his remarks about appeasers, was thinking especially of the Vichy French leaders, who have chosen a course in marked contrast with that of the Greeks.

Welles Is Speaker

The President's message was read at a meeting commemorating the Greek resistance. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, spoke at the meeting, renewing this country's pledge to "leave nothing undone which will hasten the day" of Greek liberation.

President Roosevelt also sent a message to President Edouard Benes, of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of that country's national holiday, assuring the people of the republic now occupied by German troops that their steadfast sacrifice is contributing to the victory of the United Nations.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED

London, Oct. 28.—(AP)—An earthquake, the centre of which was believed to be in the eastern Mediterranean, was recorded by the Vienna Observatory today, according to a broadcast by the Swiss radio.

New York, Oct. 28.—(AP)—Two "fairly mild" earthquake shocks, about 2100 miles from New York in an undetermined direction, were recorded by the Fordham University seismograph at 6:51.17 a. m. and 6:56.27 a. m. today.

First Lady's Stamina Amazes Englishmen

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Been Up as Early as 7 A.M. To as Late as 2 A. M.—Has Covered Nearly 1,000 Miles Around London.

By Gladwin Hill

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Englishmen are incredulous over "the eternal stamina of the woman."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has had that effect on them since her arrival in Britain five days ago.

Tireless Activity

The personal charm of America's First Lady has evoked pleased exclamations everywhere, but it is her tireless activity and the effortless way in which she spends whole days wearing out shoeleather visiting war establishments that has caused them to tip their hats in admiration.

In less than a week Mrs. Roosevelt has covered perhaps as much as a thousand miles just on jaunts around London. She has been on the go from as early as 7 a. m. to as late as 2 a. m. and appeared in half a dozen different places in a day. Not only this, but she has displayed as much enthusiasm watching girls tinker with gasoline engines at 7 o'clock in the evening as she did at one o'clock in the morning.

The effects of the pace have begun to tell on her two Scotland Yard escorts. Veterans with years of leg work behind them, they are shifting ruefully from one tired "dog" to another.

Wears Out Reporters

The only person patently able to keep pace consistently with Mrs. Roosevelt is her secretary, Malvina Thompson, who plods impassively along at her elbow and explains, "I've had plenty of practice—been doing it nine years."

But it was noticed that even "Tireless Tommy," after finishing yesterday morning's fire department and civilian defense rescue demonstrations, didn't reappear until lunch time today.

Last Saturday Mrs. Roosevelt wore reporters down on her inspections of St. Paul's Cathedral, air raid shelters, the bombed area, and civilian defense workers.

On Monday she tore 150 miles across country from the airport to three different bases, and in the process drove Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAACs, and Mrs. Winston Churchill, to near exhaustion.

Mrs. Hobby has disappeared entirely from the entourage. Mrs. Churchill reappeared today, fresh and smiling—but only after a day's time out.

Yesterday in three widely separated appearances within the space of three hours she had Mrs. Ellen Wilkinson, member of Parliament, worn down to a dazed wonder.

"Really a remarkable woman," Mrs. Wilkinson commented.

Secretary Keeps Pace

Mrs. R. Views Bundles In Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt saw today sweaters from Paterson, N. J., and counterpanes from Duluth, Minn., en route from American Red Cross chapters to refugees, evacuees, servicemen's families and bomb victims in Brintain.

Mrs. Roosevelt, starting the fifth day of her tour of Britain's women at war work, visited the London clothing depot of the Women's Voluntary Services. It is the agency which distributes supplies collected by the Red Cross, Bundles for Britain and the British War Relief Society in the United States.

Visits Workrooms

"I have seen all these things at home," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but to actually see them there on the way to the people who are going to get them is very nice."

The dowager Marchioness of Reading, head of the WVS, took her through the organization's workrooms in three converted Victorian mansions. With Mrs. Roosevelt were Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, president of Bundles for Britain.

Among the American donations—Red Cross gifts alone have totaled $31,000,000—Mrs. Roosevelt saw men's sweaters from Washington, Pa., and Boston, and children's dresses from Newport, R. I., and Wadena county, Minnesota.

Glossary Compiled

Lady Reading said one great need—"we can never get enough"—was for small boys' pants.

She told also how a glossary had to be compiled to explain Britain's needs to American donors—"vests," for instance, mean underwear shirts here—but said that about 16,000 English children are now corresponding with Americans whose names they have learned from distributed garments.

Lady Reading also showed salvage work—for example, bedroom slippers made from old hat felt with woven-string soles, shawls woven from old silk stockings, muslinlike cloth for surgeons' masks and caps and bandages made by boiling used architects' tracing paper.

Officers' Sock Of Silk

Informed that the WVS also mended American soldiers' socks, Mrs. Roosevelt, who already had learned that the men here would like them thicker, asked what the socks were made of and was told the officers' were of silk and the

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enlisted men's of wool.

This was a relatively quiet day for the energetic Mrs. Roosevelt. The WVS was her only sightseeing expedition.

Later Mrs. Roosevelt attended a private luncheon with 13 women members of Parliament headed by Ellen Wilkinson who accompanied her on her tour of London yesterday. Her afternoon schedule was devoted to private calls.

Mrs. Roosevelt Runs Afoul of Censorship

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Franklin D. Rosevelt, columnist, already has run afoul—mildly—of British censorship by mentioning a place which had been banned from the news since the war began.

The Censorship Office followed the same rule which applies to other correspondents and tried to reach her through the United States Embassy to inform her that a deletion would have to be made.

But Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, tourist, was traveling too fast to be reached quickly. Her column, with the deletion, was sent along to the United States as she had instructed should be done if she were unavailable.

King Receives Wright

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Theodore P. Wright, director of aircraft for the United States War Production Board, was received by King George today. Wright and a number of American aeronautical engineers arrived in Britain several days ago for an inspection of British production methods.

Britons Unimpressed By U.S. War Output

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 (AP).—American war production failed to impress British labor leaders in Cleveland today on a tour of war plants.

"I can't say I was impressed with the speed and production, generally," Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineers Union said. "The plants are new, well laid out, finely equipped, but there doesn't seem to be appreciation for the urgent need of turning out these munitions of war as rapidly as possible. They are not working as fast as they are in England."

Arthur Bryan Roberts, secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, shared these views.

MORE U. S. MARINES ARRIVE IN BRITAIN

Col. W. T. Clement, Bataan Hero, Conducts Units To Battle Stations

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—Additional units of United States marines, led by Col. William T. Clement, a Bataan-Corregidor hero, have arrived in the British Isles and are at battle stations, the United States Marine Corps headquarters announced tonight.

American marine units already here have engaged in joint training with the Royal Marines.

Was On Hart's Staff

Colonel Clement was on the staff of Admiral Thomas C. Hart in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war.

When Admiral Hart moved his headquarters to the Dutch East Indies, Clement joined the American fighters on Bataan peninsula, serving as liaison between army and navy units until he was ordered to Australia.

He escaped from Corregidor Island by submarine.

Received Navy Cross

Colonel Clement, who served in Washington for several months before coming here with his Leathernecks, received the Navy Cross for distinguished service in the Far East.

He will serve on the staff of Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in the European theater, replacing Col. Franklin A. Hart, who participated in the Dieppe raid before being transferred to another theater of operations.

British Release Moving Pictures On War For U. S.

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Official motion pictures of the British war effort will be released for United States audiences under a contract with eight leading American distributors, it was announced today.

The films, prepared under the direction of the Ministry of Information, will be distributed by Columbia, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, RKO-Radio, Paramount, Twentieth Century, United Artists, Universal and Warner Brothers and each company will release one feature and two shorts yearly.

The first picture to be shown under the arrangement probably will be "Coastal Command," a story of the branch of the RAF which protects shipping off Britain's coasts.

A similar contract exists between British distributors and the United States Office of War Information.

Maisky Gets Out Scrap

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, wearing a workman's safety goggles, drew the cheers of workers and bystanders today when he wielded an acetylene torch on the iron railings outside his embassy. He salvaged one hundred tons of scrap from them to make munitions for Russia.

Dr. William Temple Proves Self Liberal

Quotes Hitler's Words to Prove Him Anti-Christ

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 28 — Dr. William Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, tells me he believes Anglo-American friendship is one of the first needs in rebuilding the post-war world and he is concerned over a report the United States may draw away from this country because of Britain's trend to the "left".

When the archbishop speaks of the "left" he is not using the expression in the political sense but in its broad socialistic meaning.

His grace asked if there was danger of amity and cooperation between the two countries being harmed by this tendency.

The archbishop has a very special interest in this "leftist" movement in Britain because he is a vital part in it. In Dr. Temple we have a curious break in generations of conservatism which have occupied the primate's throne.

He not only has been named a member of the Labor party but for years has urged the rank and file toward a goal of partnership in industries in which they serve and has called for limitation of the profits of capital.

He has done this while vested interests have roared "leftist" and "radical", but this most outspoken liberal of all the long line of England's primates never has given a tinker's damn for harsh names.

Became Church Head Last February

Last February, despite the sensational manner in which he had been standing die-hards on their heads, he was called at the age of 60 from the archbishopric of York to his present high position on the resignation of Dr. Cosmo Lang.

What I really called on the archbishop for was to get his views on the delectable subject of hanging Hitler and whether the Allies were fighting this war for Christianity—a matter of some debate in England.

The question of the "leftist" movement just cropped up incidentally.

Last week I told you about Sir Stafford Cripps, the so-called extremist who may one day be prime minister of England. His views seem to fit the temper of Britons. There are many other distinguished figures, some of them men of great wealth whose names I have no permission to mention here.

The archbishop received me in his official London home, ancient Lambeth palace, against which snuggled the Church of St. Mary, whose written history runs back 900 years and there loses trail. Both palace and church have suffered heavily from Hitler's hate but they still serve those who seek guidance.

Comfortable Antiques Feature Residence

The archbishop installed me in a big tapestry covered armchair in his old-world study, settled himself comfortably in another antique and smilingly invited me to shoot. I raised the query of whether we are fighting for Christianity and called his attention to a question heard in the House of Commons while I was present the other day.

The questioner asked whether in view of the fact that "millions of Jews, Hindus, Moslem rationalists and atheists are engaged in prosecuting the war" the government would indicate "that war and peace aims of the United Nations should be expressed in the broad and generally accepted terms of the Atlantic Charter and not as the exclusive concern of Christianity or any body of religious faith."

To this the undersecretary of foreign affairs replied:

"No, Sir! Though the Atlantic Charter remains the authoritative expression of the war aims of His Majesty's government, I think my honorable friend would admit that the charter falls within the broad principles of Christianity as would, I hope, any other aims to which His Majesty's government subscribe."

Dr. Temple approached the subject with the remark that "Nazism is opposed to Christianity."

"It is an anti-Christian thing we are fighting," he said. "Nazism puts no limits to the state; that is to say, it makes it absolute. Christianity must resist that and insist that the state owes allegiance to God.

Civilization Akin To Christian Ideas

"Our civilization has many Christian features. The beliefs of civilized peoples are akin to Christianity though the ideas may have come from other religions. So we are fighting against an anti-Christian thing and for something which is in harmony with Christianity.

"However, we are not fighting for the Christian faith itself. Moslems, Hindus, Jews and followers of other religions are battling beside the Christians for civilization.

"To say, for instance, that we are fighting for the doctrines of the incarnation and the atonement would be nonsense."

The doctor's kindly, round face broke into a broad grin — and then, as was inevitable, he threw back his head and laughed.

"In this ultimate sense of Christian faith it would be wrong to fight for it," Dr. Temple continued.

"You can't extend it by fighting. Missionaries must not fight.

Hitler's Doctrines Opposed To Faith

"However, in this war, we are resisting an anti-Christian thing. We are keeping open the way of life that agrees with Christianity.

"We are fighting to give every man his chance. That is democracy we are fighting for and that is part of practical Christianity."

I asked his grace if he regarded Hitler as anti-Christ. The primate nodded and then told a story which was new to me. It was this:

"I understand that when Hitler came to power he called in members of the churches for a conference. He told them that he did not want any trouble with them but that he regarded Christianity as a dying thing. He added: 'You go on, but don't interfere with me and I won't interfere with you.'

"Later, he encountered opposition of which Rev. Martin Niemoeller is an outstanding example. Then the internment camps were filled with Christians.

"Hitler is out to destroy Christianity. Nazi leaders are definitely working for this goal and he fully acquiesces.

"He believes in a pantheistic super-human force which he calls god. To his mind the German race is the highest expression of this force.

Hindenburg Funeral Speech Is Recalled

"He gave an exhibition of his paganism when he delivered his eulogy at the funeral of Hindenburg. Hitler invited the spirit of the soldier-president to enter Valhalla. Well, Valhalla hardly fits in with the Christian conception of the hereafter."

Again the doctor broke into laughter. I wish the Fuehrer could have heard it.

Then arose the question of whether the Nazi all-highest must be removed from the picture in one way or another as soon as Germany has surrendered.

"I think so," said the archbishop. "But it may be difficult to hold trials which will give impartial justice.

"There is a danger of horrible massacres. Peoples may act against the Quislings and the Nazis in the occupied countries and there may be such an outburst of passion that folks will recoil against any trial.

"That is, this may happen unless the Allies can act in time to prevent it. Christian influence must be thrown on the side of justice. There must be a period of policing of Germany and we must try to create a brotherhood.

"Of course, Prussianism must be coerced. Prussia is the only state in Europe which began as an army. The army became a state.

"But there is nothing biological in the influence that causes Prussianism. Not all Germans are bad Germans.

"True, most of them do admire aggressiveness. They are easily regimented. They love the word 'verboten' and take huge delight in pointing out innumerable 'verboten' signs in their country to visitors. But they are not all bad."

British Blast Kills Five

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Four soldiers and a member of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service were killed and nine persons were injured by an unexplained explosion today in a hall occupied by the military near Billericay, Essex.

Chilean Differences Over Axis Relations Reach New Peak

Demonstrations Continue; Special Session of Congress Set Nov. 15

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 28.—Student demonstrations for and against the Axis, a new German protest and a call for a special session of Congress November 15 added new ferment today to the factional differences in Chile over the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The decision to call Congress into special session was made yesterday at the first meeting of the reorganized cabinet. The new Foreign Minister, Joaquin Fernandez, will make a report on Chile's position at the next cabinet session, probably next Tuesday, it was said.

Pro-democratic students marched through Santiago's main streets last night, shouting, "We don't want isolationists because they are cowards and Fascists." Earlier in the day,

hundreds of students gathered before the United States Embassy demanding that Washington make public the Chilean answer to charges of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that Axis spies were active in Chile and Argentina.

At the cabinet session yesterday, the new Finance Minister, Guillermo del Pedregal, described the nation's financial position as reassuring. He said he expected virtually to erase the budget deficit of some $22,000,000 through an extraordinary tax to be imposed, beginning in 1942, on the export of copper bars, which are produced in Chile by American companies and shipped to the United States.

It was reported that a German sought for investigation in connection with spy activities in Valparaiso, Chile's chief port, had taken refuge in the German Embassy. Several others held in Valparaiso were taken to court for examination.

For the third time, the German Ambassador visited the Foreign Office yesterday to protest against a government order prohibiting Axis embassies from transmitting messages to their governments in code.

BRAZILIANS FIRE AT U-BOAT

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 28—(AP)—The Brazilian Navy Ministry said today that the armed Brazilian merchantman Rio Branco fired at and possibly hit a submarine near the British island of Saint Vincent, one of the Windward group on the eastern rim of the Coribbean. The date of the action was not disclosed.

PAY INCREASE GRANTED ST. LAWRENCE SAILORS

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 — (AP) — Crews of inland ships operating below the Saguenay river on the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be given a pay increase of 35 percent for war risk, starting immediately, an official of the National Maritime federation said today.

The pay increase will replace a bonus of $1 a day previously paid to crews of such ships during the time they were in the waters below the Saguenay, where U-boats have sunk Allied ships.

Seamen will benefit by the change of system in that the $1-a day bonus was paid only for the days their ship was below the Saguenay. The pay increase will be on a monthly basis, whether the ship spends the entire month below the Saguenay or not.

NAVY REVEALS TWO SINKINGS

Medium-Sized U. S. And Small Norwegian Vessels Are Latest Victims

Action Occurred In Late September—All Survivors Landed Safely

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 28—Sinkings of two United Nations merchant vessels in the Atlantic were announced today by the navy.

The victims of U-boat attacks were a medium-sized United States merchant vessel torpedoed in the North Atlantic during the latter part of September and a small Norwegian merchant vessel torpedoed late in September in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America.

Survivors of both ships have been landed at East Coast ports.

Captain Questioned

The captain of the Norwegian ship was hauled aboard a German submarine by a line to give particulars about his ship and then released, the navy disclosed in announcing the sinking. He swam back to the raft and was rescued sixteen hours later.

The ship was attacked shortly after midnight, and the vessel sank less than a minute after her boilers were exploded by a torpedo hit on the starboard side, the navy related.

Eight survivors of a crew of twenty-three were left floundering in the water, and the captain and one seaman managed to reach a floating raft. Others clung to bits of wreckage.

Submarine Surfaced

The submarine surfaced and asked for the captain. After being taken aboard the sub, he was quizzed in English by an officer who repeated his answers, also in English, to the sub commander.

All eight survivors of the sinking were picked up by a United Nations naval vessel and taken to a South American port.

PUERTO RICO BILL SCHEDULED TODAY

Measure Calling for Economic Survey Will Be Reported in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—(AP) Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) said tonight he would urge Senate action tomorrow on his resolution calling for an investigation of economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico.

The measure (S. Res. 309) will be reported favorably to the Senate at noon, he said, by the Territories and Insular Affairs committee, a majority of the 17 members of that group having approved it in a committee poll.

Plans Brief Address

Chavez planned to make a brief statement to the Senate of his reasons for believing the study was necessary.

The resolution called for appointment by Chairman Tydings (D., Md.) of a subcommittee of five to make a "full and complete study and investigation with respect to economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico resulting from the interruption of the normal flow of trade between Puerto Rico and the United States which has been brought about by the war."

PUERTO RICO LABOR MAY BE BROUGHT TO U. S. PLANTS

Move Considered to Relieve Island's Unemployment, Boost War Production.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — (AP) Tentative plans for the movement of skilled workers from Puerto Rico to the continent for the double purpose of relieving labor shortages in war industries and unemployment in the island were studied today by high government officials and Santiago Iglesias, acting Puerto Rican labor commissioner.

Iglesias informed Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower commission, that about 20,000 skilled men, largely mechanics and electricians, were available in the island and outlined a route whereby they might be transported safely to the mainland. Iglesias said that McNutt promised to study the matter and advise him on developments.

WPA Projects Proposed

The possibility of increasing the number of work projects administration projects for both skilled and unskilled Puerto Ricans was discussed with Malcolm Miller, acting director of the WPA. Iglesias said Miller displayed a cablegram from Paul Edwards, WPA administrator in Puerto Rico, asking an increase of about 50,000 in the island's WPA rolls and that Miller had said he was willing to do all possible to boost the rolls by between 28,000 and 30,000.

Iglesias told Miller that small communities could not now sponsor financially any additional WPA projects and discussed a plan recommended by the Puerto Rican unemployment committee, appointed by Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell last August, that workers be rotated on WPA rolls.

Long, Bloody, Costly Fight Seen by Knox

We Are Going to Measure Up to Our Destiny, He Says

New York, Oct. 28—(AP)—Navy Secy. Frank Knox says this country is rising unyieldingly to a military strength that assures victory, but that only a long, bloody, costly fight will produce that victory.

"We have a long and agonizing road ahead of us,' Knox told some 3,000 persons at a Navy day dinner last night. ". . . The relentless vise of war will squeeze us tighter and tighter. The price in blood and treasure will be staggering.

"We will suffer cruel losses . . . but we know now . . . that we are going to measure up to our destiny."

He declared that the Navy had "hit the enemy some savage blows and we have just begun to fight," but said that while ships, planes and trained men were coming faster, the pace was not fast enough to do "properly our vast, world-wide job of patrolling, of escorting and of fighting on all the seas."

He asserted that when the United States reflected upon its troubles, it might also reflect on those of the enemy whose "sky is not so rosy as the fourth winter of his bid for the world sets in."

Knox said submarines had taken an "awful" toll of cargo ships and seamen, we had lost proud fighting ships and the enemy had pushed us back to the waters of Australia and the banks of the Volga.

"But," he added, "the picture is changing now."

He said more than 500,000 men were overseas and millions more were in training, and that Navy personnel had more than doubled.

"We are marshaling our manpower to the last man, he continued. "We are marshaling our economic power to the last dollar and our materials to the last pound of metal.

"We have converted the greatest peaceful industrial plant of all time into the greatest arsenal of all time. We will produce more munitions and construction for war purposes in 1943 than the total production for all purposes in 1940."

He declared that after the war "we must for our security insist upon the maintenance of American naval power, at least during the transition period between the end of formal hostilities and until effective means of preventing war have been established and proven."

ARMY-NAVY CASUALTIES TOTAL 47,463 TO DATE

17,500 Americans and 11,000 Filipinos Missing In Action

Washington, Oct. 28—(AP)—America's Army and Navy casualties announced to date total 47,463 in killed, wounded and missing.

Captain Leland P. Lovette, chief of the Navy's bureau of public relations, said in a Navy Day speech yesterday that the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard have lost a total of 15,814, of whom 4,453 were killed, 1,593 wounded and 9,768 missing.

A check of Army records disclosed that 31,649 casualties have been announced, of whom the majority were the 17,500 Americans and 11,000 Philippine Scouts of the U. S. Army missing in action in the Philippines. Most of these probably were taken prisoner.

Aside from these, the Army lists 1,016 killed in action, 1,461 wounded, 61 prisoners of war and 611 missing in action in combat zones in all parts of the world, including the Philippines.

GEN. MITCHELL'S SON DIES

Army Lieutenant was Suffering from Rare Blood Disease

Pine Camp, N. Y., Oct. 28—(AP)—Lieutenant John Lendrum, Mitchell, 22, son of the late Brigadier General William (Billy) Mitchell, prophet of modern aerial warfare, died last night after a three weeks' illness with a rare blood disease.

At his bedside was his mother, Mrs. Franklin F. Korell, Alexandria, Va.

Mitchell entered the Army infirmary about three weeks ago. Mrs. Rose McMullin, of Philadelphia, known as the "woman of the golden blood," because of her recovery from a comparatively rare streptococcus aureus, gave a transfusion last week-end.

GABLE BECOMES 2nd LIEUTENANT

Miami Beach, Fla., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Screen star Clark Gable, graduating today with 2500 others from an officer candidate school, told an audience at the ceremonies "multiply us by millions of other Americans and you have what it takes to win the war."

Gable, who was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, was chosen to speak on behalf of the graduating class.

Tall, erect and bronzed from his training, Gable led his classmates in receiving diplomas from Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the air force.

Canada, U.S. Swap Training Grounds

Ottawa, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Canadian Defense Department announced today an agreement between Canada and the United States that will enable Canadian parachute troops to train in winter in the United States and American troops to train in Canada.

The Canadians will receive their training at the United States Army's parachute training school at Fort Benning, Ga., while American troops will use the facilities at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, where the winter weather is ideal for cold-weather tests and the use of certain articles of equipment.

In the spring of 1943 United States troops in Canada will return to the United States and Canadian troops will return to Camp Shilo.

NEWSPRINT OUTPUT FREEZE IS SLATED

Production To Be Kept At About Present Level, WPB Spokesman Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 28—A WPB spokesman today said that within "the next few days," the War Production Board would freeze output of newsprint and other paper at approximately present levels.

He added that W. G. Chandler, general manager of Scripps-Howard newspapers, New York city, was "being considered" for appointment as chief of the printing and publishing branch of WPB.

The spokesman, in the WPB information division, asserted the paper-mill freeze now planned would put a ceiling on production at the rate of some recent base period.

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Earlier Plans Changed

This represents a change from plans of earlier in the month, when a ten per cent. cut under the rate of August and September had tentative WPB approval.

Chandler, widely known in newspaper circles and a member of the newspaper industry advisory committee which held its first meeting yesterday, would succeed George A. Renard.

Renard has submitted his resig nation to devote his full time to the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York, of which he is secretary-treasurer.

He has been inactive in the WPB for several weeks, branch affairs having been handled lately by E. W. Palmer, deputy chief.

Freeze "Inevitable"

After yesterday's industry committee session, at which members

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were pledged to secrecy of the proceedings, Palmer told reporters a production freeze was inevitable because of power, transportation and electricity shortages, but he did not reveal the expected date or the probable production rate.

He warned, however, that "the freeze will not be the end of curtailment."

The Canadian Government was expected to follow the United States' action with a similar restriction on paper manufacturing. Canadian officials have been working closely with WPB executives in recent weeks. The Dominion supplies about seventy-five per cent of the newsprint on which United States newspapers are printed.

U. S. IMMUNITY OFFER DENIED BY SABOTEUR

Burger, Witness At Treason Trial, Angered By Defense Question

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He Testifies Group Got $153,000 To Finance Sabotage Here

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 28—Ernest Peter Burger, one of the eight Nazi saboteurs who were smuggled into the United States by submarines, finished his story of the plot today with a display of anger over the question of whether he had saved his skin by turning against his confederates.

He was on the witness stand at the trial of six German Americans on treason charges when Defense Attorney Paul Warnholtz asked:

"Were you promised immunity if you testified against other members at the military commission trial in Washington?"

Demands Respect Of Counsel

Burger drew himself up stiffly, stared haughtily at the lawyer and declared:

"I may remind you, sir, that you are speaking to a German soldier. The United States Government respected me by not offering any promises. I expect the same of you, sir."

Burger and George John Dasch were sentenced to prison when their six fellow conspirators were condemned to death, and Attorney General Biddle later reported they had "helped considerably" in preparing the case against those who were executed.

Tells Of Long Island Landing

Earlier, Burger's account of how the saboteurs were treated in the Reich for a destructive campaign against American war plants was completed by his testimony about how they received approximately $153,000 to finance their mission, and how his squad of four came ashore on Long Island in a rubber boat shortly after midnight on June 13.

He related they buried their uniforms and boxes of explosives, donned civilian attire, went to the Amagansett Railroad Station, took a train to Jamaica, bought new clothing and split into pairs. He added that he and Dasch went to New York, where he was arrested in a hotel room by the FBI, but he did not tell how he was found.

On cross-examination, Burger gave these bits of information about the military commission's secret trial of the saboteurs: There were a "great number" of charges. The eight were tried at the same time, and all testified. There was no jury. One of the witnesses was Mrs. Erna Haupt, mother of Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the saboteurs.

Mrs. Haupt Weeps

Mrs. Haupt, a defendant in the current trial, wept when her son's ring was identified by Burger today.

Asked if he knew what happened to young Haupt, Burger replied:

"I understand he gave his life for his country."

A query as to what country he meant prompted Burger, who once lived in Detroit and Milwaukee, to state: "I meant my own country—Germany."

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The defendants, accused of assisting young Haupt, are his parents, Hans and Erna Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin. They have pleaded innocence.

FBI Agents Take Stand

After Burger finished his testimony as the first Government witness late in the day, Federal agents took the stand to tell about the explosives they uncovered at Ponte Vedra, near Jacksonville, Fla. That was the point of entry of Haupt, John Kerling and two other conspirators.

D. J. Parsons, FBI laboratory technician, said two boxes buried by the saboteurs contained eighteen demolition blocks of T. N. T. each, while a third contained ten of those blocks, four T. N. T.-filled coal bombs and fuses. He described the material as "highly explosive."

E. J. Connelley, assistant director of the FBI, told how Kerling directed him to cache. Leon Prior, FBI chief in Miami, testified he dug up the landing party's caps and the shovels.

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GEN MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS-ADD MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT (UNDER DASH) XXX THE JAPANESE.

MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON THE UNITY OF AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORT FOLLOWED A DECLARATION MONDAY BY AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER H.V.EVATT THAT HANSON W.BALDWIN, MILITARY EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, HAD BEEN "INACCURATE AND INTEMPERATE" IN SAYING THAT AUSTRALIAN LABOR AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS WERE HAMPERING GENERAL MACARTHUR AND THE UNITED NATIONS WAR EFFORT.

KK1020PEW

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,OCT.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FIERCE BATTLE FOR THE CONTROL OF GUADALCANAL IS RAGING TODAY ON LAND AND SEA AND IN THE AIR AS THE JAPS MOVE IN HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS ON THE 2,000 SQUARE MILE ISLAND.

MARINES, REINFORCED BY SOLDIERS, A

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E HOLDING THE ORIGINAL AIRFIELD CAPTURED FROM THE JAPS AND ARE KEEPING AT BAY THE ENEMY IN THE HILLS AND ALONG THE BEACHES.

THE JAPS MANAGED TO GET HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE MOUNTAIN RANGE AND ARE POURING A DEADLY FIRE ON THE FIELD.

THE JAP SEA FORCES, WHICH INCLUDE CAPITAL SHIPS, ARE SHELLING THE AMERICAN POSITIONS FROM OFFSHORE.

THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS ARE CAUGHT BETWEEN THESE TWO FIRES BUT ARE GIVING MUCH BETTER THAN THEY ARE TAKING.

FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKED FIVE JAP TRANSPORTS AND A DOZEN MORE

WARSHIPS YESTERDAY. MAJOR GEORGE HOWARD SAID B-17S HIT A JAP BATTLE-SHIP AND AT LEAST ONE TRANSPORT. COMMUNICATIONS ON GUADALCANAL SAID TODAY THAT THREE JAPANESE TRANSPORTS ARE BEACHED AND BURNING FURIOUSLY.

JAP WARSHIPS STILL ARE SHELLING THE ISLAND BUT AMERICAN DIVE BOMBERS HAVE SILENCED SOME MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

BOMBER PILOTS SAY THEIR CREWS SHOT DOWN SIX OF A DOZEN JAP ZERO PLANES ATTACKING THEM YESTERDAY.

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(A WASHINGTON NAVY COMMUNIQUE OCT.17 SAID THAT "OUR LAND SEA AND AIR FORCES OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ARE ENGAGED IN MEETING A SERIOUS ENEMY ASSAULT, THE OUTCOME OF WHICH IS STILL UNDECIDED." ENEMY SURFACE VESSELS DURING THE NIGHT OF OCT.15-16 BOMBARDED POSITIONS ON GUADALCANAL FOR ABOUT AN HOUR. NAVAL AIR-CRAFT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, MADE A NIGHT TORPEDO ATTACK ON A GROUP OF ENEMY VESSELS TO THE EASTWARD OF THE SOLOMONS, HITTING A CRUISER. DURING THE MORNING OF OCT.16 OUR AIRCRAFT FROM GUADALCANAL ATTACKED ENEMY TROOP POSITIONS. DURING THE AFTERNOON NAVY AND MARINE CORPS DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED TWO ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND DESTROYERS WEST OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, HITTING TWO TRANSPORTS.

ONE BOMBER PILOTED BY LIEUTENANTS J.H.BUIN, CORSICANA, TEX., AND U.S.OHERN, HENNESSEY, OKLA., SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS AND SCORED A HIT ON A TRANSPORT.

A JAP BATTLESHIP WAS DAMAGED BY THREE BOMB HITS FROM A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT.WILLIAM COPE, SALEM, O. BOMBARDIER SERGEANT JOHN FRIESS, OIL CITY, PA., AIMED A SALVO OF EIGHT BOMBS AT THE BATTLESHIP. AN OBSERVATION PLANE AND OTHER PILOTS SAID THE BATTLESHIP WAS DAMAGED.

ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.WALTER DECKER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WAS KNOCKED FROM HIS SEAT BY A BULLET FROM AN ATTACKING ZERO FIGHTER. BLEEDING PROFUSELY FROM A WOUND IN THE ANKLE, HE CRAWLED BACK TO HIS BOMBSIGHT AND SCORED HITS ON A TRANSPORT AS THE FORTRESS ROARED OVER.

OBSERVERS THINK THE JAPS ARE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO REGAIN GUADALCANAL AND CONTROL THE SOLOMON ISLANDS BEFORE THE RAINY SEASON STARTS A FEW WEEKS HENCE. IT IS ESTIMATED THE JAPS ARE TRYING TO LAND 20,000 TO 30,000 TROOPS ON THE ISLAND TO ATTACK TH

STARTS A FEW WEEKS HENCE. IT IS ESTIMATED THE JAPS ARE TRYING TO LAND 20,000 TO 30,000 TROOPS ON THE ISLAND TO ATTACK THE AMERICAN FORCES. THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO MERCI-LESS SHELLING AND BOMBINGS SINCE OCT.13 WHEN A JAP BATTLESHIP OPENED UP ON THE AMERICANS WITH BIG GUNS. CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE IN THE THREE HOURS SHELLING WERE LIGHT.

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NEXT DAY FOUR-ENGINED JAP BOMBERS RAIDED THE ISLAND THREE TIMES. AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME, JAP TRANSPORTS BEGAN TO DISGORGE TROOPS ON THE BEACHES 10 MILES FROM THE SECTOR HELD BY THE MARINES.

LAST NIGHT AND THE NIGHT BEFORE JAP WARSHIPS KEPT AN ALMOST INCESSANT SHELLING OF THE ISLAND. BOMBER PILOTS RETURNING TO THIS BASE COMMANDED BY COLONEL L.G.SAUNDERS SAID THE JAPS APPAR-ENTLY HAD AIR SUPERIORITY OVER GUADALCANAL.

THREE AIR RAID ALARMS HAVE BEEN SOUNDED AT THIS BASE IN THE LAST 12 HOURS BUT NO ENEMY SHIPS HAVE BEEN SIGHTED. WEDNESDAY NIGHT A JAP SUBMARINE SHELLED THIS BASE BUT NONE OF THE SHELLS CAUSED DAMAGE.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 28-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM VICHY REPORTED TODAY THAT ADMIRAL DARLAN, CONTINUING HIS INSPECTION OF FRENCH AFRICAN DEFENSES, WENT TO ALGIERS TODAY AFTER ATTENDING A MEMORIAL SERVICE TO 400 FRENCH SAILORS AT SANTON HILL CEMETERY IN MERS EL KEBIR.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE SAILORS WERE KILLED IN THE CLASH BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH WARSHIPS AT MERS EL KEBIR IN JULY, 1940, AFTER FRANCE SIGNED HER ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

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BY FRANK L.MARTIN

WITH AN ECHELON OF THE BRITISH ATTACKING FORCE ON THE EGYPTIAN BATTLEFRONT, OCT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DURING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT UNTIL DAYLIGHT OUR GROUND FORCES PUSHED FORWARD IN A SERIES OF ATTACKS AND AT THE SAME TIME HELD OFF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE VICINITY OF THE GAP ALLIED TROOPS HAVE OPENED IN THE ALAMEIN LINE.

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THESE VICIOUS STABS WERE DIRECTED AT A GERMAN DEFENSE FORCE, COMPOSED OF MOBILE UNITS, THAT ESTABLISHED ITSELF EARLY YESTERDAY ACROSS THE WESTERN END OF THE GAP.

IN A MOVE TO HALT OUR FORCES ATTACKING ALONG THE SIDES OF THE GAP THE GERMANS RUSHED ITALIAN TANKS INTO THE WESTERN END OF THE OPENING, BUT IN A SHORT, HOT ENCOUNTER OUR TANKS DESTROYED A NUMBER OF THE ENEMY TANKS. LAST NIGHT'S GROUND ASSAULT WAS AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES AND AT THE END OF THE GAP, AND ALL OBJECTIVES WERE GAINED.

CAMPING IN THIS FORWARD AREA IS JUST LIKE WATCHING A DAY AND NIGHT NEWSREEL OF WAR PICTURES. WHILE WE WERE PUTTING UP OUR TENT LAST NIGHT A STUKA DIVE-BOMBER CARRIED OUT A RAID A FEW MILES AHEAD OVER OUR LINES AND HUNDREDS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WENT INTO ACTION, USING TRACER SHELLS.

SMALLER ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE GUNS JOINED IN MAKING A BRILLIANT DISPLAY STRETCHING OVER FOUR OR FIVE MILES. SEVERAL OF THE HEAVIER GUNS, WORKING TOGETHER, FORMED A "BOX" IN THE SKY WITH THEIR BURSTING SHELLS AND THEN MOVED THE BOX ONTO THE GERMAN PLANE, WHICH WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET AWAY. OBVIOUSLY DAMAGED, THE BOMBER TURNED BACK SURROUNDED BY BOXES OF BURSTING SHELLS AND WHEN LAST SEEN WAS LOSING ALTITUDE FAST.

OTTAWA, OCT. 28-(AP)-AMONG THREE AMERICANS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS WERE:

PILOT OFFICER HOWARD HOUSTON BURTON, WHOSE BROTHER, E.B.BURTON, LIVES AT 1802 WILSHIRE BLVD., HUNTINGTON, W.VA.

SGT.ROBERT HENRY GALIPEAU, SON OF MRS.E.M.GALIPEAU, COLERAINE, MINN.

DA655PEW

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OTTAWA, OCT. 28-(AP)-A LABOR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE DEPARTMENT WAS TRYING TO MEDIATE A STRIKE AT THE CANADIAN BRIDGE COMPANY AT WINDSOR, ONT., OVER DISMISSAL OF TWO EMPLOYEES.

THE DEPARTMENT WAS IN TOUCH BY TELEPHONE WITH BOTH THE COMPANY AND UNION REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PLANT. THE STRIKE BEGAN TODAY. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT BETWEEN 650 AND 700 MEN WERE AFFECTED.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES OBJECTED TO THE DISMISSAL OF THE MEN.

DA1023PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 28-(AP)-MEXICO TOOK THE FIRST STEP TODAY TOWARD A RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF TWO OTHER LATIN AMERICAN STATES, WHEN FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA SAID HIS COUNTRY "WOULD CONSIDER WITH SATISFACTION" SUCH A RENEWAL.

MEXICO AND RUSSIA ARE ALREADY LINKED BY JOINT PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS PACT, BUT HAVE HAD NO FORMAL RELATIONS FOR THE LAST 15

UNITED NATIONS PACT, BUT HAVE HAD NO FORMAL RELATIONS FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS. IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, CUBA HAS COMPLETED A RENEWAL OF RUSSIAN RELATIONS AND COLOMBIA IS PREPARING SUCH A STEP.

PADILLA GAVE NO DETAILS OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RE-ESTABLISHMENT, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED HIS STATEMENT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED IF BOTH GOVERNMENTS HAD NOT BEEN IN CONTACT. AN OFFICIAL RUSSIAN PURCHASING MISSION HAS VISITED HERE THIS YEAR AND ONE MEMBER REMAINS HERE.

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Mrs. Roosevelt - Separate

London, Oct. 28-(AP)-Mrs. Roosevelt has received many dignitaries of the exiled Allied governments during her stay in London.

Among them have been King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium, President Wladyslaw Rackiewscz of Poland, Count Edward Raczynski, the Polish ambassador, and General Sikorski, Polish prime minister.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States ambassador to the various governments, accompanied the first lady's visitors. Among those she is expected to see within the next few days are Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, President Eduard Benes of the provisional Czech government and Jan Masaryk, Czech minister to London.

Chungking, Oct. 28-(AP)-Charges that the Japanese during their brief occupation of northern Kiangsi province last summer killed hundreds of Chinese Christians and wrecked more than a score of missions were made in a letter from a Catholic priest received in Chungking today.

The writer, whose nationality was not disclosed, said that at Yukiang the Japanese killed an Italian Catholic priest, Father Vedrini, and 35 Chinese orphans or aged persons under his care and threwthe bodies into an open pit.

The letter estimated that at least 1,000 Chinese Christians were killed by the Japanese or died of cruelties inflicted by them. It said that 24 out of 30 missions in the Yukiang vicariate, which is southeast of Nanchang, were wrecked by the Japanese, some of them being burned to the ground.

A Chinese Catholic, Father Kwei, was beheaded by the invaders at Lukiatu, the letter continued, while at Yushan Father Poizat, a French priest, was cruelly beaten, pricked by bayonets and abandoned in an unconscious condition. His condition is still serious.

At least two of the Yukiang victims were burned alive, the writer said.

New York--Add Finnish

Apparently to strengthen the Finns against any possibility of alling out of the Axis line, the Germans said an agreement had been signed at Berlin providing for the feeding of the people and army in 1942-43 and raising the Finnish bread ration to the present German standard starting Nov. 1.

The basic Nazi bread ration is about five pounds a week.

Radio Berlin said the agreement was signed in Berlin by the Finnish minister of food and Karl Schnurre of the German foreign office after negotiations which lasted from Oct. 19 to 24.

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London, Thursday, Oct. 29-(AP)-The News Chronicle quoting a French engineer said today that the Renault works in Paris employing more than 30,000 workers was expected to return to full production for the Germans early next month after repair of the extensive bomb damage inflicted March 3 by the RAF.

Allied Forces, Western Desert--Add

In the operations the Americans have not lost a plane, although Lieut. Wymond and Capt. Marshall Sneed of Piggot, Okla, came home with bullet holes in their aircraft.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 28-(AP)-Vice Admiral Francisco Stewart, head of the Argentine merchant fleet, said today that an agreement had been reached with the U.S. Maritime Commission under which Argentina will devote 75 per cent of her available shipping to two-way trade with the United States.

Stewart, who concluded the agreement on a recent trip to Washington, said it already had been put into operation. He added that 75 per cent of Argentina's shipping would be about 1,000,000 tons a year, of which 450,000 tons would be assigned for exportation of Argentine products.

The other 25 per cent, he said, would be assigned to trade with Chile,

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Peru, Mexico and other South American countries, but that all the ships would travel the east coast route except two--the Rio de la Plata and the San Martin --which will be rerouted through the Strait of Magellan to Los Angeles.

Stewart said the agreement provided that Argentina could use ports in Puerto Rico and at Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans.

Montevideo, Oct. 28-(AP)-Authorized sources said today the Uruguayan government was considering establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. The Uruguayan embassy in Washington, these sources reported, has been instructed to open negotiations through United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

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Toronto, Oct. 28-(AP)-Mitchell F. Hepburn, who resigned as premier of Ontario last week, declared tonight that "the intensification of partisan pressure interfered with my administrative duties to a point where I was forced to choose between the party and the well-being ofthe nation; I have put my country first."

In a 1,600-word statement on his resignation, which dame with startling suddenness, Hepburn, a Liberal, said a "serious division" that developed between the government and the Liberal Party brough about two outstanding issues: "complete subservicence to the Ottawa political machine and the calling of a snap election whenever the time appeared opportune."

Hepburn referred to his appeals for an all-out war effort after hostilies broke out and said:

"As was to be expected, my adamant and consistent stand, my lack of blind adhesian to the party welfarex as against national interests in this unprecedented crisis in world history, annoyed the purely partisan section of the Liberal Party, and as a consequence my position as leader became untenable. A serious division gradually developed within the government and the party which became intensified even as the war came closer to our shores."

OTTAWA, ONT., OCT 28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA'S THIRD VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN PASSED THE $400,000,000 MARK YESTERDAY WHEN SUBSCRIPTIONS OF $47,618,850 RAISED THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR THE FIRST EIGHT WORKING DAYS OF THE 18-DAY CAMPAIGN TO $414,583,900, NATIONAL LOAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TUESDAY'S SALES AS REPORTED TO HEADQUARTERS MADE THE THIRD LOWEST DAY'S TOTAL YET RECEIVED BUT THE FIGURE STILL WAS WELL ABOVE THE DAILY AVERAGE OF ABOUT $41,700,000 NEEDED TO ATTAIN THE $750,000,000 MINIMUM OBJECTIVE BY THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN PERIOD, NOV. 7.

OTTAWA, OCT. 28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-LIMITATION OF COMMODITIES WHICH MAY BE PACKED IN METAL CONTAINERS WAS PROVIDED FOR IN A PRICES BOARD ORDER LAST NIGHT. THE BOARD ESTIMATED IT WOULD MEAN ROUGHLY 180,000,000 FEWER TIN CANS USED NEXT YEAR.

THE ORDER PROVIDES THAT ONLY "CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES" MAY BE PACKED IN METAL AND ALSO RESTRICTS THE QUANTITY AND SIZES OF

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PERMITTED CONTAINERS.

THE BOARD SAID THE MAIN PRODUCTS FOR WHICH METAL CONTAINERS MAY NOT BE MANUFACTURED OR USED AFTER NEXT DEC. 31 INCLUDE TOBACCO, COFFEE, HONEY, PAINT, SYRUPS, EDIBLE OILS, WAX PASTE AND LIQUID WAX, JAM, SHOE AND METAL POLISH, GREASE AND LUBRICATING OIL. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MOST OF THESE ALREADY WERE ON THE MARKET IN PAPER, FIBRE OR GLASS CONTAINERS.

THE BOARD STATEMENT SAID THAT UNDER TERMS OF THE ORDER THE USE OF METAL CONTAINERS WAS PERMITTED FOR THE PRINCIPAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FISH, MEATS AND MILK. IT ADDED "METAL CONTAINERS ARE PERMITTED AS WELL, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN LIMITATIONS, FOR SOME PAINTS, VARNISHES AND DRYING OILS AND SMALL NUMBER OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS."

Americans Regain Guadalcanal Ground In Counter-Attack, Beat Off Two Thrusts; Nazis Inch Forward Again at Stalingrad

Three More Enemy Drives Hurled Back

One Pierces Our Lines But Positions Quickly Re-established.

NO REPORT OF ANY SEA ACTION

Treacherous Misuse of Flag of Truce Costs 28 American Lives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Grimly battling to hold the airfield on Guadalcanal Island, American marines and army men have thrown back three more Japanese onslaughts, the Navy reported today.

One of the attacks pierced the American lines, but counter-attacks recaptured the momentarily lost positions. The two other assaults were repulsed, however, without denting the defending lines.

No Recent Sea Action

This action occurred on October 27 (Solomons Island Time), the Navy communique said. The announcement added that the Navy Department here had received "no report of any recent action at sea or landing of enemy reinforcements."

The communique additionally stressed the importance of the airfield as the objective of the Solomons fighting, with announcements that American planes there had been hitting the enemy some apparently telling blows.

On the morning of the 27th, the communique said, these planes attacked "enemy shore installations and aircraft moored in Rekata Bay." They succeeded in starting fires and destroying four enemy seaplanes where they rested on the water.

Also on the 27th, planes from the Guadalcanal field "bombed enemy gun positions to the westward" of the airfield. They destroy-

ed an anti-aircraft battery and an ammunition dump.

This was the Navy's first mention of Japanese anti-aircraft guns on Guadalcanal.

Treacherous Use of Truce Flag

Earlier in the day, the Navy made public a dispatch written by Sergt. Richard T. Wright, Marine Corps combat correspondent on Guadalcanal, which told the treacherous misuse of a flag-of-truce, through which the Japanese massacred 28 of a detail of 30 American Marines.

A Japanese officer bearing a flag of truce came into a Marine camp and reported that "a bunch of Japs" on a nearby island were isolated and wanted to surrender. The 30 Marines were sent for them.

"Without warning they were met by a terrific burst from several machine guns hidden in the underbrush," the dispatch continued.

"They were mowed down like so many stalks of corn, except for the two who escaped and swam to safety."

Sergt. Wright also described other treacherous Japanese strategems. They included fixing "booby traps," to their dead so that when the bodies were removed bombs would explode.

He also told of a Japanese stratagem which backfired. "Ten Japs somehow had stolen one of our landing boats and a couple of our Navy uniforms," the dispatch said. "They approached a Marine outpost on the beach, under cover of darkness. The sentry saw two figures coming toward him and although he could not see them clearly, he recognized the naval uniforms. He asked them to give the password, and of course they didn't know it.

"Sizing up the situation, the Marine gave the alarm and opened fire with his pistol, killing one of the Japs. The sentry was shot a few seconds before our machine guns along the beach went into action, blowing the Japs right into the sea."

Text of Official Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. (AP)—The text of the Navy communique No. 173 follows:

South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

1. On October 27:

(A) During the morning, our aircraft from Guadalcanal attacked enemy shore installations and aircraft moored in Rekata Bay. Fires were started and four seaplanes were destroyed on the water.

(B) During the day, aircraft from Guadalcanal bombed enemy gun positions to the westward of our airfield.

An anti-aircraft battery and an ammunition dump were destroyed.

(C) During the late afternoon, an enemy assault on our positions succeeded in piercing our lines. Army and Marine corps troops successfully counter-attacked and our original positions were regained. Two additional enemy thrusts were repulsed.

2. No report of any recent action at sea or landing of enemy troop reinforcements has been received.

FORTRESSES RAID JAP BASES TWICE, TAKE HEAVY TOLL

Destroy 15 Enemy Planes, Start Large Fires at Buka.

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AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Oct. 13.—(Delayed)—(AP) Flying Fortresses of the U. S. Army caught the Japs asleep at their air base at Buka, just north of Bougainville island, twice in the last 24 hours, and inflicted heavy damage on the field, planes, and shore installations.

Both heavy and light bombs were dropped by the Americans. Two direct hits were scored by one bomber on 15 Jap planes parked on the field. These were seen afire and the flames were spreading toward others.

Large Fires Started

Large fires were started when other bombs hit ammunition and fuel dumps at the big enemy base. Col. L. G. Saunders, commander of this South Pacific bomber base, led one flight of Fortresses over Buka. The other was led by Maj. Don Ridings of Portland, Ore., whose tail gunner shot down one of four enemy Zero fighters that rose to intercept the bombers.

Capt. N. Whittaker of Kentucky piloted the plane that scored direct hits on parked planes.

Lieut. Tommy Trent of Hardinsburg, Ky., spotted 17 Japanese warships in the Pacific west of Bougainville island. One of the vessels was afire.

"We were chasing a Jap flying boat when the fleet appeared below," said Trent. "One ship, apparently a cruiser, was afire. Also, all the members of my crew say they saw one vessel sink. In the excitement the flying boat got away."

Lieutenants Robert Hawes of South Dartmouth, Mass., and M. V. Smith of San Bernardino, Calif., attacked a Japanese battleship off Bougainville from a high altitude. Four of their bombs scored near misses on the warship, which threw up heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Heavy Navy Cannonading

From Guadalcanal last night the roar of big guns off shore indicated naval action from midnight until near dawn. Most of the firing came from the vicinity of the small island of Savo, ten miles off Guadalcanal.

Just before noon today enemy bombers retaliated with a high altitude bombing attack on Guadalcanal air field. Some damage was caused by the raiders.

(Navy department communique No. 149, issued in Washington on Oct. 13, reported that about midnight on the night of Oct. 11-12 an American task force engaged an enemy force of cruisers, destroyers, and transports to the westward of Savo island, and that the enemy was forced to abandon an attempt to land reinforcements on Guadalcanal. It added that the enemy withdrew after losing one heavy cruiser, four destroyers, and a transport of about 5,000 tons. American losses were given as one destroyer sunk and minor to moderate damage to several other vessels. Apparently this was the action referred to by Clements).

JAP RADIO WARNS AMERICAN TROOPS

London, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Reuters announced today that it had recorded a Tokio broadcast, beamed to Guadalcanal, telling the American troops there that further resistance was useless since the "crushing defeat" which the Japanese claimed to have inflicted on the United States naval forces in the Solomon area.

U. S. Positions Described

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Oct. 29 (AP)—United States fliers arriving here from combat action at Guadalcanal say that Japanese field artillery is about four or five miles west of Henderson Field. They describe the American-held territory as a small area about three miles deep and five or six miles long."

All the Japanese landings during September and October have been to the west of Henderson Field, around Point Cruz and Cape Esperance. Point Cruz is about five or six miles from the air base, they say. The front lines are west of the field, beyond the Matanikau River, with two ridges and a cocoanut plantation between them and the field.

Victory Hangs On Aid

By Walter Clausen

OCT 30 1942

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 29—A showdown in the southwestern Pacific between American and Japanese forces appears to be at hand.

The magnitude of the Japanese push, with a superiority of sky, sea and land forces mobilized for months and stemming from their power house on Truk Island, places the security of the main American positions between the Hawaiian islands and Australia in peril.

Americans Hemmed In

On Guadalcanal Island, in the Solomons, American marines and army troops are hemmed in on a small strip of land six miles long and three miles deep, with Japanese forces in overwhelming numbers on three sides and the enemy having the advantages of heavy artillery, tanks and supplies.

Whether there will be a reenactment of the historic stand on Bataan Peninsula in the early stages of the war hinges on getting planes, heavy weapons, supplies and reinforcements quickly to Guadalcanal. The American forces there are confident they can hold out if such supplies and reinforcements reach them.

Japs Bid For Superiority

The Japanese have control of the air in the southern Solomons area and mass landings of troops indicate control of the sea in the Guadalcanal zone.

In addition, a force of enemy carriers, battleships, heavy cruisers, destroyers and submarines is moving eastward to menace other American positions in the Southwest Pacific. That force may be of sufficient superiority to give the Japanese widespread control of the sea.

Attacks from the sea and air already have been made on American bases in the New Hebrides.

This is the first time since conquest of the Philippines that the Nipponese have put in motion such superiority in power against American positions in the Pacific. There is no doubt that it is an all-out effort to destroy these American footholds in the South Pacific.

'Red Mike' Of Guadalcanal Is Repeating History

OCT 30 1942 By Trudi McCullough

[Associated Press Correspondent]

New York, Oct. 29—"Red Mike" Edson, of the marines, is doing it again.

Again his scene of operations is where the trouble is hottest.

But this time in his jungle fighting, he's a full colonel. He's commanding the marine raider forces on Gaudalcanal.

There, where the vines and roots in the green nightmare of jungle grab and trip even the most cautious feet, a bivouac of 400 Japs has been discovered near the vital airfield.

Advance On Both Flanks

Long before dawn, Colonel Edson started out with a patrol to advance on both flanks of the Lunga river to flush the Japs, like a covey of quail, between them.

Contact is made, and "Red Mike" orders an artillery barrage to soften up the enemy for attack.

"Keep your fire down!" the colonel shouts, and the barrage sweeps lower. He orders his mortars up for a higher dropping fire. One loses a dud and the colonel swears with vigor. Even the weapons seem to obey the colonel's demands, and the rest fire properly.

Then the marines go in, pushing their way through the abandoned equipment, in search of more human booty. That spot is cleared and the patrol goes on.

Casualties—3 Wounded

By nightfall the colonel has brought his patrol home. The Jap concentrations are routed. Marine casualties: Three slightly wounded men.

Jungle fighting is no picnic for the men who do it, but of Edson an acquaintance has said: "Officers and men will willingly follow Edson anywhere. The only problem is to keep up with him."

"Red Mike" Edson can travel fast in the jungle. It's a warfare that he knows. On Guadalcanal he's doing again what he experimented with and mastered in Niacaragua in 1917.

Up The Coco River

Then he was a lieutenant—a captain before it was over. Time and again he took his little patrols of men up the Coco river to wipe out bandit brigades.

Edson's patrols always were small and the individual units were unorthodox in size and equipment.

He organized his men into squads of four, instead of the usual eight; he armed them with submachine guns for a short-range volume fire and machine rifles, instead of the orthodox rifles and machine guns.

Powerfully Armed

Thus equipped, he set out with sixty men, "probably one of the most powerfully armed infantry units used in combat up to that time."

In boats with outboard motors they ascended the Coco river until the motors became useless in the shallows and they took to paddling.

Each time ambush was attempted Edson flung his forces ashore, penetrating the jungle to surround and cut off the enemy and demolish him by concentration of firepower.

For his activities during these thirteen months Edson was awarded the Navy Cross, the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit with silver star.

He Is Only 45

The man who wears those citations—and several others—is only 45, his reddish hair is receding, but his short, wiry figure has had little opportunity to expand. Vermont-born and Vermont-silent Edson's infrequent speech is clipped.

He knows jungle fighting. He knows air fighting. He is familiar with Jap tactics. He is an expert on weapons and he has been in the enlisted ranks himself.

Merritt A. Edson was ready for Vermont University when trouble broke on the Mexican border in 1914. He enlisted in the First Vermont Infantry. He went back to school, to leave again in the summer of 1917. This time it was the marines for Merritt Edson and before he went overseas a year later he had attained the rank of a first lieutenant.

Although he arrived too late to take part in any major engagements, Edson saw enough of the war to become a believer in the future of air power. So, when he returned from France, he trained as a naval aviator and got his wings in 1922. Then chance took him to Guam for flying duty, where, until 1925, he learned air power in terms of the Pacific theater.

After his jungle fighting in Nicaragua, he was assigned to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and became a weapons expert. His knowledge and judgment, while only a lieutenant colonel, gave him a place on testing boards for equipment under trial.

Then it was foregin service again for "Red Mike" Edson: Shanghai, where he observed at close range Japanese tactics of fighting around Chapei.

It was no surprise to military men, when a marine raider battalion was formed, that "Red Mike" Edson was chosen to head and train it.

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Allegedly copied from the British Commando units, Edson's raider battalion is nothing more than an elaboration and improvement on his old Nicaraguan patrols.

But again he changed the weapons of his command. Supply officers complained bitterly that Edson had gobbled up too large a share of the small-arms allotment. He is known for choosing weapons to suit each particular attack and publishes a "weapons of the day" order before each assault.

Attached to Maj. Gen. A. A.

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Vandergrift's marine division in the Solomons, Edson's raiders led the attack on Guadalcanal.

How he and his men will make out in the critical battle now being joined in the Solomons cannot be known, but "Red Mike" Edson's own little command always has been known to give better than it got.

Treachery Japs' Weapon In Combatting U.S. Marines

Enemy Tries Many Diabolical Tricks, But Most Now Backfire.

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(The following account of action in the Solomons was written by Sergt. Richard T. Wright, Marine Corps combat correspondent at the scene, and distributed by The Associated Press)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 21. — (Delayed)— Stories of Jap treachery, one telling how 28 out of 30 Marines paid with their lives for honoring a Jap flag of truce, were reported today by Solomons islands casualties evacuated to the Navy mobile base hospital here.

Pvt. Raymond Paul Nunley, of Lancaster, Ohio, nursing a leg wound received in the early Solomons fighting, told of the massacre of the Marine truce mission.

30 Went, Two Survived

"A Jap officer carrying a white flag came riding into a Marine camp one day," Nunley said, "and told the commanding officer a bunch of Japs across a nearby inlet were isolated and wanted to surrender. Our C. O. took him at his word and 30 Marine officers and men piled into a tank lighter and crossed about five miles of water to the point where the Japs were located.

"Only two of those Marines are alive today. As the tank lighter approached the beach, a few Japs were observed, and sure enough, one of them was waving a white flag. As the boat scraped onto the beach, the Marines let down the ramp and started to go ashore. Without warning they were met by a terrific burst from several machine-guns hidden in the underbrush. They were mowed down like stalks of corn, except for the two who escaped and swam to safety."

Gained Vengeance

Another time, Pvt. Nunley said, two men of his company on patrol duty saw a Jap on horseback moving along the fringe of the jungle, waving a white flag. The sergeant in charge walked out to make the Jap a prisoner. "He got within five feet of the Jap and was shot and killed," Nunley said. "This sergeant was a mighty popular guy and later that day several of his pals went out to avenge him. How many Japs they killed with their bayonets I don't know. They wouldn't talk about it when they returned."

Platoon Sergt. Harry W. Schuler of Napa, Calif., who is recovering from a knee wound, was himself a near-victim of the white-flag trick. He was in one of several Marine landing boats entering a cove on Florida island when a large white flag was seen waving from a tree on shore.

Blasted Back at Japs

"We decided to investigate," Schuler relates. "We got in to about 150 yards from shore and they opened up on us. Fortunately, we were ready and we blasted them right back.' '

Sergt. Barton S. Hill of Mineola, Tex., summed it up this way:

"If all-out treachery decided battles, the Japs would have licked us hands down. They worked the 'dead dog trick, set booby traps, pulled fake surrenders, and tried to give us orders in English during night actions. We had been warned to expect these tactics and after a few missteps we got the feel of the thing and their funny business backfired on them."

Used Own Dead for Traps

Sergt. Hill, who was hit by a Jap sniper's bullet while going to the rescue of a wounded comrade, told how the enemy used their own dead in setting booby traps. The usual form of booby trap is a weapon, pocket book, cooking utensil, or similar article apparently discarded, but in reality attached to a grenade which explodes when the object is picked up or moved.

"It's pretty hard to fool a Marine on one of these traps," Hill said. "We'd heard too much about how they were used against Marines and other forces in the Philippines. But leave it to the Japs to think up the devilish idea of baiting booby traps with their own dead!"

Pvt. Laren E. Krause of Yakima, Wash. described another Jap stratagem that backfired after costing the life of a Marine sentry.

Another Trick Backfires

"Ten Japs somehow had stolen one of our landing boats and a couple of U. S. Navy uniforms," Krause related. "They approached a Marine outpost on the beach, under cover of darkness. The sentry saw two figures coming toward him, and although he could not see them clearly he recognized the naval uniforms. He asked them to give the password, and of course they didn't know it. Sizing up the situation the Marine gave the alarm and opened fire with his pistol killing one of the Japs. The sentry was shot a few seconds before our machine guns along the beach went into action, blowing the Japs right into the sea."

One Purpose Only

"We feel that we are here for one purpose—to strike the enemy every chance we get," ajor Dobbin wrote.

"That is our job and our duty.

"Any time a Jap gets within our range of action we are going to let him have it—but good!

"Now if we don't do this, we are guilty of a rank dereliction of duty. If we try and miss, it's almost as bad—because we are trained not to miss.

"When we deal him a good blow that is exactly what we are here for, and to put it rather crassly—we are getting paid to do it."

He compared success in the skies with success on the gridiron or basketball court, then continued:

"And so we all feel very proud that a certain operation was successful, and the leading figure is decorated for it, but the man who is decorated accepts it with the feeling that he is accepting it for the whole outfit, and the rest of the outfit feels pretty much the same about it."

Morale of Marine Fliers Extremely High, Says Major

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Patrol Pilots Are Unsung Heroes of Far Pacific Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—(AP) It's the results and not the medals that count, says a Marine corps fighting pilot who has knocked at least six Jap planes out of the sky.

In fact, he compares the victorious pilot to the football player who snatches a fumble and scores—to win a flash of glory because of good teamwork.

Turn Opportunity to Profit

"The medals don't count too much as they are a symbol of opportunity grasped—a 'tide taken at the flood'," says 30-year-old Major John F. Dobbin.

It's like a "perfect play in basketball where everyone on the team does his job perfectly at the right moment, allowing one man to shoot a basket," he continued.

Dobbin, who has seen plenty of action in the South Pacific and on Guadalcanal, gave his opinions in a letter to his father, Louis John Dobbin, power division employe of the Boston Elevated railway.

Patrol Pilots Hailed

Dobbin singled out the pilots of patrol planes for the highest praise and declared the fighter pilots "ride the gravy train."

"When you get around and see all, or rather a lot of the different phases of military and naval operations," he explained, "you see that the workaday heroes, like the boys who fly the patrol planes every day—week in and week out—searching for the enemy, are by far the bravest of all. They fly one day and rest the next, on and off, and they know that the time they sight an enemy concentration, that they will have just time to report it—maybe—before they get blasted out of the sky.

"There should be a separate and super Valhalla for those poor devils. Every night when they come in they cuss because they haven't seen anything.

Work Luck Overtime

"The boys in the torpedo planes, too, work their guardian angels overtime—but we fighter people have the gravy train and the first crack at the medals."

Bobbin didn't talk much about his own victories in the air which the Marine corps says have made him one of the leading American aces of this war. But he did say that two each were for his wife, Ellen, and two daughters, Rosanne, 3, and Mary, one and a half years old.

"My score is still the same as the last letter—six," he wrote. "Two bombers for Ellen, two seaplanes for Rosanne and a seaplane and Zero fro Mary."

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Pair For Parents

He promised his parents to "try to get a couple for you nert time they come down." That was Sept 21. Whether he's bagged the pair of planes hasn't been reported.

But life on the islands isn't all glory and battle. There are some mean unpleasant jobs, some with a bit of humor, some without.

As an example, Dobbin wrote:

"I have a few hours off to straighten up my 'hidey-hole' and take in my laundry. You would really get a big kick out of watching me wash clothes on a log in the river. I tackled a pair of sheets the other day, and there's not a sign of grey in them—just a lot of little red spots where I killed ants."

Morale Very High

Morale, Dobbins reported, "is very high—so high that the fellows aren't satisfied with just a rifle, and they try to steal pistols and hand grenades, too, to throw at the Japs.

"Every night when the shooting starts back in the hills, we look at each other and say with pride 'them's our boys.' It's reassuring but we are not always convinced.

"We had a bunch of snipers down around the air-field the other morning, and it took the boys most of the morning in the jungle to change their brand of politics."

Certain of Victory

Dobbin doesn't have any doubt about the outcome of the war—"we're going to win xxx we are on the right track now to smear Tojo and we'll take Schickelgruber later."

But he doesn't disparage the Jap soldier even though one of them captured by his outfit saluted everyone and said, "Hell wis Tojo—I wanna go New York."

"They are only kids, most of them," says Dobbin, "their finest troops are the farmers from the rice paddies—their city-bred outfits are slum-rats. They've got lots of guts, though!"

Japs Are 'Mighty Good Fliers,' Zeros Swift, Army Pilot Says

By THOMAS A. REEDY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — (AP) Take it from a combat pilot who swapped shots with them—the Japs are "mighty good fliers" and the Zero pursuits are too fast for comfort.

"They're mighty good, I've got to say that," observed First Lieut. Frank E. Angier, of Baltimore, who arrived here today on furlough after a six-day trip from New Guinea.

"One of our boys swears he was doing 450 miles an hour and looked back to see a Jap Zero on his tail all the time waving back and forth and making passes at him," said Angier.

Prefers U. S. Planes

"I'll take the good old American plane though. The pilot protection is better and you've got a far better chance of coming through it."

Angier had quite a time since he got his wings at Selma, Ala., a year ago today. Sent to Australia to join MacArthur's forces, Angier and his pursuit squadron went to New Guinea for the defense of Port Moresby.

He celebrated the Fourth of July by getting shot down in the jungle.

"Three of us got it that day, it was a mess," the 25-year-old ex-Boy Scout recalled.

Some friendly natives found him and after four days he was back with his squadron.

Three weeks later he was shot down again and this time he was in the bush for 14 days.

"I didn't find out until I got back that the natives who were real friendly to me were headhunters until about five years ago," he said.

"They used to pray every once in a while and I'd hear them say something about an Americano so I figured they were praying for me."

He hurt his back and his leg "got banged up a little" in that fracas and for that he was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart. The furlough followed and with it came a transfer to Mitchel Field, L. I.

Trip Home Disconcerting

Most disconcerting experience of the year had nothing to do with the Japanese, however. It was the trip home, in the hold of a bomber to the mainland and then by commercial airline here.

"I told the pilot I sure hated like the devil to fly behind somebody else," said Angier.

His squadron was credited with a number of Japanese pursuits, besides the crippling of three bombers, but Angier said he had "none confirmed" personally.

"I got several probables; I didn't stick around long enough to find out," he said with a grin.

Angier has been interested in planes since he was a boy. His mother, Mrs. Myrtle Angier, recalled that Frank wrote a letter home from a Boy Scout camp when he was 12, remarking:

"I didn't do muh today; built only two (model) planes."

He dropped a pre-medical course at Johns Hopkins to take a job in the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant and quit there to enlist in the air corps.

Hope Still Held For Rickenbacker

Washington, Oct. 29 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson reported today that the War Department still was without word from the search in the Pacific for Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, but said he retained hope, nevertheless, that the World War flying ace would be rescued.

"I can't help clinging to hope that he will still turn up," Stimson told reporters. "You know he is an exception to cut and dried rules."

The War Secretary noted that when Rickenbacker's plane disappeared south of Hawaii more than a week ago, the World War ace was on his way to make a survey of army forces in the southwestern Pacific similar to a study he had just made in Great Britain.

Rickenbacker, Stimson said, "stands high in the list of heroes of the last war and is one of the architects of victory in this."

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MacArthur Disavows Any Political Ambitions

General's Statement Seen as Appeal for Unified Command

Washington, Oct. 29 — (AP) — Mounting protests against a divided command in the south Pacific appeared headed today for climactic action by what was regarded in some quarters as an appeal from Gen. Douglas MacArthur for unified direction over the entire embattled area.

Answering a newspaper report attributing the two separate commands in the Pacific chiefly to "political Washington" and a "MacArthur - for-President campaign," the 62-year-old leader of United Nations forces in Australia disavowed any "political ambitions whatsoever."

From his headquarters last night MacArthur declared that any contrary suggestion "must be regarded as merely amiable gestures of good will dictated by friendship."

"I started as a soldier and I shall finish as one," he said. "The only hope and ambition I have in the world is for victory for our cause in the war."

This, topping louder and louder demands from Capitol hill for better teamwork in the Pacific war theater, was interpreted by some sources here as at least an indirect appeal to eliminate any political considerations that might be hampering his direction of the war effort in that part of the world.

These sources pointed out that such a statement from a commanding officer in the field was highly unusual and was almost bound to provoke some decisive action.

The congressional protests became more vocal this week after Vice-Admr. Robert H. Ghormley was replaced as commander of the southern Pacific area embracing the Solomon islands by Vice-Admr. William H. Halsey.

High Cost Of Battle So Far Recalled

There was no explanation for the change but it was recalled that United States naval operations in that area had cost three cruisers, the aircraft carrier Wasp, five destroyers and four other ships.

Recently, Rep. Wadsworth (R-NY) observed "there is an inevitable lack of teamwork when matters common both to the Army and Navy are handled separately," and joined Reps. Maas (R-Minn) and Dirksen (R-Ill) in suggesting creation of a congressional "high command" to coordinate military legislation.

Rep. Costello (D-Calif) has contended that the Solomons battle "is crying out for redress" and deplored the arrangement under which MacArthur was given command over Australia, New Guinea and islands to the north of Australia, while Admr. Chester W. Nimitz is in general command of much of the rest of the Pacific.

Maas, ranking member of the House naval committee who returned recently from a four-months tour of duty in the Pacific as a flying colonel of Marines, asserted "there is an imperative need for unity and cooperative action between all branches of the armed forces." He proposes consolidation of all fighting services into a single unit.

Close Cooperation Exists In Stimson

Just a week ago, however, Secy. of War Stimson said closest cooperation existed between the Australian and American commands and added that MacArthur was giving valuable aid in combating the Japanese offensive in the Solomons.

The newspaper comment that drew MacArthur's statement was written by The Christian Science Monitor's Washington correspondent, Joseph C. Harsch, who remarked that "so great has been the dissatisfaction with progress in the Solomons that Washington opinion has veered somewhat away from its strong anti-MacArthur bias."

"Political Washington," he wrote, "was largely responsible for setting up two separate American commands in the far Pacific, and it did this partly because of jealousy of MacArthur's great public popularity and partly because the conservative opposition press launched a 'MacArthur for President' campaign without any encouragement from the general himself."

AMERICANS MUST HELP

Australia Orders Them to Fight or Join Citizen Forces

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 29 (AP)—American nationals from 18 to 60 years of age who are residents of Australia or remain here continuously for a month must register for service in the citizens' military forces if they do not enlist in the armed services, Army Minister Francis M. Forde announced today.

American nationals thus liable are not required to take the oath of allegiance, Mr. Forde said.

ALLIES CONTINUE NEW GUINEA DRIVE

Bayonet Charge Sends Japs Reeling Back Toward Kokoda.

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GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Oct. 30.—(AP) New Allied gains on the ground in the mountains of New Guinea and a Flying Fortress bombardment of Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville island in the northern Solomons were announced today by the Allied high command.

In an attack last night on the Japanese naval base at Buin, the Fortresses straddled five unidentified vessels with bombs. There was a heavy explosion on one ship as a result of the bombing.

No Jap Fighters in Air

The bombers sped through anti-aircraft fire but encountered no aerial interception.

In the Allied ground drive to throw the Japs all the way back to New Guinea's north coast from which they had thrust over the Owen Stanley mountains at Port Moresby, troops assaulted the Japanese at dusk yesterday with a bayonet charge, sending them reeling toward Kokoda and capturing 20 prisoners. The advance remained unchecked.

Preceding the ground fighters, attack planes strafed the mountain trails.

Moon Aids B-17s At Rabaul

By Dean Schedler

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Oct. 28 (Delayed)—After a three-night layoff, General MacArthur's hard-working Flying Fortresses returned to attack Rabaul in the brilliantly moonlit hours early this morning.

By the time the big bombers had shot their bolts and were ready to turn back across the Coral Sea, a concentration of Japanese vessels lying in the harbor, which is one of the enemy's main bases for operations against the Solomons, had become fully illuminated by fires blazing in one ship and at least one warship was rocked by a direct bomb hit.

Moon Lights Target Area

Several of the Fortresses dropped flames, but returning airmen said the moonlight was so bright they really didn't need artificial lighting. The light was so strong, one pilot said, that the reflection from the water made it difficult for bombardiers to get their targets sharply silhouetted and for crewmen to make accurate observations of bomb damage.

Leading the flights were Capt. John Carpenter, of Oklahoma City; Capt. Clyde Kelsey, of Marlow, Okla., and Major Allen Lindberg, of Westfield, N. J.

Ship Squarely Hit

Major Lindberg reported that the Fortresses encountered considerable ground fire and that Japanese searchlights were operating in greater volume than ever before. Lindberg's bombardier, Lieut. J. D. Howard, of Bishop, Texas, said they made runs over a number of unidentified vessels, dropping bombs on each run. On their final run, Howard said, one of their bombs exploded squarely on the stern of a ship which was erupting in great columns of fire and smoke when the raiders left the target area. This hit was confirmed by Captain Kelsey, who piloted the next Fortress over the target.

Although all planes returned safely to base, several had narrow escapes. The Fortress piloted by Lieut. Ray Holsey, of Altus, Okla., had half its bomb bay door torn open just as it was setting its course over the "line of dead ducks" below. Kelsey didn't know whether a Japanese shell or a mechanical mishap had caused the damage, but when he landed at the base several holes were discovered in the ship.

Lieutenant Charles MacArthur of Fayetteville, N. C., reported that he had cleared the target area and after turning over the controls to his co-pilot was swallowing a mouthful of coffee when his plane "ran into a mess of ack-ack fire" from a small Japanese-occupied island northeast of New Guinea.

Other pilots participating in the raid were Lieutenants Charles Giddings of Munday, Texas; William Hemrichouse of Danville, Ill.; Stan Salisbury of Syracuse, N. Y., and Edward Bechtold and William C. Murphy, both of New York City.

U. S. Flyers In India Down 2

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 29—Japanese air forces continued their assaults on Allied air bases in northeastern India yesterday but were met by United States fighters, which shot down two of the enemy and damaged several others, it was announced today.

First reports indicated very few Allied casualties and slight damage, a communique said.

The American fighters definitely downed a Zero fighter and a bomber.

The announcement did not name the airdromes attacked, but earlier Japanese raids had been against fields in far northeastern Assam, on the ferry route to China. It was the third day out of four that the Japanese had bombed air bases either along that route or placed to support a possible Allied invasion of Burma. Chittagong in Bengal was attacked on Sunday, and of Assam were attacked Monday. One American was killed and several were injured Monday and several American planes were damage on the ground.

U. S. Fliers Raid Jap Airdrome

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 29 (AP)—An American air attack on the Japanese airdrome at Lashio, Burma, in which the runway was damaged and hits were scored on a small hangar, a dispersal area and an anti-aircraft battery was announced today by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

It said B-25 bombers with fighter escort made the raid two days ago.

Americans Raid Lashio Airport

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Army Air Base, Somewhere in China, Oct. 29. The Japanese airfield at Lashio, Burma, terminus of the Burma Road, was bombed early Tuesday by B-25's of the China air task force.

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These planes, two-motored Mitchells—the same as used in the Doolittle raid on Tokyo—flew through a screen of anti-aircraft fire to reach their target. Bombs were strewn along the airport and two hangars were hit.

The bombers, escorted by fighters, took off in the darkness and, finding Lashio fog-shrouded at dawn, cruised until the mists lifted, then delivered the attack.

Two or three Japanese fighters took off after the B-25's, but did not engage the Americans, who returned safely.

Bombers piloted by Flight Leader Major William Basye, of Independence, Mo., and Capt. E. W. Holstrom, of Tacoma, Wash., had several holes from anti-aircraft fire.

[There still had been no announcement by the Army Air Force in China of a third raid in four days on Hongkong, which the Japanese said was made by American planes yesterday.]

A small formation of American fighters tackled twenty to twenty-five Japanese planes in two flights near Mengtsz, in Southern Yunnan Province, yesterday, and shot down at least three and probably five of the Japanese. No American plane was lost.

Capt. Arthur Waite of Montclair, N. J., was credited with downing a Japanese plane.

In the Sunday daylight attack on Hongkong a small fighter escort of P-40's, led by Col. Robert Scott, accounted for eight of the twelve Jap zeros and twin-engined I-45's which attempted to intercept the American bombers. Bomber gunners got the other four. One gunner, Sergt. Norton G. Stubblefield of Dallas, Tex., was credited with downing two and damaging two others.

That loss virtually wiped out the Jap fighter force which got into action too late to prevent the bombing which touched off great fires on the southside of the Kowloon dock area, smashed large buildings, and created havoc among shipping in the harbor.

Chiang to Direct Rationing

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 29 (AP)—The People's Political Council adopted a proposal today under which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will personally supervise a gradual rationing and price-fixing and control charges for labor and transport.

CHINA TO EXCHANGE ENVOYS WITH POPE

Washington, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Formal announcement of the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Vatican was announced today by the Office of War Information on behalf of the Chinese Government. Negotiations for the exchange have been going on some months.

They were instituted immediately after Pope Pius XII accepted a diplomatic exchange proposed by Japan. Dr. Sie Cheoukang has been appointed the first Chinese Minister to the Vatican.

While the name of the Vatican representative to China was not given, the statement said that actually a papal delegate has been maintained in China for several years. The OWI announcement was accompanied by a statement from President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, who said, "As a Catholic and as a Filipino, I am delighted to learn of this step taken by the Vatican and our great ally, China, in the war against the terrorism of Japan."

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End Special Rights In China

Wide World Features

This year marks 100 years of extraterritoriality in China. It also marks beginning of the end of this system, for American and British governments have promised to give up extraterritorial rights.

Under extraterritoriality, foreign citizens in China who violate Chinese laws can be tried only by their own consul, are immune from native taxes. They enjoy the same rights that only diplomats enjoy in other lands. Chinese call this humiliating: it assumes their laws and institutions are inferior.

Before 1842, foreigners went to China mainly to make money. Strange Chinese laws were cramping. None of their own officials were there to restrain them. So they considered themselves exempt from all law.

The Chinese finally insisted that foreigners obey their laws. This led to repeated friction, finally to war with Britain over control of opium imports from India. The war's result was formal treaty relations between China and the West—and extraterritoriality.

By World War 1, every major world power enjoyed extraterritorial rights. Chinese say the system's breakdown will give them equality among the United Nations.

U. S. Troops' Morale Tops In All Areas

Yankee Soldiers More Than Match For Tradesmen

By DAN DE LUCE

New York — (Wide World) — The United States' longest war route extends 20,000 miles from little old New York to little old Chungking. You can fly every inch of the way with American wings. At every stop, you can eat American chow, drink American soda pop, smoke American cigarets, and yarn with American boys.

The American in khaki is a common sight today, whether it's in a clearing on the edge of Brazilian jungles, a grass-hut village of black Hausa tribesmen in the middle of Africa, a mud-walled bazaar under the Arabic sun, a cantonment at the foot of the Himaylayas or a ferryboat crossing the Yangtze.

Young America abroad in South America, Africa and Asia is getting a liberal education. And paying for it, of course, in various ways. Khartoum has become as familiar as Kansas. Tel Aviv's pleasures are found to rival those of Atlantic City. Karachi is desolute, but the Taj Mahal at Agra, despite the tawdry wooden scaffolding hiding its dome, is counted worth seeing.

Near the equator, the common head cold isn't so common. But dengue fever or sand-fly fever is. Americans on duty overseas are learning, also, to guard against "Teheran tummy" and "Delhi belly" and "Kunming colic" — which come from sampling native-cooked foods.

Quinine Taken As Precaution

Even when you're eating such excellent fare as that which Frank Pelican, ex-Marine from San Francisco, provides in an air-conditioned mess near the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, you take a five-grain quinine pill after downing Frank's supper-time apple pie, because there's always malaria to remember.

American planes along the route always have bumper loads. Fighting men and equipment crowd air space on the outward flights. Going home, there are cargoes of pigs' bristles and tungsten from China, mica from India, rubber from West Africa.

Young Americans don't forget their folks. The U. S. Army hauls by air for six cents' postage letters addressed to troops in foreign lands. The troops are prolific letter writers themselves. Their replies are carried home free. As for packages of curios and souvenirs, there's a moderate parcel post rate.

Americans are wising up to gyp native tradesmen. If you buy a ruby ring for your wife or sweetheart from some Hindu gem dealer, you put it in a glass of water overnight to see if the water turns red. You take it to an English shop and have it appraised. Then, if you're satisfied, you send it home by army post. Of if you buy a carved African bust from a Gold Coast peddler, you make sure that it's ebony, as claimed, and not cheap iron wood.

If there's any discussion or worry in the United States about the morale of American armed services in foreign war zones, it might as well stop. Morale, in the civilian mind, tends to become confused with the problem of keeping troops entertained and comfortable. Soldiers are glad to have their favorite smokes and a coke, when available, but that's not what they're fighting for. When the heat's on, they consider themselves lucky to get a piece of hardtack, a slice of canned beef and a swig of tepid chlorinated water.

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I have seen the Army in action in Burma and China and Army pilots, flying into battle from bases in the Middle East, and I have read of what American ground troops did at Bataan and are doing in the Solomons. And I, as one citizen, suggest that we pigeonhole the subject of American fighting morale for the duration.

You can fly the United States' longest war route of 20,000 miles from New York to Chungking and you won't find a slacker.

The auther of the following article recently returned to the United States after three years of covering the war in Europe and Asia for The Associated Press. He travelled more than 100,000 miles—often by bomber and jeep—and was one of the few newspapermen to witness the battle of Burma from start to finish.

By DANIEL D'LUCE

NEW YORK — Another storm brews over Burma. The British want it back. The Japanese, who overran it, boast that they'll use it soon for attacking India.

Shrewd, flinty General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, who'll command the Indian Army in any coming offensive, has publicly hinted he'll take a crack at the enemy sometime during the jungle dry season from October to May.

Right through the Monsoon, Wavell sent new infantry units to the Indo-Burma frontier for rigorous training in commando technique—scouting, tracking, tommy-gunning from ambush. His patrols made life so tough for enemy outposts that Japanese troops stayed close to garrison towns.

British Strong

Wavell has more and better trained soldiers than when Burma was lost. And he has more planes. But there's this question: If British tanks and motorized artillery couldn't make their way across 150 miles of jungles and rivers in Western Burma last Spring, how will their replacements do it this Winter?

Communication and supply routes are a staggering problem. But the Japanese have worries, too.

If the Japanese risk an offensive against India, their two likeliest objectives would be Northern Assam, which has a valuable oilfield, and Calcutta. To reach Northern Assam means fighting through 6,000-foot mountain passes now strongly held by the British. The logical way to Calcutta is by sea—and are the Japanese ready to risk warships and transports within a few minutes' flight of Allied bomber concentrations?

Allies Need Burma

What does India offer for conquest? Japan has already won huge reservoirs of native manpower, vast territories producing rice and rubber, nickel and tin, and rich in oil. Development of this conquered natural wealth is an urgent necessity, observers believe—far more important to the Japanese than a foray into India.

But the United Nations badly need Burma again. It's the gateway to Fighting China. It's a logical point from which to slash into the heart of the enemy's new East Asia empire. Possession of it might make all the difference between a short war and a long war against Japan

ENEMY ARTILLERY SHELLED IN EGYPT

British Beat Off Axis Counter-Attack, Tank Fight Not Yet Joined.

CAIRO, Oct. 29—(AP) The coordinated mass of the British Eighth army was reported dealing methodically tonight with German 88-millimeter guns which have, in some cases, slowed the six-day Allied advance in the desert.

The day's news of military developments on the rolling, scrub-covered sand was meager and considerably behind the clock. At midnight Tuesday, it was disclosed, the Eighth army beat off an enemy counter-attack, inflicting damage. Wednesday there were light brushes of opposing armor throughout the day, but no major tank engagements. It may be a week before a full test of armor occurs.

Heavy Artillery Action

However, the British were slowly getting into position to strike at the enemy main force. There was heavy artillery action. In some cases the intensity of the enemy fire had checked the Allied advance until the enemy gun positions, mounting fierce 88 millimeter pieces of ordnance screened by machine-guns, were put out of action.

Frequently the Allied infantry crossed enemy minefields to silence these positions. There was little cover for the attackers, for in this sweep of sand even a 20-foot ridge offers great tactical advantage.

Air Force Blasts Ships

The United Nations air forces, carrying the war again to the enemy in every direction, set a new high in standards of precision bombing. In five days they sank two merchant ships and three tankers trying to bring supplies into the Axis port of Tobruk.

Reliable informants said German Marshal Rommel obviously was in sore need of fuel and supplies to take the risk of bringing such ships directly into Tobruk, within easy range of Allied bombers.

On Sunday, R.A.F. and United States air force bombers caught the Axis convoy trying to slip along the coast of Tobruk. Two merchant ships and a tanker were destroyed at that time.

A few hours later another tanker went down under direct bomb hits and at 3 a. m. today, the R.A.F. caught a third tanker and sank it. No Allied losses were reported.

43 Axis Planes Downed

Over the desert the enemy's transport and communications were strafed by light bombers and fighters, and the air combat victories of the combined Allied forces for three days rose to 43.

On Wednesday, fighter pilots of the United States desert task force got four Messerschmitt 109s in dogfights, while U. S. medium bombers scored direct hits and started many fires among enemy positions and motor transport concentrations.

Altogether nine enemy fighters were destroyed Wednesday. Four Allied aircraft were lost.

Tuesday night's distance targets for heavy bombers included the Maleme airdrome on Crete, where fires were started.

U.S. Flyers Bag 3 Axis Planes In 3 Minutes

BY DON WHITEHEAD

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 29 — United States fighter pilots have added four more Messerschmitts to their steeply rising toll of downed enemy planes in continuation of the punishing air offensive which supports the British Eighth Army's thrust against Marshal Rommel's desert lines, official reports said today.

American and British airmen apparently were sharing three missions—to wear down the Axis strength already in North Africa, to keep the enemy from getting reinforcements across the Mediterranean and to back the British land forces grinding into the Axis' Alamein line fortifications.

Crete Attacked

While air attacks smashed at enemy supply lines and bases even across the Mediterranean to Crete, British headquarters announced that the land forces had beaten off a counter-attack in the desert and inflicted further losses on the Axis in a series of minor tank engagements yesterday.

United States medium bombers struck again behind Rommel's line, scoring direct hits on camps and land convoys and starting many fires. Although many German fighters were seen in the battle area, the communique said, the bombers were not attacked.

Nazis Avoid Fight

The German fighters also sought to avoid engaging the United States fighters throughout the day, it added, but were brought to combat on at least two occasions. The four ME-109's shot down were the Americans' contribution to an Allied total of nine enemy planes destroyed yesterday.

The first Messerschmitt was shot out of a formation of eight. The other three, downed inside three minutes, were caught by fighter planes convoying an RAF fighter-bomber flight.

Tanker Is Sunk

In an effort to thwart what appeared to be Rommel's desperate attempts to get fuel and supplies, the RAF was reported to have sunk another enemy tanker in a torpedo-plane attack this afternoon. One tally listed the enemy's sea losses from air attack at five merchantmen, including three tankers, in five days.

The British communique on the land offensive gave no further details beyond the statement that "fighting continues."

Airdrome Fired

The night attack on Crete was said to have set fires at an enemy airdrome.

From the tone of the communique it seemed evident that the Army of the Nile, bent on inflicting the maximum possible damage to the enemy at a minimum cost, was maintaining the cautious pace of its land offensive while subjecting Rommel's forces to a ceaseless aerial and artillery bombardment.

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A Reuters dispatch from Egypt said that the Eighth Army had made no forward movement yesterday and that the scale of tank fighting was "nothing" as compared with the armored action of the previous day, which itself was of limited scope.

Latest advices from the front indicated that Lt. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's desert-wise troops were going methodically about the task of widening gaps in the Axis defenses and whittling down the enemy's strength in preparation for the main test to come.

June Mistakes Avoided.

While no spectacular advances were reported there were indications that Gen. Montgomery's systematic tactics were achieving results.

These tactics obviously were an exemplification of the thesis which the British have set forth repeatedly in the past—that the conquest of territory means little in the desert and that the prime objective is not to push the enemy back but to destroy him.

From the cautious nature of the 8th Army's movements it appeared, too, that Gen. Montgomery was determined not to repeat the mistake

which the British made last June, when they forged ahead too rapidly and ran into a trap.

Observers recalled how the 8th Army, then under command of Lt. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, apparently was administering a lacing to Marshal Rommel southwest of Tobruk when its advancing armored forces plunged headlong into an ambush of anti-tank guns prepared by the wily Axis chieftain. A large percentage of Gen. Ritchie's armored strength was knocked out in a single day, paving the way for a quick counter-thrust by Marshal Rommel which was halted only after the Axis forces had come within 60 miles of Alexandria.

Thus far both Gen. Montgomery and Marshal Rommel apparently have been using their tank strength sparingly, although yesterday's British communique reported that an armored clash of fairly sizable proportions had developed Tuesday.

In this action, in which German tanks made their appearance for the first time since the British launched their drive last rFiday night, the enemy was said to have withdrawn after suffering considerable losses. Previously Italian tanks had been used by Marshal Rommel exclusively in localized encou[illegible]

Military authorities emph[illegible] that Tuesday's battle did not represent a clash between the main armored strength of the two opposing armies, but it appeared that such a test could not be delayed overlong.

As the British widen the gaps in the Axis minefields, the area available for tank operations is being increased steadily and it is only a matter of time before the emphasis shifts suddenly from infantry to armor.

Meanwhile Allied airmen, in virtually control of the skies, are doing their best to cripple Marshal Rommel's tank formations and prevent them from massing for action.

members of one squadron which, unlike others, has taken no nickname but whose insignia is one of the desert's curiosities.

It is a strange animal generally described as a penguin but also having the characteristics of a duck, wolf and eagle.

Meet German Fighters

As the squadron was escorting bombers home from a raid in the morning, it encountered German fighters. Lieut. Robert J. Overcash, of Mooresville, N. C., shot down one.

"He was going after an Englishman and did not see me as I came in from the side and let him have it," Overcash said.

In the afternoon the squadron was escorting another flight of bombers home when it got a signal to go after Messerschmitts battling British fighters southwest of them.

They arrived in time to see one Messerschmitt being shot down by the British and joined in the dogfight.

Capt. Ray Llewellyn, of Johnstown, Pa., and Lieut. Robert M. Adams, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., dove on two Messerschmitts in a long swoop, each getting his prey. Just then another Messerschmitt came at Capt. Llewellyn from above but Lieut. Thomas Boulware, of Barnwell, S. C., who was still higher, came down on this craft and sent it crashing like the others.

Overcash during the day's operations also was able to confirm the loss of a Messerschmitt which Sqaudron Leader Bobbie Gibbes, Australian ace, had shot at but had not seen crash.

This was important to Gibbes' squadron, which ranks highest in the desert in the number of planes shot down, since it was its 200th. The squadron had been stymied at 199 for a long time.

The Australians threw a party onight to celebrate.

U. S. FLIERS DOWN 4 OF FOE IN AFRICA

American Squadron Bags Messerschmitts While Escorting Bombers.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE WEST DESERT, Oct. 28—(Delayed)—(AP) American fighter pilots shot down four more Messerschmitts today.

All four victories were scored by

ALLIED AIR FORCES STAGE HEAVIEST RAIDS IN EGYPT

Mission Against Rommel's Supply Lines Proves Complete Success.

Edward Kennedy

WITH AMERICAN BOMBERS ON A MISSION OVER THE NORTH AFRICAN DESERT, Oct. 28—(Delayed)—(AP) As the battle for Africa raged with tremendous fury on the shell-marked desert beneath, I flew today with American bombers that blasted enemy tanks, motor transports, and troop concentrations immediately behind the front lines.

The raids today were the heaviest by Allied forces in a single day. A large number of bombers dropped thousands of pounds of explosives on the target area not far from the glistening waters of the Mediterranean.

Another Great Strike

It was another great strike to prevent the enemy from organizing his forces.

All planes on our mission returned safely but one was hit slightly by anti-aircraft fire. Nobody was injured.

Three Messerschmitt 109s were above us as we struck the targets and one followed us back to the base but our fighters kept them at a safe distance.

Take Things in Stride

The courageous Americans who participated so brilliantly in the bombing raids today have been on many missions daily. Several have made forced landings. Some have flown planes to the base riddled with holes. They take such things in their stride.

We got off to a good start when someone staying behind shouted "any of you guys can leave your money behind with me. I'm just about out."

Everybody laughed, breaking whatever tension there might have been.

Our squadron leader was Capt. Gordon E. Hall, 25, of Wapella, Ill., who recently had an unusual experience. Anti-aircraft fire went through his wing without exploding, going off just above.

Our crew was Lieut. S. Brant Dykehouse, of Grand Rapids, Mich., pilot; Lieut. McDaniel B. Jackson, Charlotte, N. C., co-pilot; Lieut. Jack Hudkins, Louisville, Ky., navigator-bombardier; Sgt. Roger A. Ecke, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; and Staff Sgt. Francis D. Warrington, Little Cedar, Iowa, both gunners.

Wheel Sticks in Sand

Just as we signalled to start the take-off one of our wheels sticks in the sand.

"Dammit, dammit," the pilot shouts.

He was frantic that we might not get off with the others and might miss the show, but Powell gunned the motor and jerked the wheel free.

A flock of fighters joined us soon. There is no better sight than fighters on such a mission because the enemy does not like to tangle with them, I'm told.

As we neared the target I noticed the crew putting on steel helmets and I pondered my bare-headed condition. No use worrying then, however.

Sure Strikes

I noticed smoke rising from the ground, evidence of the terrific battle being waged down there. We swooped toward the target and the bomb bays opened, dropping eggs surely on the target.

Black puffs of anti-aircraft fire appeared to our left. I had been told the anti-aircraft you see cannot hurt you but I chewed my gum furiously.

I was wearing inter-plane head phones and heard the crew congratulating each other. Someone shouted at the bombardier: "Were they all direct hits?"

"No," he replied, "but I saw some damned Jerry tanks blow.'

We flew back to the base and landed. Before we could climb out of the plane the ground crew had started loading bombs for the next mission.

Greek Airmen Hit at Axis Lines

London, Oct. 29—(AP)—A squadron of the Royal Hellenic Air force fighting in the Egyptian desert strafed an Italian headquarters on the southern sector of the El Alamein front yesterday—the second anniversary of the Italian invasion of Greece—the air ministry announced today.

In the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire the Greek fliers swooped low to blast tents, trucks and gun positions, the announcement said One Greek plane was reported lost but the pilot was uninjured.

Air Raid Alarm in South Africa.

Durban, Union of South Africa, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded here last night when an unidentified plane passed over the city but there were no reports of incidents.

NAZIS CAPTURED BY ALLIED TROOPS

Number of Enemy Tanks

Knocked Out in Egypt Desert Battle.

BY FRANK L. MARTIN

AT THE BATTLE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT, Oct. 28—(Delayed)—(AP) Repulsing enemy counterattacks during yesterday afternoon and last night our infantry knocked out a number of enemy tanks and took numerous prisoners.

According to all reports our forces in the most forward areas held their recently captured positions.

(This dispatch covered action up to Wednesday morning. There were light brushes of opposing armor during that day but the full test of the tanks has not yet come.)

While enemy counterattacks were in progress, the enemy continued to move armor into position behind their lines in sectors of the Alamein front.

The major portion of the fighting last night took place in the vicinity of the enemy's defense line strongholds.

In one isolated counterattack the enemy lost many knocked-out tanks during the night. Prisoners were brought in by our troops.

During the day the American air force and R.A.F continued methodically to bomb the enemy, concentrating points.

Writer In Captured Nest Pictures Desert Battle

By Frank L. Martin

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With an Attacking British Tank Unit on the Alamein Battle Front, Oct. 27 (Delayed)—A tank battle now is sweeping over the desert floor, for the Germans brought up their armor yesterday afternoon in an effort to block the forward movement of the British.

Since the battle still is in full swing, little information is available, but it is known that many enemy tanks have been knocked out of action.

One good indication of how the battle is going can be had from the number of Germans and Italians seen in the prisoner pens scattered behind our lines.

Trucks Bring In Prisoners

In the past few hours truck after truck has been bringing these men back from the batlefield, dirty and tired from the fighting.

Besides tanks, the Germans have heavy 88-millimeter guns and some infantry in this sector trying to halt the Allied push. Their armor came up to lock with the Allies' as night fell Monday and continued through the moonlight and into daylight Tuesday.

(Dispatches from the African front since, however, have said that Tuesday's tank battle, the first heavy-armored clashes of the offensive the British launched October 24, abated yesterday.

Moves Up With Troops

Monday afternoon, in clouds of dust and sand, through bursting shells and exploding bombs, I followed along the trail cut by British armor and infantry through enemy mine fields. I went beyond the firing artillery to a still-smoking enemy stronghold where I could see the Allied tank vanguards moving toward the next enemy-held ridge, only a few hundred yards beyond.

The main ground action was attended during the night by continuous pounding from United States and British air forces of enemy infantry and artillery positions. The Allied flyers dropped tons of bombs in the bright moonlight.

Impressed By Tank Might

What struck me most was the might of the Allied tanks, anti-tank guns and heavy artillery, all moving forward in long columns toward the ever-shifting battlefield. The infantry wedged into enemy fortifications, taking prisoners and numerous strong points in a push of several thousand yards.

I saw only a small part of the Eighth Army, but the men I watched were the ones who smashed through the enemy El Alamein line fortifications and cut the paths through the mine fields.

They still are blasting their way forward.

Reaches Enemy Gun Pit

Passing tanks and guns on the way through the minefields, I reached a still-smoking enemy 88-millimeter gun position and its covering machine-gun nests. They had been knocked out of action but a few hours before.

Behind me were artillery units firing on the farther ridges whose slopes Allied tanks and men were slowly climbing.

Beside me in the destroyed 88-mm. gun pit I picked up a Italian-made rifle which was used against the Allies only a short while ago.

More heavy guns opened up on the ridge to cover the advance from a flank of this frontline position. I could see a tank burning brightly. It had been hit a few moments before I arrived.

More Artillery Rolls Up

While I watched the tanks grind slowly up the ridge, still more artillery was opening up from farther back and more heavy guns were getting into position.

Red Cross cars and trucks pulled up beside our position, ready to take care of the wounded. There were doctors and ambulances with them.

Behind me, I could see hundreds of dust clouds billowing from the narrow lanes through the mine fields and blanketing the battle formations. It took the enemy three months to build these defenses through which we just had come.

United States and British medium bombers and fighters bombed the positions ahead as darkness settled over the battlefield.

Berlin Reports Fierce Fight.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts(Oct. 29 (A. P.).—"Bitter fighting in Egypt increased in intensity on the fifth day of the defensive battle," the German High Command reported today.

The Germans reporting the capture of "several hundred more" prisoners in the North African fighting.

Rome Claims Successes In Egypt and Malta

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 29 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that Axis forces had knocked out several dozen Allied tanks and captured several hundred prisoners in a continuation of bitter fighting in Egypt yesterday.

The daily war bulletin said the Allied forces were attacking in great strength and declared the Axis forces were offering violent resistance.

German and Italian planes, the communique said, made numerous low-level attacks on Allied troop

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concentrations with both machine guns and heavy bombs.

The Italians reported that four British planes were shot down over Egypt and another over Malta during Axis raids on the island stronghold.

Italian fighters, they said, successfully intercepted a flight of American-built four-engined Liberator bombers which attempted to attack Navarino on the southwest coast of Greece and forced them to jettison their bombs over the sea. One of the planes was said to have crashed in flames.

SURVIVES LIVE SHELL IN HIS CHEST

Cairo, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—A live anti-tank shell eight inches long and two inches in diameter was removed from the chest of Gunner Louis Radlmeyer of Hertfordshire, England, in a surgery tent behind the El Alamein line Sunday. Today Radlmeyer was sitting up in bed and talking cheerfully between occasional spells of heavy breathing.

The surgeon, Major Donald Mackenzie of Auckland, New Zealand, said the shell entered Radlmeyer's back, near the spine, narrowly missed his heart and lodged in the pleural cavity, with its nose tightly inclosed in the skin of the gunner's side.

British Trying to Get At Axis' Steel Monsters

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African Conflict To Be Bloodiest of War, Belief

BY DeWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 29 — The fiercely contested British offensive in the Egyptian desert has reached the point where one would expect it to develop into a battle of tanks. For the outcome of the conflict is likely to turn on these steel monsters.

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's tactics against the Axis indicate that this is exactly the position which he is trying to bring about. The wedges which he has driven into Field Marshal Rommel's strongly fortified line are calculated to maneuver the German into flinging his panzer forces into the melee to prevent a complete breakthrough.

The development would bring Axis tanks up against destructive British artillery and anti-tank gun fire.

Actually this is what happened Tuesday, but Rommel withdrew his armored units after they had suffered considerable losses.

Thus far the British eighth army has been up against the necessity of cracking Rommel's line with frontal assault by infantry, airplane and artillery. It would be courting disaster for the British tank corps to send them against such fortified positions at the outset.

Such frontal attack is one of the most difficult operations in war.

It also is likely to be one of the bloodiest and I believe we must be prepared to learn that the present offensive has been no exception to the rule. The attacking forces indeed would be fortunate if casualties were moderate.

Allied Road To Victory Is Tough One

The Allied road to victory through the Axis fortified positions and minefields is a tough one. The fact that the advance has been slow does not necessarily mean that it has not been successful. Certainly, it has been moving forward steadily through traps which the wily Rommel has laid among the ridges and dunes of this desolate region.

In trying to gauge the progress of such an offensive it must be borne in mind that the drive is laid out in stages and worked on a railway schedule.

There are many times when one part of the atacking force could surge forward, but must be held back because another has been stalled.

For one section to race ahead while a neighboring section remained behind would break the line and lay it open to flank attacks by the enemy.

Of course any plan is alterable, even in the heat of the conflict, if an emergency arises.

Rommel has achieved much of his success in past engagements by taking advantage of unusual situations. However, the first stages of an offensive like the present against fortified positions are likely to be a job of slow, hard slogging.

Gen. Montgomery's ultimate aim is to maneuver the enemy into such a position that he can make a flank attack. Both of Rommel's flanks are protected—the northern by the Mediterranean and the southern by the great Qattara depression.

Thus Montgomery is endeavoring to widen the wedges which he already has driven in the enemy line, first to draw out Rommel's tanks where they can be blasted with artillery and then to send British tank units swirling through gaps in the Axis defenses.

If and when we reach the point where British armored units are able to execute a flank movement we shall get what is likely to be one of the biggest tank battles of the war. Rommel's greatest strength apparently lies in his panzer divisions.

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Probably Has Fewer Troops Available

So far as concerns air power, he is much inferior and he also probably has fewer troops by several divisions.

Under the circumstances it seems certain that Hitler will try to send air reinforcements to his desert army. Undoubtedly supplies and troops also are being moved across the Mediteranean both by air transport and by boat.

British and American air forces and the British navy constantly are destroying Axis transports, but it would be foolish to believe that the Axis isn't getting considerable reinforcement across.

Rommel's lengthy supply communications are a great handicap for him and the Allied air forces are taking full advantage of his crawling transport trains along the military highway which skirts the sea. Montgomery, on the other hand, has the advantage of short lines at present.

This position will alter, however, if the British offensive forces an Axis retreat. Rommel's communications will begin to shorten and Montgomery's will lengthen.

Because fo this and because Rommel is receiving reinforcements, the British commander may be expected to try to force a quick decision. Montgomery's game is to get Rommel quickly.

U. S. Fighter Planes Raid Canal Barges in Belgium

British Bombers Stage Attacks in Germany and Holland

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—American fighter planes attacked canal barges in Belgium today, while British bombers raided targets in west and northwest Germany and Holland, the British Air Ministry announced tonight. Three bombers were reported missing.

Milan Paper Says RAF Caught City Flat-Footed

1 Life To 13 Tons Of Bombs

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—Casualties at Malta are averaging about one person killed for every thirteen tons of Axis bombs dropped on the battered Mediterranean island, the *Daily Mail* said today in a Cairo dispatch quoting a British officer recently arrived from Valletta.

The officer added that despite intense bombing there were never any fires of any consequence on the island, because the houses are all built of stone and there is little to burn.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 29—Last Saturday's daylight RAF attack on Milan, Northern Italy's industrial capital, demonstrated a failure of the Italian precautions.

Although the planes crossed France and at least seventy miles of Italian territory to deliver the blow, Milan was caught flat-footed.

This was disclosed in a current edition of the Milan newspaper *Il Corriere Della Serra* which told of bombs falling on Saturday afternoon shoppers, persons gathered for the twentieth anniversary week of the birth of Fascism and "numerous cyclists."

700 Fires Started

The fact that bicycle riders were still in the streets when the bombers appeared indicated a shortcoming either in the warning system or regulation of civilians.

School buildings in various sections of the city were used to house the homeless, estimated at 5,000. Milan, with a population of about 962,000, is the second largest city of Italy.

Il Corriere Della Serra said that fires started by the attackers numbered 700—400 more than acknowledged in yesterday's Italian reports—and thirty of the number, the newspaper said, could be considered "very serious."

Palace Destroyed

Tricolor Palace was destroyed, it was said, and 11 persons were killed in its underground shelters. The newspaper also reported that three hospitals, six schools and four churches were hit, the Puccini theater was badly damaged and the Umbria theater destroyed.

A dozen other buildings, among them the Italo-German Association building, were destroyed or damaged, it was said.

Half the university, near the main railway station, was said to have been destroyed, suggesting that the station, a prime objective, also was hit.

Airway to Europe's War Hours of Detailed Service

Combat Pilot Goal Achieved Only by Self-Disciplined

By CLAYTON KNIGHT

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London—(AP)—This story begins, say, in some little town in Texas. A tall, lanky kid walks into the recruiting station for the Army Air Force.

You can see in his eager eyes that he's got only one dream—to wear a pair of silver wings and pilot a fighter plane some day with a sweep of Allied bombers deep into France or Germany.

So they sign him up, and for nine weeks he begins to think he'll never even get near a plane, much less fly one.

Then, after those nine weeks of elementary instruction in aviation tactics, guns and other subjects the air-minded youth thinks of as a little stuffy, he brightens up.

Now he's in for two or three months of elementary flying instruction. At last that's over and, wonder of wonders, the big day arrives.

He gets his wings. "Well," he things, "I'll soon be off to England and can get into the show."

But not yet. Not yet, by a long shot. He's still got to have maybe another 100 hours in the air to make his total of 250 before he can go with an operational squadron for several weeks of fighter training.

Year Passes Before He Gets Boat Ride

It's almost a year to the day since he walked into that recruiting office—but finally the word comes. He's off to England. His dream is about to come true.

That is, he thinks his dream is about to come true, because what he doesn't realize is that even after he gets across the big pond, he's still not across the English channel.

The kid from Texas finds it's almost as much of a battle to get into the big war as is the war itself.

I learned first-hand what extra training an American flier (the same applies to aviators from Canada) needs once across the ocean during my tour of British, Canadian and American air stations in the British Isles.

He's got a month or six weeks to put in learning the British "operational" technique—that method of getting planes out and back into English airdromes, around balloon barrages and to the right air field.

English Weather Shows Up Training

And the English weather doesn't speed this any. The American has to sit impatiently through bad days and simply wait for good ones in which to pile up more hours in the air—still just over Britain.

The British "operational" technique, evolved during three years of bitter air fighting, quickly wins the admiration of our boys, however, once they master it.

"Once you get the hang of it, it's a cinch," one American pilot told me. "At home, when you wanted to go anywhere in the air, you had to fill out Form 23, which takes considerable doing. Then you have to wait to have it approved and give 'airways' a flight plan.

"Over here, you just walk into the watch office and tell them where you want to go. The control officer says, 'Right you are, any time you're ready, push off.' It's as easy as that.

"And if you get lost, you call up the control officer who finds out from the gorund watchers exactly where you are. Then he says, 'turn 120 degrees, fly three minutes and you'll see the airdrome right under you'."

Plenty Of Airdromes For Forced Landings

Another American pilot undergoing the extra training necessary over there before going into battle was marvelling at the hundreds of airdromes crowded together in the British Isles.

Accustomed to the widely-scattered airfields in the United States, he said the one thing he didn't have to worry about over here was forced landings.

"If your motor cuts out anywhere, just shove your nose down—and there's a runway right ahead."

He was right. On the secret maps of England, with pins marking the airdromes it's impossible to lay a ruler down edgewise in any direction without hitting several pins. And not one airfield that was there when the war started has been destroyed.

During the training period in England, the American lads receive instruction from American, RAF and Canadian veterans on the newest tactics and the latest tricks for beating the Luftwaffe. They spend their spare time much as they would at an American airfield. You'll find them kicking a football around, or playing baseball, or just lounging around the airdrome—always talking shop with their Canadian and RAF pals.

Plane Crews Given Plenty Of Food

Example of how well they're cared for:

The civilian egg ration in England is one every two weeks.

It was early morning when I dropped in at American fighter headquarters there and the fliers were just sitting down to breakfast.

Knowing how scarce eggs were, I was astounded to see not one, but two eggs on every flier's plate.

And that happens most mornings.

All the extra training in England, however, is only for the American boys who had the patience to wait until the United States entered the war before getting into the scrap.

Eagle Squadron In Game Long Time

The newcomers are envious of the records of some other Ameri-

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can boys — the boys who didn't wait: The American Eagle lads.

For many months the Americans of the Eagle squadrons have been fighting the Germans. To do so they chose to wear the slate-blue uniform of the RAF, but now they're donning the khaki of the USAAF.

Chief reason for the Eagles' switching back to fly under their own flag is one of insurance. As Americans, they weren't eligible for any isurance while working for Britain, but as soon as they change to khaki they can take out the regular U. S. Army policy of $10,000.

"I've been with the British for 16 months," one Eagle pilot told me. "They treated me swell. But my sister's husband just died, leaving her with two children to support, and I'd like to feel that if anything happened to me she'd be taken care of. That's why I changed."

"After all," he added, "it's all the same war now. We're all fighting together, and I might as well be with my own country."

Back with the USAAF, the Eagles are proving invaluable in helping to train boys like the one from Texas, who thought winning his wings entitled him to an immediate crack at one of Hitler's Focke-Wulfs.

U. S., British Navy Officers Coordinate Convoy Routing

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American Group at United Kingdom Port Speeds War Supplies Across Sea.

WITH U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN A UNITED KINGDOM PORT (Delayed)—(AP) In this ship-packed port of Britain, United States and British naval officers work hand-in-hand to speed the progress of guns, ammunition and the tremendous output of America's war potential on its way to the vital battle areas of the world at war.

A panoramic view of Allied shipping coming and going or riding at anchor in this huge basin is the best refutation of any Axis claim of winning in the battle of the supply routes.

A visit to British and U. S. naval headquarters—nerve centers of the elaborate convoy system on which delivery of supplies must depend—is a convincing indication of the quality of the job being done. And to talk to the merchant crews and the U. S. Navy officers and men at the guns on the merchant ships is to be convinced that the battle will be won whatever the opposition.

Convoys Formed

This area is the center where convoys are formed to go:—

1—Westward across the Atlantic—mostly empty ships returning for more supplies from the United States for trans-shipment to other areas or for use of the growing U. S. fighting force on these islands.

2—North to Russia, carrying both British-made and American tanks, planes, ammunition and war supplies to the Red armies.

3—South to Africa and Middle Eastern battle areas and potential fighting areas.

4—Special secret destinations which may be dictated by military contingencies.

The elaborate setting up of these convoys, the detailed steps taken for their safety, the preparation for their defense and the insurance of the secrecy of their movements, is the job that is carried out by U. S. and British cooperation. The area is in command of the British but the United States shoulders its full share of the work and the responsibility through its liaison officer, Lieut.-Commander Charles R. Hersum of Waterville, Me., and Washington, D. C. Brisk and forceful, he energetically dovetails the work of his staff with that of the Royal navy's control service for the area.

Form, Route Convoys

Together their organizations for mand route convoys and independent ships. They call ships' masters and gunnery officers into conference to instruct them in the latest developments for their defense and in the details of their convoy orders.

At a typical convoy conference—which is likely to be attended by American, British, Allied Scandinavian and Russian masters, the latter perhaps including women—the ship and gun commanders are given straight talk on their duties to the convoy, for only by cooperation among themselves and with the escort at all times can safety be promoted. They are given their secret orders—some sealed and to be opened only at sea and others to be opened only if certain contingencies arise. Then a last-minute check is made of their ever-changing code and signal books.

This convoy work, however, is only a small part of the job done by Commander Hersum and his staff in this port. Generally his job is to look out for American naval interests in this area.

The office performs a coordinating liaison function for U. S.-controled shipping, which includes warships, troop transports, merchantmen and foreign ships under American control, such as those flying the flag of Panama.

"We are here to see that Americans receive all the services to which they are entitled—services rendered by our Allies teh British who, incidentally, are doing an excellent job with the materials at hand," Hersum said.

Has Naval Staff

Working with Hersum are Lieut. (JG) H. M. Kiegel of Washington, D. C., his executive officer; Lieut. (JG) William E. Bishop of Norfolk, Va., Lieut. (JG) Evans R. Davis of Augusta, Ga., and Ensign Carlton Swift, Jr., of Boston, Mass., all boarding officers; and Ensign John Shaw of Birmingham, Ala., paymaster.

Assistance to United States naval units arriving in the area includes: Paying men where necessary, hospitalization of sick, protection of personnel in exchanging money and other financial problems, shielding sailors from danger and trouble with criminal elements.

Each U. S. ship which arrives is boarded by one of Hersum's officers who immediately sets about to arrange an inspection and repair of armaments, sees that adequate clothing and supplies for the voyage are provided, issues latest confidental instructions to the masters.

Every energy is directed toward speeding the turn-around of ships bringing war supplies to these shores.

"The quick turn-around is the all important thing," said Hersum, "and anything we can do to help it is another blow delivered at the enemy."

'Bomber Lane' Seamen Describe Ordeals

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By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Naval Forces in a United Kingdom Port, Oct. 29 (Delayed) — Americans who are fighting the battle of supplying Russia through the dread "bomber lane" of the Arctic take their ordeals of fire and frigid waters in workaday stride.

United States Navy gunners and merchant seamen interviewed in this nerve center of convoy control were all survivors of attacks by U-boats that hunt in packs and torpedo bombers that swarm like bees—but they have but one theme: to fight through to victory, whatever the odds.

Among more than one hundred naval personnel survivors brought here after their ships were shot out from under them were William Harkins, of Gloucester, N. J., and Albert D. Friday, of West Point, Miss., United States Navy gunners on a merchantman.

Typical Of Grim Stories

Theirs was typical of the grim and heroic stories told without fuss or feathers.

Their vessel was dive-bombed, then attacked by a level bomber and finally sprayed with incendiary bullets by a strafing plane. When she could stand no more her crew and gun crews took to lifeboats.

They sailed and rowed for ten days before reaching sanctuary in Russia, 350 miles away. They were two months in a Soviet hospital under treatment for frozen feet. Then they returned to Britain over the same submarine-ridden route.

And of their ten days in an open boat with twenty-one other men in Arctic waters, so cold a man's flesh would turn dead white in mere minutes, Friday only said, quietly:

"It wasn't so bad, except for those two days it snowed."

"We Were Lucky"

Harkins, looking on the bright side of things, too, explained:

"We were lucky. We had a mate who knew what it was all about and we had a good navigator. We had plenty of supplies and cigarettes on the boat, and that helped a lot—especially the cigarettes.

"We had a good wind and were able to sail on a direct course for two full days. That saved a lot of rowing."

This calm tale of heroism under torturous conditions can be matched a thousand times by the United States Navy gun crews and merchant seamen who risk death constantly from bombs, bullets and ice to deliver armaments and supplies to the hard-pressed Russian armies.

Ready To Continue

Some convoys have had to pay a price for the attempt to get through, while recent ones have had notable successes against the German air force and submarines.

But almost to a man the survivors of bombings and sinkings in the Arctic expressed a warm desire to continue the battle—there or in whatever other ocean an assignment took them.

The most blood-chilling story from the convoy survivors came from Ensign William Roy Kirby, of Coffeyville, Kan., in relating his experiences of September 13 when German torpedo bombers made a mass attack.

"We were the leading ship in the convoy's starboard column," he said. "The leading ship in another column blew up with flames shooting up about 300 feet—and then we got it. A torpedo hit in the hatch where we were carrying ammunition."

Dived Into Ocean

Two more torpedoes crashed into the vessel, which went down in three minutes. All had to take to the water and swim for it, for only one life-raft was launched.

"I dived for that one," Kirby said, "but when I came up it wasn't there. I remember thinking I might become too numb to tie a knot, so I wrapped a line they threw me around my wrist about eight times. I felt a pressure on the rope and then I don't remember more."

By that time he had been in the water, estimated to have been about 28 degrees, for forty minutes.

"Later they told me that someone on the rescue ship climbed down and grabbed me around the shoulders and pulled me aboard," he said. "I sure thought I was a goner."

Bombers Come Like Bees

In a merchantman torpedoed and sunk just a few minutes after that of Kirby and his crew were Ensign Charles H. Gibbs, of Charleston, S. C., and his crew of twelve gunners.

The sinking came about 3.20 P. M. September 13 while the ship was about one hundred miles off the southwest tip of Spitsbergen.

"There had been a bit of lackadaisical bombing from high level during the morning," Gibbs recalled, "but things had been comparatively quiet until we looked up and saw the torpedo bombers coming toward us. They looked like a swarm of bumblebees.

"I counted thirty-seven of them and there were still more to be counted—but I didn't have time to count 'em.

In Exposed Position

"We were in an exposed position on the outside column of the convoy. (Part censored.) Torpedoes were coming at us from both sides. Some of the planes flew in so low that I was looking down at them from my position over the bridge.

"Guns on our boat were throwing stuff up at them in every direction. We got smoke and flame out of three of them but we were all too busy to see if they hit the sea or escaped over the horizon. Those babies had a long way to get home after the attack and a lot of them did not get home that day."

Gibbs and his crew all saw action under fire for the first time then—just five months five hours and twenty minutes after they left New York on the assignment.

"It was their first time, but my crew performed very well," Gibbs said.

Still another exciting tale from that September 13 torpedo-bomber attack was told by Ensign Kenneth W. Tipping, of Maywood, N. J., and his crew.

Their ship was blasted by two torpedoes but not until "we got in some fair shooting," Tipping said.

Tipping and his crew sat about on cots lined up in the ballroom of the former hotel now used exclusively by United States forces as the story was told.

Baltimorean In Crew

They related how one of their mates, Henry R. Junks, of Mohegan, W. Va., had both feet broken by a shell while at his gun post and yet made "never a whimper on the rescue ship even though the battle still went on around him for two days longer."

The crew included Leonard Donald Howard, of Baltimore.

The crew headed by Lieut. (j. g.) Willard Williams Brown, of Maplewood, N. J., rode and defended a ship which completed the hazardous trip in an earlier convoy but was torpedoed by a U-boat on the return.

Signalman John Joseph Boyle, of Plymouth, Mass., was in a crew which manned guns on another ship which got through to Archangel in an early convoy but was sunk by three torpedoes on the return trip southwest of Spitsbergen.

The heaviest attack fought off by Boyle's gun crew on the Russia trip was heralded by a piercing shout from Gunner Clarence Henry Delong, of St. Louis, Mich., who fairly shook the ship with his: "Here they come."

"Wild Day For A While"

They were attacked by ten or eleven torpedo bombers.

"It was a wild day for a while," said Boyle, "but we got the squadron leader when he flew within about 150 feet of us."

When a ship was torpedoed from under Lieut. (j. g.) John E. Kelly, of Chicago, September 13 it was the second time he had been forced to leave a sinking vessel in this war. The first time was in April, when he spent two days on a raft in the South Atlantic.

After their rescue by a British destroyer all of Kelly's crew asked and obtained permission to stand action stations with the British crew.

BRITISH CARGO SHIP DESTROYED BY SUB

21 of Crew Lost as Vessel Sinks Off Coast of South America.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — (AP) The Navy announced today that a small British merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America in mid-September. Survivors have been landed at an east coast United States port.

Twenty-one of the crew of 74 were lost.

The captain sought to beach his ship on a nearby reef after ordering most of the crew away in boats, but a second explosion broke the vessel's back and the skipper with others went over the side in another boat.

Survivors were picked up about two hours later.

The sinking raised to 508 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since Dec. 7, 1941.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS U.S. FLIERS AT BRITISH BASES

First Lady Inspects Battered Bomber, Meets Son, Elliott.

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LONDON, Oct. 29.—(AP)—Keeping up the fast pace she has maintained since coming to Britain, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited several United States air force stations today, lunched at an old building where Disraeli once slept and thoroughly inspected the badly mauled Fortress bomber "Phyllis" which won fame on the Lille raid.

The first lady marvelled over the pilots having to memorize the complicated instrument panel on the bomber, with scores of dials, gauges and switches.

"Phyllis" is the bomber which fought her way home from Lille Oct. 9 despite the attacks of 40 of Germany's Focke-Wulf 190 fighters. She was shot up, members of her crew were wounded, two engines were out of commission and she barely avoided a crash landing on a small field in England.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent the day motoring from one station to another. She had lunch at the bomber command secret headquarters as the guest of Major General Ira C. Eaker, chief of the U. S. bomber command in Britain. Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris, chief of the Royal Air force bomber command, and Lady Harris also were guests at the lunch.

Later she visited the base where her son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, is commanding a photo reconnaissance group. The American first lady reviewed soldiers at the base and complimented Sgt. Nathan Schwartz, erstwhile Brooklyn delicatessan clerk, on the air force aerial pictures, and was assured by flight surgeon, Capt. Robert M. Hall, of Denver, Colo., that the men were "good and healthy" despite many colds.

She had tea with Elliott, who saw her at Buckingham palace on the night of her arrival, at the officers' mess, remarking that after surviving the rigors of the last few days' weather with frequent cups of tea, she understood why the English drank so much of it.

Mrs. Roosevelt Refuses To 'Seek' Glasgow Post

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and United States Ambassador John G. Winant were asked by students of the University of Glasgow today to be candidates for the rectorship in an election tomorrow. Both refused.

More Marines Arrive in Britain

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London, Oct. 29—(AP)—United States Marine units in the British Isles have been reinforced by the arrival of additional detachments under the command of Col. William T. Clement, a veteran of action at Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines.

Their arrival was announced last night after the troops had been safely disembarked and had taken up their new stations. Marine units have been training in conjunction with the Royal Marines for some time.

Col. Clement was on Admr. Thomas C. Hart's staff in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war and later joined the American forces on Bataan, serving as liaison officer between Army and Navy units.

He was later ordered to Australia and escaped from Corregidor by submarine. Before coming to the British Isles he spent several months in Washington, where he was awarded the Navy Cross.

Capital Hears Eisenhower Is Coming to U. S.

U. S. Army Chief in Europe Expected for Parley; Talk of Second Front Revived

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the United States Army forces in the European war theater, was reported tonight to have been called home for "important consultations" with the high command.

Reliable informants, who asked that they be not identified in any way, said General Eisenhower would be in this country "within the week."

Whether his return is connected with the question of opening a second front in Europe was not stated.

The reported trip home is General Eisenhower's first since he received the top command of all American forces in the European theater four months ago. The immediate effect of news of his recall for consultation was to stimulate renewed speculation over the prospect for a second front.

To prepare for an eventual United Nations attack on the European Continent, General Eisenhower was sent to London in late June, as one of the Army's most brilliant strategists. He was formerly a right-hand man of General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

General Eisenhower was selected as commander of American troops in Europe after directing the war plans section of the Army's General Staff here. He was fifty-two years old this month.

LOW PRODS CRITICS IN U. S.

Cartoonist Depicts Some as Using Nazi-Befogged Glasses on Britain

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Cartoonist David Low took a jab today at those in the United States who are critical of Britain's war aims and efforts.

His cartoon in The Evening Standard, entitled "Low Visibility in Main Street, U. S. A.," showed Americans reading news of Britain, India and the second front through dark glasses being sold on the street by a devil-like "gremlin" behind whom Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels was hiding.

The gremlin, one of those modern pixies who makes things go wrong, carried this sign:

"Wear smoked glasses and fog the facts about the problems of your friends. Sweeping views without pain of reflection—International Gremlins, Inc."

England Bares Venereal Cases

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Health opened a big campaign today to remove the problem of venereal diseases from the twilight zone of public discussion.

It asked the cooperation of the press to try to dispel "misguided secrecy" on the subject which, it said, should feel "the full weight of public opinion as has happened in the dominions, the United States and the Scandinavian countries."

As an opening gun, the Ministry disclosed a civilian increase of fifty per cent. in venereal cases in Britain during the war years and a seventy per cent. nation-wide rise with the service infections included.

There were 70,000 new infections among civilians in the past year, it said, but asserted that the situation was not alarming because Britain had relatively few venereal cases before the war; that the prevalence still is far below that reached in the last war, and that the nation is well-equipped to cure venereal diseases.

Sir Wilson Jameson, chief medical officer, said there were 200 treatment centers in England and Wales.

British Act To Aid Small Business

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—The small shopkeeper, threatened with extinction in wartime Britain as a result of dwindling supplies and a growing trend toward concentration of business and industry, has been reprieved by the Government.

Under a plan announced by Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, arrangements have been made to insure small retailers in the clothing, pottery and hollow-ware trades their share of available commodities. Dalton indicated the plan probably would be extended to other lines.

Persecution Hit By Churchill

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 29—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in a statement today that "when this world's struggle ends with the enthronment of human rights racial persecution will be ended."

The Prime Minister's statement was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury before a meeting convoked as a demonstration of protest against Nazi treatment of Jews.

"Systematic Cruelties"

"The systematic cruelties to which the Jewish people have been exposed under the Nazi regime are among th most terrible events of history and have placed an indelible stain upon all who perpetrate and instigate them," the message added.

Premier General Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish Government-in-Exile told the assemblage that "tens of thousands" of Polish Jews had been exterminated and others "driven further east in appalling conditions, treated far worse than herds of cattle."

Earlier the Archbishop urged the public to face the fact of monstrous evil in Europe—"such an eruption of evil as the world has not seen for centuries."

The Archbishop, Dr. William Temple, declared that what was happening on the Continent was "so horrible that the imagination refuses to picture it."

Expects More Deportations

"The sufferings of 1914-18 and of much of the period between the two wars led to a hardening of hearts," he continued. "The drain upon sympathy began to be unbearable. We are in danger of becoming morally numb."

Dr. Temple declared there was every reason to fear that a large proportion of Jews "from 2 years old and upward" being deported from France were destined for "the ghastly ghetto in eastern Galicia (Poland), where thousands of Jews already have perished."

"It is hard to resist the conclusion," he said, "that there is a settled purpose to exterminate the Jewish people if it can be done."

Sir Esme Howard's Son Prisoner in Germany

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Lord Howard, who succeeded to the title of Baron Howard of Penrith in 1939 from his father, who had been known in Washington as Sir Esme Howard while he was Ambassador to the United States, is a prisoner of war in Germany, it was disclosed today.

He was a captain in the Royal Artillery and was wounded at the time of his capture.

Paris Radio Says Hull to Be U. S. Envoy to Russia

Welles Reported As His Successor; Report Denied Here

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Paris radio predicted today that Cordell Hull would be sent to Moscow soon as United States Ambassador to Russia and that Sumner Welles would succeed him as Secretary of State.

"This change," the broadcast declared, "is a result of Wendell Willkie's recent statement that the United States is not adequately represented in Moscow."

(The Paris broadcast apparently was referring to Mr. Willkie's radio address from New York Monday night in which he remarked that no man of cabinet rank had been sent to Soviet Russia by this Government on a special mission to "talk to Mr. Stalin.")

The Paris radio report was ridiculed in authoritative quarters here.

One official pointed to the Nazi origin of the report and suggested that the idea of Secretary Hull leaving Washington might well be wishful thinking on the Germans' part.

In any event, sources close to Mr. Hull said, there is nothing to the report that he would be sent to Russia as Ambassador.

Most Lines Hold

The midnight Soviet communique indicated most of the Red Army positions held fast despite attacks from several directions.

"Only in one sector at the expense of very heavy casualties the enemy succeeded in advancing 50 to 100 yards and penetrated to the edge of one factory's grounds," it said. "About 1,500 were wiped out. Eleven tanks including three heavy ones were burned out. Soviet gunners, guards and mortar batteries accounted for about a regiment of enemy infantry, and 23 planes were shot down."

Far to the south of the besieged Volga river city, on the high Nalchik plain under the blizzard-swept Caucasus mountains, the Russians reported continued heavy fighting in which "our units stubbornly resisted the enemy and inflicted heavy losses."

Nazi Tanks Destroyed

Soviet gunners were reported to have destroyed 15 Nazi tanks in this new theatre where the Germans apparently were aiming to outflank the Mozdok sector and strike at Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the superb Georgian military highway which winds through the 18,000-ft. mountain range. Snow already is piled high in the passes, dispatches said.

Along the Black Sea coast northeast of Tuapse the communique said one Russian unit dislodged the Germans from a fortified point, wiping out three Nazi infantry companies there, and destroying two other companies in the same general area.

Dispatches telling of the fight at Stalingrad said the Germans were using a new armored division to raise their siege strength to 100,000 men, or six divisions.

Red Army attempts to relieve

Nazi Gains Slight In Stalingrad Fight

Russians Report German Advance of 50 to 100 Yards at Terrific Cost of Men—Most of Red Positions Hold.

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By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Friday, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Germans hurled an entire infantry division and dozens of tanks against Russian lines in a factory district of northern Stalingrad yesterday to gain another 50 to 100 yards at a cost of 1,500 dead and 11 tanks and 23 planes destroyed.

pressure on the city by attacks on the Nazi flank northwest of Stalingrad continued but with no fresh gains reported.

Fortify Lines

The Russians above the city, the communique said, fortified their lines, killed 400 Germans to recapture a Russian position.

In a three-day fight on the far northwestern front the Russians also reported destroying 12 Nazi tanks and killing 1,500 Germans.

(The Germans said they captured Nalchik and 7,000 prisoners and had gained more ground in Stalingrad, repulsing Red counter-attacks. Other Russian thrusts northeast of Tuapse were reported frustrated, as were relief drives northwest of Stailingrad.)

The Germans pressed their third large-scale Caucasus offensive around Nalchik with tanks, troops, artillery and planes, striving to flank the staunch Russian forces which had stopped them in the Terek valley near Mozdok for weeks. The noon communique said the Red Army was on the defensive after Nazi tommy-gunners had driven a wedge into their positions. The wedge was erased, but German reinforcements compelled a retreat.

Nalchik is 50 miles west and southwest of Mozdok and 60 miles northwest of Ordzhonikize. From there the Georgian military highway winds along the Dariel gorge of the 18,000 feet Cacuasus mountains to Tiflis, 100 airline miles away. Some 300 air miles east and southeast of Tiflis lies Baku and its fabulous oil riches. Nalchik is 160 miles west of the Grozny oil fields north of the Caucasus range.

At least one division intended for Stalingrad had been thrown into the German offensive on the 1,500-foot Nalchik plains, where the Autumn weather is the best of the year for campaigning.

Hard Conditions

The Army newspaper Red Star said the Russians were fighting at Stalingrad under "hard conditions" with the enemy holding superiority in number and more advantageous positions including observation posts overlooking Russian communications. Nevertheless, the report said the Reds were repulsing all attacks and counter-attacking.

Bombs and shells were hurled into the northern factory district, the fulcrum of the bloody siege. German air attacks, however, were reported reduced from previous scale and Red Star attributed this to effective fighter interception.

The latest German gain of 200 yards reported Wednesday midnight was said to have cost the enemy 3,000 men or five battalions plus 20 tanks.

Pravda reported that snowstorms "have been raging in the Caucasus Mountains for seven days." Passes, footpaths and canyons were reported covered with thick white blankets and avalanches were already sliding down the precipitous peaks. The Germans were reported hurriedly bringing up ski and toboggan detachments to fight with their Alpinists.

"Dozens of Germans" were reported found frozen in caves by scouts who penetrated to the rear.

Russian mountain troops already were fighting on skis in the foothills.

The Russians were reported pressing their attacks northeast of Tuapse where they said the Germans were thrown into a retreat after attempting to break through to the Black Sea coast from the inland mountain spur.

The fresh German drive at Nalchik apparently was based on Prokhladny. The Nalchik plain slopes gradually toward the mountains—the highest in Europe. Nalchik lies slightly north and about equal distance from Ordzhonikidze and Mount Elborus, the 14,471 foot king peak on which the Germans said they planted the swastika during the Summer.

The plain is one of the most prosperous farm regions in Russia with abundant electric power from nearby mountain torrents and rich in minerals, including gold, sulphur and manganese.

Reds Yield To Nazi Drive In Caucasus

Pressure Shifted To Nalchik Area; Stalingrad Holds

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 29.—Soviet military dispatches said today the Germans were gaining ground with a large-scale offensive in a new sector of the Central Caucasus, attacking the deep Red Army defenses across the Nalchik Plateau with troops, tanks, artillery and planes.

This shift in invasion pressure southwestward from the Mozdok area was noted as Stalingrad's garrison held on in the 66th day of siege against German attempts to capitalize on a 200-yard gain in bloody fighting yesterday.

That advance was estimated by Red Star to have cost the enemy five battalions of troops killed or wounded (roughly 3,000 men) and 20 tanks wrecked or burned.

Ten times the Nazis with large troop and tank forces charged into a gap between two factories, edging forward yard by yard until they finally were stalled, the army newspaper said, in a crossfire of machine guns camouflaged in the factory buildings.

Bitter Cold in Caucasus.

Blizzards have been ranging in the Caucasus mountains and bitter cold has now set in. Russian dispatches said many German soldiers had been frozen to death in caves.

The Nazi command struck against Nalchik, on a roundabout route toward the Georgian military highway terminal at Ordzonikidze, after being blocked in the Mozdok sector and thrown far back in the area of Tuapse, far to the northwest.

Special ski and sled detachments were moved up by the Germans to engage the Russians in the fight for mountain slopes and passes deep in snow.

The noon communique summarized the action thus:

"In the area of Nalchik our troops fought defensive battles. In the area of a height enemy automatic riflemen succeeded in driving a wedge into our positions. They were dispersed, but when German reinforcements arrived our troops were forced to withdraw to new positions. Two enemy tanks and about one company of the enemy were destroyed."

Mobile Defense Used.

Izvestia said the Red Army was employing a mobile defense against the armor-supported enemy infantry.

Two or three Nazi battalions were declared hurled against Nalchik, a town of 13,000 population known as a health resort, 50 miles southwest of Mozdok and 60 miles northwest of Ordzhonikidze.

(A Berlin broadcast recorded in London declared the invaders had captured Nalchik.)

The Caucasus Mountain campaign appeared the most picturesque of the long and spectacular war on the Russian front.

In primeval, snow-clad forests, on slopes threatened by avalanches and through deep defiles blocked by drifts, swift ski troops met in sharp encounters.

Caravans of horses and donkeys floundered to the front with food and munitions, led by guides who waded waist deep in snow.

Red Army artillerymen carried their guns forward 10 miles across an area impassable for their animals and emplaced them at the front. Mortars, more mobile than heavy guns, were employed widely.

Rumanians Reported Defeated.

The third Rumanian Alpine division was reported defeated in a battle for Caucasian foothills.

The scene of this encounter was not disclosed, but it apparently took place northeast of Tuapse before the Germans began the Nalchik push.

Izvestia said a new Rumanian division which originally was assigned to the battle of Stalingrad had been diverted to the Caucasus to replace the defeated unit. The government newspaper declared the new division was commanded by a German staff and supported by German tanks.

Hungarians and Austrians also were reported to be operating in the mountains.

Trench Raid in South Stalingrad.

Germans who sought to follow up a slight gain in the battle of Stalingrad yesterday were declared repulsed.

Although the main Nazi line was recently reported driven from South Stalingrad to the steppes outside the city, the communique spoke of a trench raid "in the southern part of Stalingrad" in which Red Army troops destroyed seven blockhouses and several dugouts.

"Altogether," it said, "16 enemy planes were destroyed during the day."

Soviet shock troops were credited with the destruction of two German blockhouses and annihilation of two companies of infantry during an attack in the region of a height northwest of Stalingrad while "on another sector enemy attacks were checked."

(After a 60-day breathing spell, Helsinki was raided twice by Russian bombers last night, a dispatch from the Finnish capital reported.

(Three persons were killed and nine wounded, the Finnish high command announced.)

Stalingrad strong points beat off repeated attacks by German infantry and tanks, supported by aircraft, but "in one sector the enemy succeeded in advancing some 200 yards," the midnight bulletin said. The implication was that the spearhead, stalled between fortifications, would be jeopardised by flanking guns.

Soviets Suffer 'Heavy Losses' In Caucasus

New York, Oct. 29—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast of a German high command communique which said that German and Rumanian mountain troops "stormed the strongly fortified and stubbornly defended town of Nalchik," in the Central Caucasus.

"Enemy forces bottled up northeast of Nalchik were wiped out or taken prisoner," the communique said. "Within four days several Soviet divisions were annihilated, over 7,000 prisoners taken, and sixty-six guns, thirty-eight tanks and vast quantities of other war material captured or destroyed."

Report Stalingrad Gains

Hitler's headquarters reported that German forces at Stalingrad repulsed several Red army counter-attacks and then "gained more ground in a workers' settlement and industrial center."

"Relief attacks launched by Soviet infantry supported by tanks south of Stalingrad were frustrated with extremely heavy losses for the enemy," the Nazi communique said.

It reported that in the western Caucasus German planes aided Axis ground forces in repulsing Russian counter-attacks on newly gained German mountain positions.

Shipping Bombed, Claim

Bombers were reported continuing their day and night assault on the Stalingrad region and the Caspian shipping lanes.

Two freighters totaling 3,000 tons were sunk and two tankers and five other freighters set afire or damaged, the communique said.

The Germans said the Russians lost forty-four planes yesterday to two German planes which failed to return from bombing missions or dogfights.

Planes were reported over other parts of Finland, but the high command said no bombs were dropped in these flights.

GET ARMY TRAINING IN FIRST GRADE

Moscow, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The introduction of military and physical training for all pupils from the first to the tenth grades was decreed today by the Council of People's Commissars. The training periods ranged from one hour a week for the first grade to five hours a week for the tenth.

Germans Fortify Balkan Shores

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 29—Jules Blondel, former Vichy Minister to Sofia, said today the Germans were building extensive fortifications along the coast of Greece and the Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria and Rumania.

He said a Nazi naval mission recently was sent to Sofia with orders to expedite the work.

Blondel, who was called home by the Vichy Government but fled to Cairo and then to London to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, said of the Bulgars:

"They are solidly pro-Russian and no longer believe in the possibility of an Axis victory.

"The country is on a limited bread and cheese diet, because the majority of foodstuffs are shipped to Germany.

"At the outbreak of the Russian war all the German troops (in Bulgaria) were sent to that front and there are none in the country now.

"But Germany has a firm grip and the Bulgarian Government can take no administrative step without reference to Berlin."

Three Killed In Helsinki Raid

Helsinki (From Finnish broadcasts) Oct. 29 — (AP) — Three persons were killed and nine wounded last night by bombs dropped in an air raid on the Finnish capital, the high command announced today.

It said "only a couple of planes succeeded in breaking through the anti-aircraft barrage and dropping a few high explosive bombs."

(The planes were not identified in the broadcast, but other dispatches from Finland said they were Russian.)

Nazis Bombed In Warsaw

London, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile said today that bombs had exploded in Warsaw cafes reserved for German officers and killed and wounded several in the last week.

After one blast on October 24 the Gestapo seized fifty hostages and threatened to shoot them if there were any more bombings, the Government said. It did not say whether any hostages had been shot.

Transfusions Aid King Christian

Bern, Oct. 29 (AP)—The condition of King Christian X of Denmark was reported improved somewhat today after the two blood transfusions given him Tuesday night, and dispatches from Copenhagen said he chatted with his family and told them, "I hope soon to see all these doctors vanish."

He is in a weakened condition from pneumonia, which developed after he was injured in a fall from a horse eleven days ago.

Quakes Shake Turkey

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Istanbul, Smyrna and other places in Western Turkey were shaken by earthquakes early this morning, Reuters reported today. It said no damage was reported.

EARTHQUAKES RECORDED

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 29—(AP)—DNB said today three violent earthquakes, believed centered in Asia Minor, were recorded in both Belgrade and Bucharest this morning.

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF FAITH IN TURKEY

Message to Republic's Leader on Anniversary Expresses America's Good Wishes

HULL JOINS IN TRIBUTE

Secretary Praises Country for 'Correct and Able' Conduct of Foreign Relations

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

30.24-19583

30.24-19583

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt expressed his "sincere confidence" in the future of Turkey in a message of felicitation today to President Inonu on the occasion of the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic. The message follows:

The White House,
October 29, 1942.

His Excellency,
Ismet Inonu,
President of the Republic
of Turkey,
Ankara (Turkey).

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It gives me particular pleasure to send to Your Excellency my warm personal felicitations on this anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic, and to extend on behalf of the people of the United States their most cordial wishes for the continued well-being of the Turkish people. The Turkish Republic has been outstandingly fortunate, during the nineteen years since its establishment, in enjoying the guidance of great leaders. My congratulations to the Turkish people on this auspicious occasion are linked with my sincere confidence in their future, under the wise direction of Your Excellency's government.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Turkey was praised by Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the "consistently correct and able manner" in which she has conducted her foreign affairs. Secretary Hull welcomed a group of Turkish newspaper correspondents at his press conference. They have been touring this country.

"I have particular pleasure," Mr. Hull said, "in welcoming today five distinguished representatives of the Turkish press. The occasion is a notable one, for today is the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic on Oct. 29, 1923.

Montreux Conference Recalled

"During the past nineteen years Turkey has established an outstanding reputation for the correct and orderly conduct of its international relations. In 1936, for example, at the very time when certain other nations were disregarding so flagrantly their treaty obligations, Turkey called a conference of the interested nations at Montreux, for revision of the treaties pertaining to the Dardanelles. I am happy to reflect today the most favorable impression which Turkey has created in the United States by the consistently correct and able manner in which the republic's foreign affairs have been conducted."

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, reviewed the Turkish effort for independence. He said that the late Kemal Atatürk had laid the groundwork for Turkish progress, and added:

"Ismet Inonu, the President of Turkey today, has carried on this popular leader's great work in building up a strong and respected, yet peace-loving nation and fostering Turkey's leadership in the Near and Middle East."

Cites American Sympathy

Mr. Connally said that the United States had been following "with sympathetic interest new Turkey's first step of progress."

"Turkey will remain a friend of democracy and will block the pathway of aggression to the Middle East with 'a million bayonets' because of the manifest respective aims of the two war alignments," Mr. Connally said. "I feel certain that the great majority of Turkish people agree with the Turkish journalist, Yalman [Ahmen Emit Yalman], who recently wrote in the newspaper Vatan that, and I quote, 'while Hitler has declared from the beginning that he is struggling to insure Germany eternal domination of the world, President Roosevelt's sole aim is to put an end to chronic insecurity prevailing in the world and thus insure to his country as well as to all the other nations lasting happiness and welfare.'

"These, indeed, are the aims of the United States and United Nations to insure to the world lasting peace, justice, happiness and welfare."

Weddell to Quit Madrid Post

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 29 (AP).—Alexander W. Weddell said here today that he expects to retire as American Ambassador to Spain this year. The ambassador told a "Charlotte News" reporter: "I came back to this country for consultation six months ago. Since then the doctors have had me in hand and I think they won't let me go back. I'm already past the retirement age and intend to retire as Ambassador to Spain before the first of the year."

He is former Ambassador

Morgenthau Confers With Lisbon Premier

Lisbon, Oct. 29 (A. P.).—Henry Morgenthau Jr., the American Secretary of the Treasury, had a long interview with Premier Antonio Salazar today during a brief stopover here en route back to the United States after a visit to England.

Petain Sees Two Cardinals

Vichy, Oct. 29—(AP)—Marshal Petain conferred at length today with Pierre Marie Cardinal Gerlier and Emmanuel Celestin Cardinal Suhard, heads of the Catholic church in the unoccupied and occupied zones, respectively.

Later Petain, his chief of government, Pierre Laval, and the two cardinals were expected to meet with the papal nuncio, Msgr. Valero Valeri, and the French ambassador to the Vatican, Leon Berard.

Berard is expected to return to Vatican City tomorrow to report to Pope Pius XII on the interviews.

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PRINCE HUMBERT MADE A MARSHAL

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 29 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported from Rome today that Crown Prince Umbert of Italy had been given the rank of marshal in the Italian Army by royal decree on the recommendation of Premier Musolini.

'Thanks', Duce Tells Hitler

New York, Oct. 29—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast which said: Premier Mussolini sent Reichsfuhrer Hitler his "greetings of sincerest comradeship" in a telegram thanking Hitler for his message of congratulations on yesterday's twentieth anniversary of the Fascist regime in Italy.

Mussolini was reported to have said that during these twenty years Fascism "has tried to solve the fundamental problems of the ian people; that is, its right to in a peaceful and constructive manner. . . ."

Recalls Hostility

He added that Italian Fascism had met hostility which "reached a climax in the League of Nations blockage (at the time of the invasion of Ethiopia) and from that time on it was clear that our two revolutions had to join hands in a pact of brotherly solidarity for peace and for war, and that they had to accept the challenge of the old world."

"There is no doubt," the broadcast quoted him, "that the world representing the past is destined for downfall and that our sacrifices will be rewarded by victory."

PRINCE BERNHARD ENDS TOUR OF WEST INDIES

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 29 — (AP) Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands returned to the United States today after an inspection tour of Dutch possessions in the West Indies.

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The consort of Crown Princess Juliana reached Miami by special plane and was greeted by Col. C. G. Mettler of the U. S. Army, a delegation of 40 officers and men of the Dutch navy and 18 Yugoslavians who had just arrived to go in training in the Army air forces technical training school at Miami Beach.

All of the Dutch navy men and the Yugoslavs were presented to the prince during a brief stop at Pan American airfield, where a company of United States infantry provided a guard of honor.

Uruguay Would Guard Neighbors

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 29 (AP)—A proposal was submitted to the Council of State today to broaden Uruguay's penal code to include crimes against the security of any American nation, thus meeting fifth column menaces to any part of the Western Hemisphere. Federal Attorney Luis Bouzas also proposed creation of a special court to deal with acts against the security of Uruguay.

NAZI SUBMARINES ARE DRIVEN FROM CARIBBEAN AREA

Coordinated Anti-U-Boat Campaign Forces Marauders to Other Waters.

By JOHN P. M'NIGHT

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 29.—(AP) It's getting tougher and tougher for the Nazi submarines in the Caribbean.

Before long, it may be too tough entirely.

That is, in summary, what I found on a 3,200-mile flying tour of the bases guarding the "American lake."

The details of the struggle against the deadly undersea raiders can not yet be told.

Heroism Legendary

When the time for telling comes, you will hear a story of heroism, of abnegation, of uncomplaining sacrifice, to rival those that have come out of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, and the Solomons.

This much, however, can be said:

The submarines' threat to vital communication lines with the West Indies, South America, Africa and the Near East hasn't yet been eliminated. Army Air Forces and Navy officers alike are frank to say they've scotched the sea serpents, not killed them.

But:

More submarines are being located, and attacked.

A higher percentage of attacks are effective—although just what this percentage is no one knows certainly, for observation is not always conclusive.

Forced to Rid at Night

Increasingly, the submersibles must stay down in the daytime, daring to push their conning towers up only at night when torpedo attacks are less accurate. If some German prisoners are to be believed, the long periods they must stay submerged are having their effect on sub crews' morale.

Reasons why fewer ships are being sunk in the Caribbean these days are several:

1. The big Army and Navy bombers and Navy's sub-hunting boats are striking with new, deadlier explosives.

2. There are more of them.

Splendid Teamwork

3. Bomber crews—Pilots, bombardiers, gunners, radio men—are mastering a finer teamwork, a sharper precision, a more effective technique.

4. New, secret detecting apparatus is being tried, and found not wanting.

5. The Navy, the Army, and the Marines (with some little-publicised air and naval help from the British) have brought their collaboration, under the general direction of Rear-Admiral John H. Hoover at San Juan, to a point that a few months ago seemed unattainable. It is not yet perfect, but—as Secretary of the Navy Knox said at Panama—the closer you get to the shooting, the better it is.

Brazil Forces Assist

6. Brazil's entry into the war brought her small but able Navy and air force in to help patrol the long South American coastline—Brazilian newspapermen arriving in New York recently reported Brazilian forces had sunk at least seven submarines—and Mexico, Cuba, and other allies of the United States are starting to take some of the load.

7. Apparently Hitler has transferred some submarines from the Caribbean to other sectors he considers more vital at the moment—a phase of the situation about which American military men have little to say.

SENATE DELAYS CONSIDERATION OF PUERTO RICO BILL

Thousands Starving, Infant Deaths High, Sen. Chavez Declares.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP) A picture of "thousands starving in Puerto Rico" and of infant mortality beyond description, was painted today by Senator Chavez (D-NM) whose resolution for an immediate investigation of the havoc war has wrought upon insular trade and shipping was delayed at the request of Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky).

Barkley objected to immediate consideration on grounds that a small number of senators was present and that the resolution proposing a maximum appropriation of $5,000 had not been approved by the audit and control committee.

Playing Into Axis Hands

"Suppose we do let them starve," Chavez told the Senate, "who is going to be blamed? We will be playing directly into the hands of the Axis."

Information as to infant mortality, Chavez told newsmen, had been given him by Dr. A. Fernos Isern, commissioner of health in the Puerto Rican government and now in this city.

Both the commissioner, and Santiago Iglesias, acting head of the Insular Labor department, who also is on a trip to Washington, had told him, Chavez said, that conditions in the island were "acute," that an investigation was needed and that it probably would help matters.

Several Favor Action

Among Senators favoring immediate consideration and adoption of the resolution were Downey (D-Calif); Brewster (R-Me); Mead (D-NY) and McKellar (D-Tenn).

Ickes Unruffled By Puerto Rico Walkout

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—(AP) Secretary of the Interior Ickes observed today that the "walkout" of 27 Puerto Rican legislators who demanded removal of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell meant in his opinion only that the political situation on the island "has improved."

"That's the same old bloc taking the same old walk," Ickes told his press conference. "Only it's fewer this time. The situation has improved."

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Ickes said he was aware that 18 representatives and nine Senators walked out of the opening session of the special legislature when Gov. Tugwell, former adviser to President Roosevelt, appeared to make an address early this week.

Roosevelt Notified

Their action was in "protest to the misgovernment" of Tugwell and their demand for his removal was cabled to the White House. Ickes said he had not been "formally" advised of it and did not say what attention the demand would get.

Ickes reiterated that the economic situation in Puerto Rico had been

very bad" since the island export trade was cut off by war-time shipping shortages. He said that Tugwell and the department, working with the War Shipping board, "are doing everything in our power to help."

He said he doubted that the food shortage and the political unrest were related.

ALASKAN HIGHWAY ALREADY IN USE, STIMSON REVEALS

Road Linking U. S., Far North Bases Opened Ahead of Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — (AP) Sped to completion months ahead of schedule to meet demands of the war in the north Pacific, the new Alaskan highway linking the continental United States with Alaska already is in actual use.

Secretary Stimson announced today that motor trucks started this week carrying munitions to military forces in Alaska, operating over the entire 1,671-mile military road.

Thousands of trucks are scheduled to run all winter, carrying troops and supplies to the main north Pacific base of operations. On return trips they will transport raw materials.

The actual opening was advanced from Dec. 1, the date set earlier this fall, when it was determined that the pioneer road, officially termed "an important military supply route," could be used several months earlier than originally anticipated. Under revised plans, the ceremonial opening probably will take place Nov. 15 at the Alaskan-Canadian border.

Although originally contemplated as a rough pioneer road to be finished within a year, the highway as put to use was described by the War department as a "well graded, well drained truck road for practically its entire length and will afford two-way traffic over many long stretches."

Supplementing existing sea and air supply routes to Alaska, the highway also served as a feeder road to several important military airfields in western Canada which had depended on air transport for their supplies.

The road extends from Dawson Creek, northwest of Edmonton, Alberta province, Canada, to Fairbanks.

FOUR FLIERS KILLED

SUMMERSIDE, Prince Edward Island, Oct. 29—(AP) Two British and two Canadian airmen from the R.C.A.F. flying school here were killed today when their twin-engine craft crashed at nearby Conway.

Fatal Air Crash Is Laid To Two Pilots' Date

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Oct. 29—The whim that led two flyers to arrange a meeting high over a rugged mountain pass is blamed by a Congressional investigating committee for the mid-air collision of an army bomber and an airliner near Palm Springs last Friday, resulting in death for all 12 aboard the latter plane.

The aerial rendezvous, said Rep. Jack Nichols, of Oklahoma, committee chairman, was disclosed yesterday by Second Lieutenant W. N. Wilson, 25, pilot of the bomber, who later was held for court-martial on manslaughter charges.

"Timed Their Departures"

Representative Nichols said:

"It has developed from the army's board of investigation in Long Beach that Lieut. William N. Wilson on the night before this accident met with the air-liner's copilot, L. F. Reppert, at a party in Los Angeles and agreed that Lieutenant Wilson would time his takeoff from Long Beach to conform with the time of the airliner at Burbank so that they would meet some place in the vicinity of San Gregorio Pass.

"Lieutenant Wilson did overtake an air line flight, probably a short distance west of the pass; immediately climbed to an altitude of about the same level as the air-line plane.

"Waited In Vicinity"

"Before that he waited in the vicinity of Cal-Aero (training school at Ontario, Cal.) until the air liner showed up, then climbed to the air liner's altitude and there wig-wagged his wings.

"After passing the air liner, going a mile or a mile and a half, he crossed over in front from the left-hand side to the right-hand side at approximately the center of San Gregorio Pass. Then he made a left turn to see if the crossover had been completed. He then sighted the air liner again about half a mile to the north, about opposite and slightly above.

"Turned Again Toward Liner"

"In order to get closer to the air liner to see his friend, he again turned toward the air liner.

"He saw that he was too close and at this time made a violent turn to the right to avoid the collision, but was unable to do so. The collision occurred during this turn.

"This information was all obtained by the army investigating board and is the statement made to them by Lieutenant Wilson. Lieutenant Wilson is now under arrest and is to be charged by the military with manslaughter and tried before the court-martial. He appeared before our committee under armed guards."

The bomber's copilot, Staff Sergeant Robert Leicht, also is under arrest, but the army said nothing of any charges against him.

Price Warns On Holding Out War News

Says Government Must Give Out Ample Amount

New York, Oct. 29—(AP)—Byron Price, director of censorship, says that "unless ample war news is given out by the government, our voluntary undertaking with the press and radio will collapse."

Price declared last night at a New York Times forum that "if the curtain is drawn too tightly, if official secrecy leads to widespread distrust and apprehension among the people, I doubt seriously whether newspapers and broadcasters will be so willing to cooperate in bottling up the news which always comes to them through their own outside sources."

Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information told the audience, which included government and news executives, that all sinkings of major U. S. vessels had been announced.

Davis declared,. in reply to a question concerning the Navy's delay in announcing the loss of three cruisers off the Solomons, that he believed Japanese claims then were mainly "fishing expeditions" since the action occurred at night and the enemy "did not themselves know how much they had accomplished.

That was true of the sinking of the Wasp, Davis added.

The OWI chief said a full account of the Pearl Harbor attack was being readied for publication on its anniversary.

He said it would show that Navy Secy. Knox's announcements of ships lost were true. All that had been withheld, Davis said, was the extent of damage to other ships which, he added, would be back in service in due time.

He declared that the U. S. Navy communiques, even at their most reticent, had been "much closer to the complete story than those of the enemy."

The enemy, he said, has been far more secretive about losses than this country.

"You may hear otherwise," he continued, "but in most cases this willingness to accept wildly exaggerated rumor in place of fact is doubtless due to honest bewilderment."

Davis said the OWI did not claim that anyone but professional military or naval officer could be the final judge "on this question of military security, but we do claim and exercise the right to debate whether any given question is really a matter of security or only of the ingrained and habitual reticence of the services."

The result, he said, often was a compromise between the public's right to know and the need to guard men and ships, and therefore the result rarely was entirely satisfactory.

The OWI's guiding principle, he said, was:

"That the American people have a right to know everything that is known to the enemy, or what would not give him aid if he found out."

Office Denies MacLeish Quit War Information Job

Spokesman Says Librarian Made Suggestion to Davis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The office of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and assistant director of the Office of War Information, issued a formal statement today denying he had resigned the O. W. I. post.

However, an O. W. I. spokesman, desiring to remain anonymous, admitted the poet had sent a memorandum to Elmer Davis, O. W. I. director, suggesting that in view of the demands on his time resulting from holding two jobs, he might better withdraw from the policy-determining position he holds in O. W. I. The spokesman said he was "very certain" that Mr. Davis had no intention of letting Mr. MacLeish go. Mr. Davis was not in Washington.

The brief statement from Mr. MacLeish's office, prompted by a published report that the Librarian had resigned or suggested his resignation, said: "Mr. MacLeish has not resigned as assistant director of O. W. I. For some time he has been forced to divide his time between the Office of War Information and the Library of Congress. He has made no statement as to his future plans."

The O. W. I. spokesman said Mr. MacLeish felt he had been neglecting the library because of the time required in formulation of O. W. I. policy determinations. He indicated an arrangement probably would be worked out under which Mr. MacLeish would spend more time at the library but would not sever his O. W. I. connection.

WILLKIE PLEADS FOR MORE AID TO OUR ALLIES IN WAR

World Traveler Describes Leaders Fighting Axis on Many Fronts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—(AP) Wendell Willkie renewed his plea for increased aid to our fighting Allies tonight in his second radio address since returning from his world tour.

Speaking on the "March of Time" program over the NBC coast-to-coast network, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate declared in his prepared speech that "Russian production alone is not enough," and said that "we must aid them with increasing supplies if they are to hold that hard-fought front which is ours as well as theirs."

Willkie also told of talks with American flyers in China. He said that they are "healthy and fit, but frustrated and impatient because they have so few planes and bombs and such a big opportunity."

Willike spent part of the time during his short speech giving thumb-nail sketches of some of the fighting leaders he met on his travels.

Of Russian leader Josef Stalin, Willkie said that "one's first impression is that he is short, stocky and stolid. One quickly comes to realize, however, that he has a rough-and-tumble sense of humor, and the thing one finally remembers most about him is the clarity of his mind."

Gen. Montgomery Efficient

Willikie said that General Bernard Montgomery, who is now directing the combined British and American offensive in Egypt, was a "quiet little Irishman" with "every detail of his command right at his fingertips."

He said that he asked General Montgomery about his desert opponent, General Rommel, and was told :

"He is an extremely able general, but he has a weakness—a tendency to repeat his tactics."

Willkie described Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as "a true christian soldier in every sense of the word," and said that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek "is the only international celebrity whose personal attractiveness far exceeds her advance notices."

After telling of the needs of American flyers in China, Willkie said that their leader, General Clare Chennault, "is adored by the Chinese people and has probably done more for friendship between the two countries than any other single person."

Willkie concluded his talk with a summary of what he discovered on his world-girdling flight.

"I found people looking to us to meet with realism and justice the problems of today—not those of yesterday—at home as well as abroad," he declared and added, "I found them hoping that we would make of freedom a living thing, economically, socially and politically."

Maritime Commission Is Misusing Funds, Aiken Charges

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29 — Senator Aiken (Rep., Vt.) charged today that the Maritime Commission had "rashly dissipated and misused" public funds, and urged a Congressional investigation.

Declaring that some of the commission's transactions "appear to go beyond the realm of dissipation," Aiken said:

"They smell to high heaven of rank incompetence and collusion with private interests, for which the Maritime Commission and its chairman (Rear Admiral Emory S. Land) should be held accountable."

Addressed To Walsh

In a letter to Chairman Walsh (Dem., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee, Aiken said that "from a review of material which has come before me, it appears that:

1. The United States Maritime Commission has paid exorbitant and outrageous prices for old and obsolete ships.

Subsidies Extended

2. It has paid unwarranted subsidies for construction based on foreign costs long after foreign competition ceased to exist.

3. It has paid operating subsidies after foreign competition virtually ceased and even increased the amount of operating subsidies while foreign competi-

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tion was rapidly decreasing.

Failed To Collect Interest

4. It has spent millions of dollars in subsidizing ships for private corporations, particularly the Alcoa Steamship Company, owned by the Aluminum Company of America, when these ships were intended primarily to carry the goods of the corporation itself.

5. It has failed to collect the statutory 3½ per cent. interest charge from shipping corporations on secured and miscellaneous accounts (other than new construction) constituting an estimated indebtedness of $45,139,824. (The amount collected for the fiscal year 1942 was $805,000, while 3½ per cent. interest on $45,139,824 would amount to $1,579,893.84.)

6. It has failed to recover excess profits from shipbuilding corporations.

Down Payments Waived

7. It has failed to collect twenty-five per cent. down payment on all ships sold, although required by law to do so.

8. It has repurchased ships for sale to the navy, paying the owners for the full amount they had invested without deducting for use of the ships or depreciation, as required by law.

9. It has been a party to transactions whereby it has sold ships, both completed and under construction, to private corporations, which have thereupon, in accordance with understandings had with the commission before it transferred title, resold the same ships to the navy at higher prices, which were not justified by increases in value.

Taxpayers "Virtually Robbed"

10. It has permitted wilful extravagance, incompetent management and looting to prevail at shipyards holding contracts with the commission for the construction of vessels on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

"As a result of the Maritime Commission's extravagant and incompetent handling of the merchant marine, American taxpayers have been virtually robbed of untold millions."

Well-Treated, Say Interned Japanese

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29—The American Red Cross said today in a survey report made public by Secretary of War Stimson that elder Japanese aliens held in evacuation camps "apparently feel that they are being extremely well treated."

Stimson said the Red Cross received the greatest number of complaints from the younger Japanese evacuees, "many complaining over losing contact with outside Caucasians."

Many of the elder Japanese, the Red Cross reported, stated that "they never expected to get such good care."

Red Cross Findings

The Red Cross made the survey of assembly centers for the evacuees last summer. Stimson said the Red Cross found:

Provisions made for supplying milk and meeting other such requirements were of a "high order."

Food in the assembly centers usually is served cafeteria style, and the size of servings was usually "very generous."

Arrangements for medical care, health and sanitation were "an outstanding achievement," considering the difficulty.

Stimson said the Red Cross findings were reinforced by a survey made by B. P. Hoffman and reported in the Seventh Day Adventist publication *Review and Herald*.

Hoffman was quoted as saying that the treatment accorded the Japanese should evoke admiration and that there prevailed none of the "spirit of the concentration camp."

Slash In Grace Period Begins Nov. 1

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 29—The inactive status period granted newly-inducted draftees before they begin military service was ordered cut from two weeks to one week by the War Department today, effective November 1.

"This step is a logical consequence of the recent deferment of agricultural workers, requested as a matter of national necessity by the War Man Power Commission," Secretary of War Stimson said in a statement.

"Shortages Otherwise"

"These deferments in November make it necessary for us to draw upon the men on inactive status, in order that we may receive the number of men that the army must have. Otherwise the War Man P.wer Commission's action would result in serious shortages next month.

"We were faced with a choice between reducing the preliminary furlough period or deviating from the program of full speed ahead in the war effort. I believe that the men concerned will approve of the alternative we chose."

Unequal Quotas Foreseen

Selective Service headquarters acknowledged, meanwhile, that the new occupational deferment directive for necessary men on essential dairy, live stock and poultry farms might in time reduce draft quotas in places where such men are concentrated.

A spokesman said this would likely follow because national selective service, after receiving notice from the army of the number of men to be furnished, apportions State quotas according to the number of 1-A men available in each State.

State directors, he added, apportion quotas for local boards on the same basis, although some leeway is allowed as was shown when State pools were established so that no board would have to call heavily upon married men while other boards had a number of single men.

Effect To Be Delayed

The spokesman said that any quota changes caused by the directive would not be noticeable immediately because quotas were sent out in advance of current calls and there has not been time for any great number of reclassifications under the new directive.

The directive, he said, advises local boards to give occupational deferment to qualified men who already have been deferred for dependency reasons, shifting them from 3-A to 3-B, and to "give serious consideration" to granting occupational deferment to those without dependency deferment.

BERGDOLL TO RECEIVE REMAINDER OF FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — (AP) Justice Mathew F. McGuire of District court filed an order today directing the Federal government to return to Grover C. A. Bergdoll, draft evader of the last World war, $169,079.71 seized from him in 1921 by the alien property custodian.

The order was a supplement to one issued July 11, 1940, returning to Bergdoll property valued at $594,311.70, with deductions for certain costs and $200,000 to be held by the Federal treasurer until certain Federal income taxes owed by Bergdoll had been paid.

Today Judge McGuire was told the taxes had been paid and that deducting them from the $200,000 left $169,079.71 to be returned to Bergdoll.

Extension For Stephan

[By the Associated Press]

Cincinnati, Oct. 29—The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals today granted additional time to counsel for Max Stephan, convicted traitor, to file briefs on his appeal from a death sentence by hanging.

The briefs originally ordered filed today now must be filed by November 4.

Stephan, convicted in Detroit of harboring and giving aid to an escaped Nazi flyer, was sentenced to die November 13, but United States Attorney John Lehr recently indicated a delay would be necessary.

The Circuit Court of Appeals is in fall recess until late November and only by a special recall can it consider the case during that time.

Met Haupt in Germany, Marine Private Testifies

Witness Says Saboteur Boasted of Escaping from U. S. Into Mexico.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 — (AP) — A dramatic story about an American youth who went to Germany and came back to this country as a Nazi saboteur was told today at the trial of his parents and four others on treason charges.

It was related by another young American, who also went to Germany but who returned and joined the United States armed forces.

Trace Haupt's Movements

William Leibl, 20, a private in the U. S. Marine corps, testified concerning Herbert Hans Haupt, 22, as Liebl and other government witnesses traced young Haupt's movements from the time Haupt left Chicago in June, 1941, until he returned in June, 1942. Haupt and seven other Nazi agents were captured before they could destroy American war plants and he and five of his confederates were executed.

Leibl, attired in his uniform, said Haupt told him he had been forced to flee from the United States because government agents were trailing him for spreading German propaganda.

The Marine added that Haupt boasted he and two companions escaped from FBI men by swimming across the Rio Grande under fire and that one of the companions was shot.

Haupt told Leibl he received money from the German consul in Mexico City, sailed to San Francisco and Yokohama, Japan, obtained fresh funds from the German consul at Yokohama, and completed his trip to Germany on a blockade runner. The trip required about 180 days and ended just before Christmas, 1941.

Met Haupt in Stuttgart

Leibl testified he met Haupt in the Leibl home in Stuttgart, Germany, in May, 1942, and that Haupt reported he was a lieutenant in the Germany Army, gave the Nazi salute and cried: "Heil Hitler."

The Marine, a native of Chicago, explained he went to Germany with his father in 1939, but returned on the exchange ship Drottningholm last summer and enlisted promptly in the war against Hitler.

Other witnesses testified they had seen Haupt and the three other members of his Nazi sabotage squad after they came to Florida in a U-boat last June 17 and that Haupt was back in his parents' Chicago home last June 22.

Assistant District Attorney Richard Finn announced also the government would establish that "the defendants made utterances on various occasions showing loyalty to the German government and disloyalty to the United States."

Parents on Trial

The defendants —accused of assisting young Haupt—are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family.

Stanley Kluczyk, landlord of the elder Haupts, told the Federal court jury the Haupts exchanged cablegrams with their son while he was in Toyko late in 1941.

Kluczyk's wife, Barbara, related that Mrs. Haupt once told her:

" 'Herbert likes Germany better than the United States and wanted to go back and fight for the Germans.' "

Mrs. Kluczyk gave testimony indicating young Haupt was in the service of the Reich before he left CVhicago for Germany. She said that before the youth departed for Mexico he asserted: "I wish I could stay but my time is up soon."

Kluczyk related that the Haupts and the Wergins cabled "Birthday, New Year and Christmas greetings" to young Haupt in Tokyo on Dec. 7, the day the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

MACARTHUR

BY C. YATES MCDANIEL

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, OCT 29-(APAL)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER IN THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TODAY "I HAVE NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS WHATSOEVER" AND SAID HE PLANNED TO RETIRE AGAIN IF HE SURVIVED THE CAMPAIGN.

"I STARTED AS A SOLDIER AND I SHALL FINISH AS ONE," THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SAID IN A STATEMENT. "THE ONLY HOPE AND AMBITION I HAVE IN THE WORLD IS FOR VICTORY FOR OUR CAUSE IN THE WAR. IF I SURVIVE THE CAMPAIGN I SHALL RETURN TO THAT RETIREMENT FROM WHICH THIS GREAT STRUGGLE CALLED ME."

(IN SYDNEY AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER, JOHN CURTIN MADE THIS STATEMENT CONCERNING MACARTHUR:

("IT IS A MATTER FOR REFLECTION THAT SO GREAT AND INSPIRING A LEADER SHOULD BE OBLIGED TO STRESS THE OBVIOUS. ALL I CAN ADD IS THAT THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT KNOWS BUT ONE GREAT DUTY: THAT IS TO ORGANIZE THE NATION SO THAT MORALLY AND WITH EVERY PHYSICAL FACTOR IT CAN GIVE COMPLETE, UNEQUIVOCABLE BACKING TO A COMMANDER IN WHOSE CAPACITY AND PERSON IT HAS WHOLESOULED CONFIDENCE.")

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IT WAS HIS FIRST REFERENCE TO VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES THAT HE MIGHT BE A LIKELY CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1944 OR LATER.

THE GENERAL'S DISAVOWAL OF POLITICAL AMBITION WAS PREFACED BY THE OBSERVATION:

"I HAVE NOTED THE STATEMENT QUOTED IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT THAT 'POLITICAL WASHINGTON WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO SEPARATE COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC, PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION WHICH LAUNCHED THE MACARTHUR-FOR-PRESIDENT CAMPAIGN.'"

GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID ANY SUGGESTIONS THAT HE WAS POLITICALLY AMBITIOUS "MUST BE REGARDED AS MERELY AMIABLE GESTURES OF GOODWILL DICTATED BY FRIENDSHIP."

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IN THE SAME STATEMENT HE DENIED REPORTS THAT THE AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORT WAS NOT BEING PUSHED AS IT SHOULD BE.

"NO NATION IN THE WORLD IS MAKING A MORE SUPREME WAR EFFORT THAN AUSTRALIA," HE SAID. "IT IS RAPIDLY GEARING TO FULL CAPACITY. ITS RESOURCES ARE RELATIVELY MEAGER, BUT IT IS UTILIZING THEM TO THE UTMOST. ITS EFFORT IS UNIVERSAL AND EMBRACES EQUALLY ALL CLASSES AND ALL PARTIES.

"IT HAS UNANIMOUSLY AND COMPLETELY SUPPORTED ME IN MY MILITARY COMMAND AND THE HARMONY AND COOPERATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS IN THIS AREA ARE INSPIRATIONAL.

"SUCH INTERNAL PARTY DIFFERENCES AS EXIST ARE LARGELY BASED ON THE DESIRE OF ONE GROUP OR THE OTHER TO ACCELERATE RATHER THAN RETARD THE WAR POTENTIAL."

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HE SAID HE WAS DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, FRIDAY, OCT. 30-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE AWARD OF SILVER STARS AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF SECOND SILVER STARS TO THREE U.S.

30.24-19587

ARMY AIR FORCE SERGEANTS AND PURPLE HEARTS TO 11 ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICERS AND MEN AND ONE MEDICAL OFFICER.

THOSE WINNING BOTH SILVER STARS AND OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE:

MASTER SERGEANT JAMES E.WORLEY OF 942 WEST FIRST, NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH; STAFF SERGEANT IRVIN A.SCHIER OF WINDSOR, CALIF.; AND MASTER SERGEANT ROLAND A.BOONE OF NEMET, CALIF.

PURPLE HEART AWARDS WENT TO:

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES E.WINDUS, MEDICAL CORPS, OF CLARKSTON,WASH;
MAJOR RICHARD R.BARDEN OF 213 WEST DU BOIS AVE., DU BOIS, PA.;
CAPTAIN ARTHUR A.FLETCHER OF 3406 HARNUM ST., BRENTWOOD, MD.;
CAPTAIN FRANCIS C.GIDEON OF PAYNE, O.;
CAPTAIN PERCY C.STODDART, JUNIOR, PARADE REST, SAUGERTIES, N.Y.;
MAJOR EDWIN B.BROADHURST OF 609 EAST HANCOCK ST., SMITHFIELD, N.C.;
MAJOR WILLIAM E.MCDONALD OF PEABODY, KAS.;
SECOND LIEUTENANT STANLEY R.HOLLAND OF 917 OAKDALE DRIVE,FORT WAYNE,IND
FIRST SERGEANT FRANK G.DEVINE OF POTTSVILLE, PA.;
TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOSEPH MARKIEWICZ OF 940 MERRIL ST.,HAMMOND, IND.;
STAFF SERGEANT ANTHONY LEODORA OF 1520 WOLD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.;
AND PRIVATE JOHN H.SCHWISTER OF 40 WASHINGTON ST., WAUSAU, WIS.

MQ144AEW

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THE PROPOSAL, (ADD) BROUGHT FORWARD BY CHIANG HIMSELF, IS PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MORE THAN A SCORE OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. AMONG THE OTHER PROVISION IS MADE FOR INTRODUCTION OF STATE MEDICINE, ENCOURAGEMENT TO A HIGHER BIRTH RATE AND INTENSIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR BOND SELLING PROGRAM.

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MOSCOW, OCT. 29-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED A LARGE POPULATED PLACE NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD FOLLOWING A F. RCE ATTACK WHICH LEFT 600 RUMANIAN DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD, ACCORDING TO A DISPATCH BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

MOSCOW--ADD RUSSIAN

SOVIET ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND AERIAL SQUADRONS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE ANNIHILATED 12 INFANTRY COMPANIES, SILENCED 35 SIEGE BATTERIES, SHOT DOWN 15 PLANES AND DESTROYED 30 TANKS AND 90 TRUCKS.

A 60-HOUR PERIOD OF OFFICIAL SILENCE CONCERNING THE CENTRAL CAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN WAS BROKEN BY THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU WITH AN ANNOUNGEMENT THAT "IN THE AREA OF NALCHIK OUR TROOPS ENGAGED THE ENEMY, WHO HAD PASSED TO THE OFFENSIVE."

A SLIGHT RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

NALCHIK IS A HIGHLAND HEALTH RESORT OF 13,000 POPULATION BEFORE THE NORTH SLOPES OF THE CAUCASUS CHAIN. IT LIES 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOZDOK, THE CENTER OF A STRATEGIC AREA IN WHICH GERMAN ATTACKS AND RUSSIAN COUNTERATTACKS HAD FINALLY DWINDLED MONDAY TO ARTILLERY DUELLING.

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WHILE BY-PASSING RED ARMY DEFENSES ALONG THE CENTRAL BASIN OF THE TEREK RIVER, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY STILL SEEK A PATH TO THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS AND TO ORDZHONIKIDZE, NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE GEORGIAN MILITARY HIGHWAY WHICH LEADS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO TIFLIS. ORDZHONIKIDZE LIES 50 MILES DUE SOUTH OF MOZDOK, 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NILCHIK AND 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GROZNY.

"ON ONE SECTOR THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN PRESSING BACK OUR UNITS SLIGHTLY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SIX TANKS AND NINE PLANES WERE LISTED AMONG NAZI LOSSES.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF A HEIGHT AGAINST RESERVE-BOLSTERED ENEMY FORCES WAS REPORTED FROM A WESTERN CAUCASUS BATTLEFIELD NORTHEAST OF TUAPSE, RUSSIAN-HELD BLACK SEA PORT.

"OUR TROOPS DURING THE DAY REPELLED THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT, EXHAUSTED THE ENEMY AND COUNTERATTACKED," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "MORE THAN 200 HITLERITES WERE KILLED."

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT 29-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY REPORT THAT THE BRITISH HAD ATTEMPTED TO LAND THIS MORNING AT AXIS-HELD MATRUH, ON THE EGYPTIAN COAST WEST OF THE ALAMAIN BATTLEFIELD, AND HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED, WITH SIX FULLY-LADEN LANDING VESSELS DESTROYED.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION WHATEVER OF THIS REPORT.)

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID IT LEARNED FROM WELL-INFORMED GERMAN CIRCLES THAT THE BRITISH APPROACHED MATRUH WITH A FLEET OF LANDING BOATS PROTECTED BY DESTROYERS. AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SIX VESSELS THE OTHERS WITHDREW, THE GERMANS SAID.

THE BERLIN RADIO ALSO QUOTED GERMAN CIRCLES AS SAYING 400 BRITISH TANKS HAD BEEN DESTROYED ON THE ALAMEIN (CORRECT) FRONT UP TO NOON TODAY.

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THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH FAILED TO GAIN SUCCESS ON THE FIFTH DAY OF THE EGYPTIAN BATTLE "DESPITE EXTREMELY HEAVY ATTACKS." THE COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WERE PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE AND "SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE" PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

KA831PEW

LONDON, OCT.29-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REPORTED TONIGHT THAT DR. LUDWIG CZECH, 72, LEADER OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE DISSOLVED CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, HAD DIED IN A JEWISH CONCENTRATION CAMP AS A GERMAN PRISONER.

DR. CZECH WAS A STRONG ANTI-NAZI WHO ADVOCATED LOYALTY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AMONG THE REPUBLIC'S GERMAN MINORITY AND BREW THE FIRE OF KONRAD HENLEIN'S PRO-NAZI MOVEMENT.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 29-(AP)-A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY CHARGED HERMANN METZGER, CULTURAL ATTACHE OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY, WITH ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN NAZI ACTIVITIES IN AP NTINA AND ASSERTED THE "PERMANANENCE IN THE COUNTRY OF THIS DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONARY IS HARMFUL FOR THE INTERESTS AND SENTIMENTS OF THE NATION."

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH RECENTLY ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE, CAPT.DIETRICH NIEBUHR, PERSONA NON GRATA, DID NOT MAKE A SIMILAR REQUEST IN THE REPORT CONCERNING METZGER, BUT EXPRESSED "SURPRISE THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS DELAYED A YEAR WITHOUT CLARIFYING THE STATUS" OF METZGER DESPITE THE FACT THAT SEVERAL OFFICIALS, INCLUDING THE BUENOS AIRES POLICE GENERAL, DOMINGO MARTINEZ, "AGREE WITH THE CONCLUSIONS OF THIS COMMITTEE THAT HE OVERSTEPPED THE FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE."

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OTTAWA, OCT 29-(AP)-CANADA'S "BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE," A RICHLY-DECORATED, HAND-INSCRIBED VOLUME CONTAINING THE NAMES OF MORE THAN 66,500 CANADIANS WHO DIED IN THE FIRST GREAT WAR, HAS BEEN COMPLETED AFTER 10 YEARS OF LABOR.

THE 68-POUND BOOK WILL BE PLACED IN THE MEMORIAL CHAMBER OF THE PEACE TOWER ON PARLIAMENT HILL ON REMEMBRANCE DAY, NOV.11, BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

TORONTO, OCT. 29-(AP)-COL. LARR OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, WHOSE WIFE, THE FORMER MARJORIE KATHLEN HEARNE OF TORONTO NOW LIVES IN WATERTOWN, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WHILE SERVING ON GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S (CAP A) STAFF IN AUSTRALIA, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

COL. DAVID LARR

IN A LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN.R.K.SUTHERLAND, CHIEF OF STAFF, WHICH HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO MRS.LARR, IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT IN NEW GUINEA COL. LARR "LANDED IN AN EMERGENCY FIELD AND SPENT THE NIGHT FAR BEYOND OUR LINES. WHEN AN ENEMY PARTY LEARNED OF HIS PRESENCE AND ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE HIM HE WAS ABLE TO TAKE OFF SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AND TO RETURN TO HIS BASE."

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LONDON, OCT. 29-(AP)-CROWDS IN LONDON CHEERED BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN, AN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION WHICH SENDS THEM FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WHEN ITS PRESIDENT, MRS.ROBERT W.BINGHAM, TOURED HOSPITALS AND DEFENSE SERVICES THERE TODAY.

WHEN MRS.BINGHAM EMERGED FROM THE EAST HAM CIVIL DEFENSE CENTER AND LATER FROM THE WEST HAM TOWN HALL SHE FOUND EXCITED THRONGS, MANY WAVING AMERICAN FLAGS. APPARENTLY IT HAD BEEN RUMORED THAT MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT HAD ARRIVED, BUT WHEN THE VISITOR WAS IDENTIFIED THE CROWDS CHEERED LUSTILY.

AT EAST HAM MRS.BINGHAM SAW A MOBILE CANTEEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS WHICH SERVED HOT MEALS TO AIR RAID VICTIMS THROUGH THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

AT WEST HAM SHE TOOK REFUGE BEHIND A BRICK WALL AS A NEW EXPLOSIVE GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMB WAS SET OFF IN A DEMONSTRATION AND FIRE SQUADS TURNED OUT TO QUELL THE FLAMES.

AT HACKNEY SHE VISITED THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, IN WHOSE DAY NURSERY CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS ARE KEPT FOR THE EQUIVALENT OF 20 CENTS EACH DAILY. MRS.BINGHAM PERSONALLY RAISED FUNDS FOR THE INSTITUTION.

LONDON, OCT 29-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT TOLD THE AMEICAN AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION TONIGHT THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER WAS ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN COOPERATION IN THIS WAR AND SAID:

"IF THE CHARTER IS TO BECOME REALITY THAT COOPERATION MUST CONTINUE CLOSELY AND LOYALLY THROUGHOUT AND BEYOND THE WAR."

HE WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT THE ASSOCIATION'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

"IF OUR TWO NATIONS EVER BECOME DIVIDED IN THEIR PURPOSE IT IS HARD TO SEE HOW THE WORLD COULD FIND A WAY OUT OF ITS PRESENT MISERY OR REALIZE A BASIS FOR LASTING COLLABORATION AND A PEACEFUL PROGRAM," HE SAID.

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WINANT DECLARED THE CHARTER WAS NOT PLANNED FOR THE SELFISH INTERESTS OF ANY NATION OR ANY GROUP OF NATIONS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT. 29-(AP)-PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS LEFT HERE TODAY IN A DUTCH ARMY PLANE FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION AFTER SPENDING THE NIGHT AS THE GUEST OF VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN H. HOOVER, U.S.N. INCLUDED IN THE PRINCE'S PARTY OF FOUR WAS MAJOR GENERAL PHAFF, AIDE DE CAMP TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.

MONTEVIDEO, OCT. 29-(AP)-HENRI HOPPENOT, FRENCH MINISTER TO URUGUAY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HE HAD SENT HIS RESIGNATION TO VICHY BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT WITH THE POLICIES OF PIERRE LAVAL, CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT. HOPPENOT HAD BEEN MINISTER HERE SINCE OCTOBER, 1940.

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OTTAWA, OCT. 29-(AP)-TWELVE AMERICANS WERE INCLUDED IN A LIST OF 274 CIVILIANS REPORTED BY THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TONIGHT TO BE INTERNED BY THE JAPANESE AT HONGKONG. THE ANNOUNCEMENT HERE SAID "IT MAY BE ASSUMED" THE LIST IS OFFICIAL SINCE IT WAS ISSUED BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND TRANSMITTED TO OTTAWA BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

THE AMERICANS, WITH THE ADDRESSES OF THEIR RELATIVES IN PARENTHESES, INCLUDED: MRS. G.M. BLANDFORD AND R.M. PILE (MRS. FLORENCE E. ROBILLARD, 6057 HECLA ST., DETROIT); V.A. BILLON (MRS. B. ELSIE BILLON, 595 ST. ANN'S DRIVE, LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.); G.S. HANKINSON (MRS. G.S.HANKINSON, 233 CERVANTES BLVD, SAN FRANCISCO); E.F. HEWITT (MRS. E.F. HEWITT, 580 OAK ST., LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.); J.A.STERICKER (MRS. J.A.STERICKER, 1840 JEFFERSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO); H. LOWE (MRS. EDNA LOWE, 1292 CLIFF DRIVE, LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.); W.D. MURRAY (MRS. W.D. MURRAY, 18 PARK END PLACE, FOREST HILLS, N.Y.); L.A. LEWIS, MRS. W.M. LEWIS, MASTER T.A.LEWIS AND MISS L.A. LEWIS (MRS. W.G.CARROLL, LONDON TERRACE, 24TH ST., NEW YORK).

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT. 29-(AP)-DNB QUOTED (SOMEWHAT DUBIOUSLY) THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET AS SAYING TONIGHT THAT A FINNISH U-BOAT HAD SUNK A SOVIET SUBMARINE RECENTLY "IN AN UNDERWATER DUEL" FOUGHT WITHOUT BENEFIT OF PERISCOPE IN THE BALTIC SEA.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE FINNISH CREW OPERATED ONLY WITH THE AID OF LISTENING DEVICES, AND ADDED "THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF NAVAL WARFARE THAT A U-BOAT WAS SUNK IN AN UNDERWATER DUEL IF STATEMENTS MADE IN THE STOCKHOLM PRESS ARE TO BE BELIEVED."

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Jap Fleet Has Left Guadalcanal, U. S. Troops Holding, Says Knox; Allied Bombers Blast 4 Warships

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—The Japanese fleet has "retired from the scene" of the Solomons battle and the first round of the struggle has ended with American forces on Guadalcanal "occupying every inch of ground we ever controlled," Navy Secretary Knox said today.

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Some of the Japanese warships, which have been supporting the foe's all-out drive to wrest the vital airfield on Guadalcanal from American marines and army troops, have gone back to their bases, Knox said. He did not divulge where the others have gone.

[Editor's Note—That at least a portion of the Japanese fleet was still in the Solomons as late as Friday morning, Washington time, is evidenced by the report from General MacArthur's headquarters which precedes this dispatch. However, the "scene of the Solomons battle" mentioned above may refer only to the Guadalcanal area.]

U. S. Control "Complete As Ever"

"We are in as complete control of the situation in Guadalcanal as we ever have been," he said at a press conference.

Knox stressed, however, that he did not want to disseminate too much optimism. It was obvious that despite the withdrawal of Japanese warships, there was no telling when they might be back to support a renewed drive.

In view of this uncertainty, the task of supplying the fighting troops on Guadalcanal was a problem still receiving major attention in unofficial discussions here.

So far, however, supplies are still reaching the island, Knox said, although he declined to say in what manner. He declared "there has been no interruption in our communications."

Warns Of Overoptimism

After warning against overoptimism, Knox added:

"But I do have a great feeling of pride in the way our men have met the onslaught in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area and the skill with which these forces have been handled. They have done a superb job."

Before Knox spoke, the Navy Department disclosed that American defenders of Guadalcanal had destroyed seventeen Japanese tanks since the foe began his big push. The communique also revealed that American torpedo boats scored a hit on a Japanese destroyer trying to land reinforcements or supplies on the island. The destroyer was "stopped when last seen."

Calls Cooperation Complete

Knox supported War Secretary Stimson's previous assertion that there is complete cooperation betweeen the army and navy in the Solomons area.

"I want to say, quite as emphatically as I can," Knox asserted, "that the army in every possible way is cooperating."

To back up that statement, he quoted a remark by James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy: "The closer to the front you get the closer the cooperation becomes."

"The army air arm," he said, "is carrying on a vigorous offensive against the enemy."

Japs' Tanks Are Light

Knox declared that tanks mentioned in the earlier communique today as being used by the Japanese were light, probably about sixteen or seventeen tons.

The number of tanks blasted plainly indicated that the Japanese have landed a considerable amount of powerful equipment on the island. Twelve light tanks were destroyed during the past week as army and marine troops repulsed repeated Japanese onslaughts.

Earlier the Japanese had lost five tanks in their unsuccessful attempts to drive through the American lines the night of October 23, when four successive attacks, spearheaded by tanks, were launched under cover of a heavy artillery barrage.

Lull In Fighting Reported

The repulse of the various Japanese attacks has been followed by a lull in the fighting on Guadalcanal. The communique said that recent activity ashore has been confined to small skirmishes between patrols.

However, American aircraft were busy destroying two enemy seaplanes at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island, 115 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, and bombing and strafing enemy ground forces.

The torpedo-boat action occurred the night of October 29-30 (Solomons Time) when the American forces discovered the destroyer engaged in bringing troop reinforcements or supplies to the Japanese.

Second P-Boat Action

This was the second torpedo-boat action reported by the navy in the Solomons in recent weeks. On the night of October 14 enemy vessels shelling American forces on Guadalcanal from positions north of the island were attacked by the torpedo baots, which reported a probable hit on a Japanese cruiser.

The communique today said that Japanese bombers had attacked American positions on Guadalcanal on Thursday morning (Wednesday afternoon here), but all their explosives dropped in the water and no damage resulted.

American Torpedo Boats Score Hit on Enemy Destroyer.

12 JAP TANKS DESTROYED

Secretary of the Navy Pays High Tribute to Fighting Qualities of the Fleet.

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox said today that "we are still in Guadalcanal, occupying every inch of ground we ever controlled."

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He also told a press conference that the Japanese fleet "has retired from the scene" of the Solomon Islands battle with some of the Japanese men-of-war returning to their bases.

Later, Mr. Knox said that he did not want to give the impression of optimism, adding, however: "But I do have a great feeling of pride in the way our men have met the onslaught in the Tulagi-Guadacanal area and the skill with which these forces have been handled. They have done a superb job."

Jap Tanks Destroyed.

Earlier today the Navy announced that American troops on Guadalcanal had destroyed 12 Japanese light tanks in the last week and that in the last two days torpedo boats had scored a torpedo hit on a Japanese destroyer engaged in reinforcing enemy troops on the island. The warship was stopped when last seen, it was stated.

A communique on activity in the Solomon Islands said that land fighting on Guadalcanal Island in the last two days had been confined to small skirmishes, but that American aircraft were continuing to bomb and strafe enemy positions west of the air field. In the late afternoon of October 28 (island time), American fighter planes destroyed two enemy seaplanes at Rekata Bay. On the morning of October 29 enemy bombers attacked the American positions on Guadalcanal, but all their bombs dropped in the water, the Navy said, and no damage resulted.

17 Tanks Destroyed to Date.

This was the second Navy report of torpedo boat action during the night of October 14-15 being credited with a probable hit on a Japanese cruiser.

The twelve tanks mentioned today brought to seventeen the number of such enemy armored weapons destroyed in recent severe fighting on Guadalcanal. Five were destroyed by Army and marine troops and artillery on the night of October 23, when the Japanese made four unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the west line of the American forces.

Meanwhile, in reply to a question whether he had any news on the battle in the Solomon Islands, President Roosevelt declared at his press conference today that he thought he had nothing which would not help the enemy if it were disclosed.

Lines Twice Pierced.

Today's communique did not report details of the action in which the twelve tanks were destroyed, but naval spokesmen in Washington thought it likely that the tanks had been used in two recent assaults in which the Japanese pierced the American lines. In both cases, counter-attacks succeeded almost immediately in throwing back the enemy and restoring the original American positions.

Meanwhile today a terrific Japanese naval onslaught in the Solomons area was expected to break shortly against admittedly inferior numbers of United States warships. Allied air power continued, however, to lash out at enemy vessels, planes, troops and installations over the wide battle front.

Enemy Shipping Blasted.

Allied aircraft under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian command continued to blast at enemy shipping in the Solomons. Flying Fortresses straddle-bombed five unidentified vessels at the Japanese naval base at Buin at the southern tip of Bougainville Island causing a heavy explosion on one ship.

Simultaneously, Australian troops were reported by Gen. MacArthur to be hurling the Japanese back in New Guinea. A bayonet charge yesterday resulted in capture of twenty prisoners and helped keep the Allied advance unchecked.

An example of Japanese treachery in the south Pacific warfare also was made public by the Navy yesterday in releasing a dispatch written by Sergt. Richard T. Wright, a Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Honoring a flag of truce borne by a Japanese officer, twenty-eight of thirty Marines were massacred when they sought to take custody of "a bunch of Japs" who the officer said, were isolated on a nearby island and wanted to surrender.

As the thirty Marines drew near the island they were met without warning by "a terrific burst from several machine guns hidden in the underbrush," Wright wrote.

"They were mowed down like so many stalks of corn," he added, "except for the two who escaped and swam to safety."

The British radio today quoted unofficial reports as saying that the American troops already on Guadalcanal number between twenty and thirty thousand. CBS picked up the British broadcast.

Kiska, Solomons Essential In U. S. Plans for Offensive

Enemy Must Be Removed to Clear Way for a Successful Drive.

By WILLIAM F. BONI
Associated Press Military Editor)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The Solomon's New Britain, and New Guinea at one end of the Pacific and Kiska at the other hold equal importance in our preparations for the eventual attack on Japan.

While Kiska remains in enemy hands, it remains a threat to the development and successful use of our growing base in Alaska. While Japan keeps a foothold in the Solomons, New Britain, or New Guinea, her forces are far too close to the long supply line that feeds our forces in Australia.

All Four Essential

It will take removal of the enemy from all four to clear the way for a successful United States offensive.

That is the view of a high military authority who, while asking that his name be withheld, takes a leaf from Napoleon's century-old book to build an entire campaign around lines of communication and supply. Such a campaign would follow these approximate lines:

First the Japanese would be driven out of Kiska, while additional U. S. bases would be established on Attu and Agattu, from which the Nipponese already have been forced to withdraw. Thus, with planes and surface ships patrolling south from Kiska and north from Midway, our Hawaii-Aluetians protective line across the North Pacific would be secure.

Long Line of Bases

Then the enemy would be blasted out of the Solomons, New Britain and New Guinea. Once this was achieved, we could continue to build up our forces in the South Pacific behind the security of a line of bases stretching almost without break from Australia to Hawaii.

Neither operation would be as simple as it sounds on paper.

On Kiska, for example, the Japanese have dug themselves in thoroughly. They are building like beavers, and what is destroyed in one bombing raid usually has been repaired and is farther advanced by the time of the next one. An attack to be successful, would require a constant protective cover of aircraft from the Andreanoff island bases; hand-in-glove teamwork by Army and Navy in transporting, covering and landing troops, and at least 5-to-4 numerical superiority for the landing force.

No Face-Saving Move

The Japanese tenacity at Kiska, in the face of heavy losses in ships, has dispelled any notion that this was a face-saving move to compensate for the defeat at Midway. Rather it now must be regarded as a carefully-planned step that was integrated with the attack on Dutch Harbor—an attack which fell short of its mark because the force involved had not expected to encounter landbased U. S. bombers.

Some analysts have cited the South Pacific as the most feasible avenue for direct attack on Japan. They favor a step-by-step northward progression, much as the Japanese moved south through the Philippines and into the Dutch East Indies.

Too Costly

This particular military authority scouts such an operation as too costly in time, men, and equipment. He does so primarily because throughout that area the Japanese have built up island air bases from which land-based bombers could keep up constant raids on the concentrations of surface ships which would have to be involved.

With the northern and southern lines once secured, he would launch the attack down from Alaska and the Aleutians, severing Japan's supply lines to the South Pacific, establishing and hloding a bases in the Philippines, and then turning to the attack on Japan's home islands. The final assault would be coordinated with air attacks from bases in China and, possibly, in Siberia, while Allied forces in the Australian zone would drive north to wipe out the enemy holdings in the South Pacific islands.

Such a campaign could not be waged without cost. It might take one year, two, or even more. But it would take the war to the enemy's shores — "and we'll have to wipe them out on their own territory before we have them licked," concludes this source.

'Stupidity' In Solomons

[By the Associated Press]

Omaha, Oct. 30—Dr. Walter R. Judd of Minneapolis, former medical missionary in China and now a Republican Congressional nominee in Minnesota, charged in an address here yesterday that "the stupidity on the part of the high command" was costing American lives in the Solomons.

"American fighting men are caught like a rat in a trap in the Solomons because of the stupidity on the part of the high command," he declared in a speech before a teachers' convention. "I'm bitter about this because people are dying out there."

"Sat There" For Two Months

The United States went into the Solomons, Dr. Judd continued, "and for two months we sat there doing nothing because we didn't think the Japanese would try to take it back. Well, they did try to take it back.

"And there are going to be many more massacres of American fighting men before the army and the navy use up all the plans they have had for years on how to fight Japan and begin fighting today's war with today's methods."

JAPANESE CARRIER DAMAGED IN RAID ON HARBOR AT BUIN

Two Hits Scored on Battleship, Cruiser Smashed in Night Attack.

ANOTHER SHIP AFIRE

27 Tons of Bombs Dropped on Flotilla in Solomons North of Guadalcanal.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, Oct. 31—(AP) Allied bombers probably damaged a Japanese aircraft carrier, scored two hits on a warship described as either a cruiser or a battleship, probably damaged still another cruiser and left an unidentified ship ablaze in a raid on Buin, the high command announced today.

The raid was the second in as many days on the Japanese-held harbor on the southern tip of Bougainville island in the northern Solomons. It was by far the most damaging aerial blow announced recently in attempts to checkmate an all-out assault on the Japanese on Guadalcanal to the southeast of Buin.

Medium, Heavy Bombers Used

Allied medium and heavy bombers delivered three attacks last night on shipping concentrations at Buin. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped on the Nipponese vessels.

"The first wave of heavy bombers scored two hits on a heavy cruiser or battleship," the communique said, "and placed other bombs very close to a light cruiser and an airplane carrier, probably causing extensive damage."

Reports from medium units which made up the second wave have not been received. Heavy bombers formed the third wave.

They set the unidentified vessel ablaze and also scored two possible hits on a destroyer.

3 Japs Oppose Bombers

In contrast with Thursday night's raid by Flying Fortresses when no interception was encountered, last night's raiders drew an interception attempt by three Jap float planes but it failed.

A small force of Allied medium bombers also delivered two attacks last night on Jap-held portions of the town of Dilli, on the north coast of Portuguese Timor. Results were not observed.

General MacArthur also announced that Allied troops pounding steadily at the Japanese in the Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea have occupied Alola, within eight miles of Kokoda, and Allied forward elements are continuing their advance.

Marylander, 13 Other Air Heroes Given Medals

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Oct. 30—General MacArthur's headquarters announced today the award of Silver Stars and Oak Leaf clusters in lieu of second Silver Stars to three United States Army Air Force sergeants and Purple Hearts to eleven Army Air Force officers and men and one medical officer.

Those winning both Silver Stars and Oak Leaf clusters were:

Master Sergeant James E. Worley, of North Salt Lake, Utah; Staff Sergeant Irvin A. Schier, of Windsor, Cal., and Master Sergeant Roland A. Boone, of Nemet, Cal.

Purple Heart Awards

Purple Heart awards went to:

First Lieut. Charles E. Windus, Medical Corps, of Clarkston, Wash.; Major Richard R. Barden, Du Bois, Pa.; Capt. Arthur A. Fletcher, Brentwood, Md.; Capt. Francis C. Gideon, Payne, Ohio; Capt. Percy C. Stoddart, Saugerties, N. Y.; Major Edwin B. Broadhurst, Smithfield, N. C.; Major William E. McDonald, Peabody, Kan., Second Lieutenant Stanley R. Holland, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; First Sergeant Frank G. Devine, Pottsville, Pa.; Technical Sergeant Joeph Markiewicz, Hammond, Ind.; Staff Sereant Anthony Leodora, Philadelphia; Private John H. Schwister, Wausau, Wisconsin.

Twelve Japs Downed

Sergeants Boone, Worley and Schier won their double awards for gallantry in action and bull's-eye shooting on two bombing raids in February in the Netherlands East Indies, in which an even dozen Japanese Zero fighters were shot down.

"Actions such as these," their citation read, "show the true fighting spirit of combat crews of the United States air crews."

In one of their exploits the sergeants were in a Flying Fortress raid on a Japanese invasion fleet in Macassar Strait.

Fifteen Zeros Attack

As the bombers reached their target, fifteen Zeros came at them in an attempt to shield the warships and transports.

Despite these closely pressed attacks and intense anti-aircraft fire, the Flying Fortresses scored direct hits on several transports and downed three Zeros.

On the return flight the Fortresses fought off attacking Zeros for more than a half hour.

"It was only through the excellent shooting of these three enlisted men," said the citation, "that the attack was beaten off and four more Zeros were shot down.

Storms Encountered

"To add to the hazards of the trip severe tropical storms and icing conditions were encountered which made flying in formation extremely difficult and almost impossible at times."

Following those exploits, which occurred January 22, a crew including the three sergeants was ordered to attack a Japanese invasion fleet northeast of Celebes. Approaching the target, the citation said, their Fortress was intercepted by "the largest enemy fighter force encountered in the Pacific up to that time."

Though their plane was seriously damaged by cannon fire, the crewmen remained at their guns to protect another friendly plane in serious difficulty with engine trouble. In a forty-eight-minute engagement five Zeros were downed.

Couldn't Drop Bombs

At an early stage of the battle the Fortress' bomb-release controls were blown away by cannon fire, so the bombs had to be carried during the entire encounter.

Lieutenant Windus was awarded the Purple Heart for a "singularly meritorious act of essential service" August 7 in New Guinea while on duty at an advanced base.

Windus saw a Flying Fortress fully loaded with bombs and gasoline crash during a takeoff. Disregarding his personal safety, Windus rushed into the burning plane and assisted the pilot and crew to safety.

Meritorious Actions

Purple Hearts for a "singularly meritorious act of essential service" August 17 in New Guinea went to Second Lieutenant Holland, Sergeants Devine, Markiewicz and Leodora and Private Schwister.

These men assisted in saving planes and other valuable property from destruction after a Japanese raid on an air field.

For a "singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity" during enemy raids on New Guinea air fields, Purple Hearts were awarded to Major Barden and Captains Fletcher, Gideon and Stoddart.

Similar awards went to Majors Broadhurst and McDonald for "singularly meritorious acts of essential service" in the Netherlands East Indies during the Japanese invasion.

Australia Rounds Up Its Draft Dodgers

Melbourne, Australia, Oct 30 (A. P.).—Man power officials began a nationwile roundup today of army dodgers, idlers and vagrants who do not possess registration cards. Parks, betting haunts, and hotels were being combed.

U. S. Counter-Attack Beaten Back, Jap Says

New York, Oct. 30—The Associated Press tonight recorded a Tokyo broadcast which quoted Yoji Hirota, a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai, as saying that a "well-prepared American counter-offensive" in the Solomons was beaten back by the Japanese navy.

Hirota referred to the United States Pacific fleet as "a tin-plated navy," and stressed that "no matter how intensive the United States'

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NEW YORKERS' KIN HELD IN HONGKONG

Ottawa, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Twelve Americans were included in a list of 274 civilians reported by the Canadian External Affairs Department last night to be interned by the Japanese at Hongkong.

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The announcement here said that it may be assumed the list is official since it was issued by Japanese authorities and transmitted to Ottawa by the International Red Cross at Geneva.

The Americans with the addresses of their relatives in parentheses, included W. D. Murray, (Mrs. W. D. Murray, 18 Park End Place, Forest Hills, Queens); L. A. Lewis, Mrs. W. M. Lewis, Master T. A. Lewis and Miss L. A. Lewis, (Mrs. W. G. Carroll, London Terrace, West 24th street, Manhattan.)

SAYS JAPAN ENDED JOY-RIDE FOR U. S.

Budget Director Points To Industrial Expansion Under Stress Of War

[By the Associated Press]

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 30—Harold D. Smith, Federal Budget Director, declaring that "a great job is being done" in the war effort and that prospects for the future were bright, told an audience of businessmen tonight that Japan did the United States "something of a favor" in ending "what I have sometimes called a national joy-ride."

Under the stress of war, Smith said, the value of manufacturing facilities estimated in peacetime at around $21,000,000,000 already has risen $9,000,000,000. Commitments for an additional $9,000,000,000 worth of facilities by next June 30 mean nearly doubling an industrial plant which already led the world, he added.

Points To Auto Industry

The automotive industry alone, the budget director continued, is producing war materials at a rate equivalent to twice its peacetime record of 5,000,000 cars and trucks established in 1941. Planes, which a year ago were "practically hand tailored, one at a time," are being produced at a rate of more than 4,000 a month, he added.

The Government will spend $78,000,000,000 in the war effort during this fiscal year, Smith predicted, sum that he said was twice the entire national income of the low depression year and more than seventy-five times the expenditure for national defense five years ago.

Demand In Labor Field

Production will demand the services of 25,000,000 workers, he continued, with 10,000,000 already added to the active labor force and others yet to come.

Smith said the nation was becoming "more strongly knit, surer of its operations," under wartime conditions. "We have largely passed through the first confusing stage of reorganization of Government, the stage of fruitless bickering and table thumping," he declared.

Durable Marine Returns Home, Mother Halts Trip to Meet Him

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 30—(AP) Mrs. Charles Moore had received so many unhappy telegrams she was almost afraid to open the one the conductor handed her as her train sped eastward carrying her toward a reunion with her parents in Carthage, S. D.

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Previous telegrams had informed her that her son was wounded, missing, killed in action.

This telegram said simply:

"Gene is home. Come back. Love. Charles."

Frantically she sought the conductor. "I've got to get back," she said. "My son is home safe."

She asked the conductor to stop the train. He did.

A brakeman flagged down a west bound train and to the cheers of passengers—news travels fast on a train—she transferred in the middle of the Nevada desert.

Yesterday she rejoined her 22-year-old son, Gene, a durable Marine private who climbed out of a flaming tank on the Solomon islands and lived through a beating by some 50 Japanese—now all dead.

He fought the Japanese until he lost consciousness. When he came to, he was lying in the center of a circle of 41 Japanese, most of them corpses. He didn't know, then, that most of them were picked off during his hand to hand battle by Pvt. Kenneth Koon, a Marine sharpshooter from Summitville, Ind., who fired from a nearby vantage point.

Reds Smash German Tank Assault In Stalingrad

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 30—Red army tanks won a battle of armored forces to maintain Stalingrad's defense lines, and Soviet troops regained another height in the west Caucasus, but numerically superior invaders compelled a retreat in the Nalchik sector for the second successive day, the Russians said today.

Sixteen tanks of a German assult force were declared destroyed by tread-tracked Soviet machines barring their way in a Stalingrad factory area, and the others withdrew, the noon communique said.

Positions Held Firmly

Although a German detachment drove up 50 to 100 yards to the edge of a factory ground during a costly assault by a tank-supported infantry division yesterday, and fierce fighting continued in this sixty-seventh day of the siege, it was announced that "all attacks were repulsed, and Soviet troops are firmly holding their positions."

"Northwest of Stalingrad," the communique said, " a Soviet unit broke through the enemy defenses. Engaging the enemy with hand grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting, they killed 130 of the enemy, and captured an ammunition dump, as well as other booty."

Height Near Tuapse Taken

Capture of a height in the counter-attacks northeast of Tuapse, a key Black Sea port menaced by a Nazi pincers, was announced without detail.

Heavy losses were delcared suffered by the Germans on the new battlefield about Nalchik, in the central Caucasus, fifty miles southwest of Mozdok.

The communique said: "Our troops defended their positions against large numbers of enemy tanks. In one sector in the Nalchik area the enemy succeeded in pressing our units back."

Bombers From Stalingrad

Enemy forces thrown into the Nalchik battle included the Fifty-second Bombing Squadron, which had been operating against Stalingrad, the army newspaper, *Red Star*, reported. It said this group had been replaced on the Stalingrad front by other air units drawn from quiet northern and central sectors.

With strong air support, the enemy was reported hurling upwards of one hundred tanks into attacks on Red army forces in the Nalchik district.

Red Star said that the Russians, who withdrew yesterday after the enemy wedged into some lines, fell back to new positions after repulsing four attacks in a fight for a water line.

Reinforcements In Foothills

The Germans hurled huge forces of infantry and tanks into their initial thrusts, and a dispatch to *Red Star* reported that fresh men and machines had been put into the combat for the foothills of the snow-blanketed Caucasian mountains.

Nazi air [illegible] bombed the Red army front line, its close rear and road communications.

First Snow In Mountains

Despite the weight of the onslaught, *Red Star* said the Germans were forced to retreat somewhat at one point in their roundabout drive toward Ordzhonikidze, starting point of the Georgian military highway which leads to Tiflis and the Kura river valley.

Red Star published a photograph of the first snowfall of the season on the north slopes of the mountains, showing them completely coated while Red army troops bearing automatic guns filed through a valley knee-deep in snow.

The activity in the south was accompanied by reports of fresh action on the northwestern and Kalinin battle lines.

Foe's Strategy Foiled

"On the Kalinin front Soviet units penetrated an inhabited locality, killing several hundred of the enemy," the communique announced. "Snipers of one Soviet infantry unit have killed more than 1,000 Germans during the past month."

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Despite the difficult position of the men of Stalingrad, *Red Star* said fierce resistance persisted.

The Germans broke into a junction of two Red Army units, expecting them to retreat to avoid encirclement, but the defenders adopted the round defense, stood their ground and beat off subsequent attacks, a dispatch said.

Red Star reported that Red army men operating south of Stalingrad advanced and occupied the outskirts of a settlement in a region strongly fortified by the Germans. A number of Nazi counter-attacks were epulsed.

The newspaper said Russian Caucasian forces intercepted a message from an encircled German battalion reporting that food reserves were exhausted, and that the unit had many wounded whom it was unable to treat.

The Russians gave the battalion an opportunity to surrender, and attacked when its commander refused, the newspaper reported. After a three-hour battle, virtually the entire battalion was exterminated and the survivors were captured.

Another encircled German force was declared crushed with a loss of 200 dead. An important defile through which enemy communications had stretched was declared cleared by the Red army.

Soviet troops holding the northwestern front above Moscow were credited with repulsing a series of attacks by tank-supported infantry formations over the past three days. The communique said 1,500 enemy troops were killed and twelve tanks were damaged.

Red army warships in the Baltic Sea were reported to have sunk a 15,000-ton German transport.

RUSSIANS RETREAT IN CAUCASUS PASS TO NEW DEFENSES

Germans Launch Assault on Approaches to Georgian Military Highway.

STALINGRAD LINES HOLD

Reds Advance on Black Sea Coast After Two-Day Battle.

HENRY CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 31—(AP) Russian troops defending the approaches to the Georgian military pass through the Caucasus mountains have been forced to retreat again in the Nalchik area, but the Red Army defending Stalingrad killed 1,100 more Nazis in a successful stand yesterday in the ruins of that Volga river city.

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The midnight Soviet communique stressed the numerical superiority of the enemy forces attacking on the Nalchik plains toward Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the high snow-banked military pass. It was the third consecutive Russian retreat there.

Nazis Employ Lage Force

Dispatches said a formidable mass of German forces, including a bombing squadron shifted from Stalingrad, was employed in the plateau area leading upward into the Caucasus mountain range.

Before retreating to a new defense line, the Russians said, their troops exterminated one Nazi infantry company and disabled two tanks.

In the west along the Black sea coast the Russians reported the Red army had "advanced slowly" after a two-day exhausting fight in which 1,000 Axis troops were slain in northeast of Tuapse. The Germans now have gone over to the defense in this area, the communique said.

Inside Stalingrad the Red Army was said to have destroyed or disabled eight Nazi tanks, 14 mortar and artillery batteries and eighteen planes in addition to killing 1,100 Germans. No further Nazi advances were conceded in the shell-torn factory area in the northern part of the city.

Soviet troops attacking the Nazi flank northwest of Stalingrad broke into Nazi trenches, wiped out an entire company in hand-to-hand fighting, and captured one gun, two mortars, five machineguns, a radio transmitter and two ammunition trucks, the communique said.

In another sector on the same front the Russians reported killing 180 Germans in a successful local fight against Axis counter-attacks.

Voronezh Fighting Flares

Hundreds of miles northwest of Stalingrad in the Voronezh hinge of the long front, the communique said, nearly 200 more Nazis had been killed and 24 enemy blockhouses and other equipment destroyed.

Despite three successive Russian withdrawals in the Nalchik sector

of the mid-Caucasus, there were no signs of immediate gravity to the main Red army forces in that area. Such retreats have been common at the resumption of Nazi offensives until the Russians could accumulate or shift their troops to meet the challenge.

Ordhonikidze is 60 miles southeast of Nalchik and at the northern end of the excellent Georgian military highway that winds through gorges in the 18,000-foot mountains to Tiflis.

Bombers Lead Attack

Intense bombing and tank attacks spearheaded the German attacks to clear the way for infantry. The Russians noted the 52nd bombing squadron at Nalchik, which until mid-October was at Stalingrad. The 51st bombing squadron was reported moved from the central front to Stalingrad. Crack pursuit squadrons using the newest German planes also were thrown into the Nalchik offensive.

Armed forces attacked with up to 100 tanks to breach the Russian lines. Red Star said the army repulsed four attacks at a waterline before falling back before the inexorable pressure of superior forces. The waterline might have been the Ardon river, a tributary of the Terek along which the Russians for two months have halted a German offensive in the nearby Mozdok region.

The limited number of roads confined the offensive to narrow sectors and exposed German concentrations to raids. Low-flying Stormovik planes attacked these groups sharply, and Red Star said they knocked out 50 German tanks in one day.

Munitions Train Blown Up

The army newspaper said the Germans were sustaining great losses at Nalchik and behind the lines. A munitions train was reported blown up by a bomber. Another was said to have hit a staff headquarters, killing 150 German officers.

Despite the difficult position of the Russians at Stalingrad, Red Star said the army persisted in fierce resistance. Pressed close to the Volga, the Russians were assaulted with troops, tanks, planes, artillery and mortars.

South of Stalingrad, dispatches said the Russians had advanced occupying the outskirts of a settlement. Planes tanks and infantry forced the heavily entrenched Nazis into retreat and subsequent counter-attacks were repulsed, the reports added.

Northwest of the Volga city, Red Star said, a battle was being fought for a populated place recently taken by the Reds. Rumanians counter-attacked but fled, leaving 150 dead, when the Russians charged from the trenches.

Nazis Say Reds Are Repulsed.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that Russian counter-attacks in the mountains north and south of the road to Tuapse, on the Black Sea, had been repulsed.

In the central Caucasus the war bulletin said Red Army forces tried vainly to break out to the east after their supply routes had been cut off by German and Rumanian troops.

In Stalingrad, the High Command said, an area previously captured was mopped up.

"Enemy ferries and boats on the Volga were subjected to effective artillery fire," the communique said. "South of the city enemy relief attacks supported by tanks collapsed in front of its own lines under defense fire and bombing attacks by the luftwaffe."

German airmen were reported to have sunk nine Russian transport ships, including seven tankers, in the Caspian Sea last night. In the far north the Germans said heavy new air raids had been made on Murmansk and on Soviet troop encampments.

Reds Massing 3 Huge Armies For Winter Onset, Nazis Say

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By Frank M. Brutto

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 30—German news agency reports reaching here today from Berlin said the Russians were massing "powerful shock armies" for a winter attempt to break through the Germans' Vitebsk-Smolensk line 275 miles west of Moscow.

These reports said signs were increasing daily that the Russians, despite the continuing heavy German pressure on the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts, were assembling troops with full aviation and armored support in the Rzhev-Toropets region.

View Of Russ Strategy

The Russian plan, it was said, apparently was to send one of these armies westward from Rzhev toward Velikie Luki with strong armored and motorized support and then make a southward encircling sweep in an effort to reach the Dvina river near Vitebsk.

At the same time, the reports said, another shock group would set out from Rzhev southward to Vyazma, then wheel toward Smolensk in an attempt to form a junction with the northern wing.

Heavy Russian air forces were said to be massing in the Rzhev-Toropets region and better weather was reported to have improved roads sufficiently for heavy material movement.

Nazis Attacking From Air

The news agency said the Germans already were trying to forestall the offensive with heavy air bombings of concentration centers and rail lines leading from Moscow and Kalinin into the massing areas.

For the past several months the central Russian front has been relatively quiet, with Germans holding well-fortified lines hinged on Rzhev, Velikie Luki, Vitebsk and Smolensk.

EDEN HERALDS END OF DEFENSIVE WAR

Britain Steps To Offensive With Growing Strength, He Says At Glasgow

GLADWIN HILL

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Oct. 30—The defensive phase of the war is drawing to a close and Great Britain is beginning to take the offensive, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said today in an address here.

The growing strength of Britain, he said, is manifest in Egypt, in western Europe, where the "RAF has taken command over the shore of France and beyond," and in northern Italy, which is feeling the sting of repeated air raids.

The conflict, the Foreign Secretary said, has taken on a "new character" which he said is as clear as "writing on the wall."

Talks Of Post-War Tasks

Eden's reference to the progress of the war was an incidental passage in a long speech to the Scottish Unionist (Conservative) Conference in which he dealt with the problem of dealing with Germany after the war.

The RAF, Eden said, is administering to Germany "a dose infinitely heavier than the *Luftwaffe* ever gave us. And let me give you this assurance—the dose will be repeated throughout the winter, and it will be intensified.

"We have command over the western shores of France, and beyond. Even by day our RAF can fly to Italy and bomb Milan and Mussolini. This is a superb achievement, even for the RAF."

Many Evidences Seen

Eden's remarks were made against a background of many evidences that the British are shifting to offensive tactics, while the Axis is devoting increasing thought and energy to defense.

Intensification of the RAF effort was only one factor. The British Eighth Army was on the initiative in Egypt. The continuous influx of United States troops raised expectations of offensive operations and, from the continent, came increasing references of German commentators to purely defensive measures.

Germans were speaking daily of the strength of their defensive installations in the west and a recent report indicating how seriously they are taking their defensive position was a dispatch from Norway stating that laborers had been withdrawn from vital construction projects to work on fortifications.

To Complete Solution

Looking into post-war years, Eden said that this time the problem of Germany, including "its lust for conquest," must be seen through until the complete solution is reached.

"The fall of Hitlerism and signatures on a peace treaty will not be the complete solution because Hitlerism has inculcated its terrible doctrines into the young people of Germany," the Foreign Secretary said.

Roosevelt Won't Comment.

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today said he preferred to withhold any comment on the possibility that American troops had been stationed in Liberia.

He said it came under the classification of troop movements and operational movements and that he would not dare comment without consulting his military authorities.

Two U. S. Airports in Liberia

American Troops Revealed to Have Been Stationed There Since July.

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London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Monrovia said today it was officially announced that American troops, including Negro units, had been in Liberia since July. This statement said that two airports had been constructed.

Parliament has approved legislation providing for Liberia's cooperation with the United States, it said.

Liberia is on the west coast of Africa at the southwest edge of the great hump of the dark continent.

The dispatch said that Lieut.-Col. Harry A. McBride of the United States Army, who discussed the legislation with President Barclay of the African republic, has returned after reporting to President Roosevelt.

Monrovia is the capital of Liberia.

Liberia, which originated in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to provide for freed American slaves, was constituted as a republic in 1847. Its constitution was modeled after that of the United States.

The republic, which has an area of about 43,000 square miles and a coast line of about 350 miles, lies between the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east. On the north it borders on French Guinea.

Dakar, France's important colonial harbor and naval base in Senegal, is between 750 and 800 miles by air northeast of Monrovia.

R. A. F. REPORTED OVER NAZI COAST

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Reuters recorded a DNB broadcast today reporting the R. A. F. was over a German coastal district, Helgoland Bight and occupied continental territory last night.

The pilots who led the American low-level fighter plane attack yesterday on tugboats and canal barges in Nazi-occupied Belgium declared today did considerable damage, but that the action was too fast for an accurate tally of the score. The two flight leaders were Canadians, Lieuts. R. L. Alexander of Aylmer, Ont., and James A. Goodson of Ontario, who transferred from the R. A. F. to the United States Army Air Forces last month.

Lieut. Alexander said that he spotted five sets of six or eight barges each and got in two bursts of cannon and machine gun fire on two tugboats, while Lieut. Goodson pounded on the barges behind.

R. A. F. MOSQUITOES IN SWEEPS BY DAY

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—British fighter and fighter-bomber sweeps against German sea and land transport in the lowlands in daylight were announced in an Air Ministry communique today.

Spitfires on offensive patrol attacked a freight train near Ostend and an enemy supply ship at Zeebrugge, it said, and Mosquitoes bombed an airfield and factory in Holland and attacked ships off the Dutch coast.

One of the Mosquitoes is missing, the communique said.

Reuters recorded a DNB broadcast today reporting the R. A. F. was over a German coastal district, Helgoland Bight and occupied continental territory last night.

Enemy Reports

The enemy often puts out false statements in order to elicit such denials as may convey, explicitly or by implication, valuable military information. The dispatch below is not confirmed by any American or Allied authority.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared in a special communique today that U-boats in the North Atlantic had attacked a fully-laden convoy on its way to Britain, sinking nine ships totaling 68,500 tons.

"Several more ships were damaged by torpedo hits," the announcement said, "despite extremely bad weather conditions and a fierce defense."

The High Command added that six other Allied ships, aggregating 32,425 tons, had been sunk by submarines in Atlantic waters between the United States and Great Britain. "Operations are still going on," it added.

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BRITISH SPIKE ITALIAN CLAIM

London Discloses Untruth Of Story About Sinking Of 2 U. S. Battleships

Reveals Vessels Mentioned By Rome Were Tanker And Freighter

OCT 31 1942

(By the Associated Press)

London, Oct. 30 — Authoritative British sources, spiking the Axis story of torpedoing two United States battleships, explained today that what the Italians really had hit—or tried to hit— were a British tanker and a British corvette.

The explanation came just after a Rome broadcast described the honors heaped upon Submarine Commander Enzio Grossi, in recognition of the "laurels" he had won in the Atlantic.

The first of the battleship sinking claims was made last May 20, when the Italians said their submarine Barbarigo had torpedoed and sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class off the Brazilian coast. Fifty-two survivors of the battleships were landed at a South American port, the Italians said.

Were Freighter's Survivors

"Unfortunately for Italian claims," the British declared, "the fifty-two survivors were from a torpedoed British freighter, not a battleship."

On July 10, the Italians issued another communique giving "precise details" of how the same submarine had sunk a United States battleship of the Mississippi class about 330 miles west of Freetown, Africa. The communique said that four torpedoes had crashed into the blow of the battleship and that crew members had seen her sink.

The Real Story

The real story of that affair, the British declared, is that a British corvette was known to be at this particular place and she later reported dodging four torpedoes fired at her by an Italian submarine.

The very next day, for this exploit, Hitler awarded Grossi Germany's Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. Not to be out-done, Premier Mussolini then decorated his commander with the gold medal for bravery, Italy's highest award, and promoted him to the rank of captain.

THEY HAD EVIDENCE THAT AXIS LIED

With the U. S. Naval Forces, United Kingdom Port, Oct.— (Delayed) (A. P.).—People who live in this important port town are more skeptical than most when the Wilhelmstrasse propaganda machine starts grinding out reports on the battle of the Atlantic.

While the Nazi High Command was announcing day and hour details of the sinking of three troop transports with 14,000 United States soldiers aboard, one of the ships they "sank" was riding serenely at anchor in the harbor.

The ship was in a berth within almost shouting distance of two ships which the Japanese "sank" early in the war in the Far Pacific.

BRITISH DESTROYER 'VETERAN' IS SUNK

Admiralty Reveals Loss of 1919 War Vessels, Gives No Details.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—(AP) The sinking of the British destroyer Veteran, 1,120-tons, was announced tonight by the Admiralty. No further details were given.

The Veteran, completed in November of 1919, carried a normal complement of 134 crewmen. The relatives of the casualties have been informed, the Admiralty said.

Supply Fleet Reported In Gibraltar by Vichy

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio reported today that seventeen Allied merchant ships, three tankers, a transport, two cruisers and a flotilla of submarines had arrived at Gibraltar. The broadcast did not make clear whether the ships were reported entering or leaving the Mediterranean.

NEW ZEALAND ARMY POSITION DEFINED

OCT 31 1942

London, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A Reuters report from Wellington said today that the New Zealand Defense Minister, Fred Jones, had announced that the New Zealand Army in the Pacific has been placed under United States command. New Zealand Air Force squadrons were also said to be operating with the Americans in the South Pacific.

When Gen. MacArthur was placed under orders from the United Nations on April 19 to prepare to take the offensive against Japan as commander in chief of all land, sea and air forces in the Southwest Pacific, his headquarters announced that the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands had agreed on the scope of his command.

Although New Zealand was not mentioned in the official announcement, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced at Wellington immediately that the Dominion's position under MacArthur's command had been settled. The Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in a congratulatory letter to the General, said he was assuming command by charter of the four governments plus New Zealand.

ARMY GUARDS EMBASSY

LONDON, Oct. 30—(AP) The U. S. Marines turned over to their Army comrades today the job of guarding the American embassy and naval and military headquarters. They left for "elsewhere in the British isles," an announcement said.

The Marine detachment, the first organized unit of American armed forces to reach Britain in this war, yielded its sentry posts here after 16 months of duty.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GETS GLIMPSE OF OCCUPIED FRANCE

GLADWIN HILL

First Lady Journeys to Dover, Looks Across Channel with Binoculars.

OCT 31 1942

LONDON, Oct. 30.—(AP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had her first look at German-occupied France—through a Navy officer's binoculars—today from the white cliffs of Dover and found it "very exciting to be so near the enemy."

Only a few hours before the first lady arrived by private train from London, the air raid alarm had sounded in Dover, but all was serene during her visit.

Visits Cathedral

Mrs. Roosevelt's day included a call en route at Canterbury cathedral, an inspection of a women's volunteer service mobile canteen center, and visits to a Wrens unit and a civilian women's activities center in the typical English village of Barham.

Asked by reporters if she never spent the morning in bed, Mrs. Roosevelt replied: "Not since I can remember."

She explained that she never tired because she could sleep anywhere, "even standing up," and recalled she once had slept through a World Series baseball game sitting in a box.

Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to a home economics exhibit in the village hall provoked a minor crisis for Barham (Pop. 9003). Three model eggless cakes for the display got burned in the excitement. One of the townswomen rushed home to get other from her own cupboard but her small son had been there first.

Mrs. Roosevelt saw it with a slice missing.

Show Garden Produce

The women gardeners of Barham proudly showed carrots, turnips and beans grown from seed sent from the United States.

The whole town of Canterbury called an informal, two-hour holiday with many stores closed while housewives suspended their shopping and grimy-smocked factory girls were given a half-hour off. They pushed close around her, while some whooped joyfully and others joined in an impromptu chorus singing of "Anchors Aweigh."

After seeing her, one enthusiastic woman sighed, happilly, "Now I can get killed."

She was accompanied today by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the WAACS, and by Mrs. Winston Churchill, who seems to be fascinated by traveling with the swiftly moving first lady. Today she even gained special permission to squeeze into a crowded private car for a press conference coming back to London and stood admiringly while Mrs. Roosevelt talked with reporters.

Receives Heavy Fan Mail

The U. S. embassy disclosed that the President's wife is receiving hundreds of fan letters, soldiers asking her to call their families when she gets home, University of Edinburgh students asking her to be their rector, Madame Tussaud's famous waxworks museum asking her to call and okay their wax portrayal of the President. The King and Queen in relaying a lot of mail from Buckingham palace reported they had received many letters thanking them for inviting Mrs. Roosevelt to England.

At Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the dean of the cathedral, took her on a five-minute tour of the damaged old structure.

She inspected closely a lineup of well worn mobile canteen units for blitz victims and for soldiers, including one given by "friends of England in Philadelphia" and bearing honor stripes for shrapnel "wounds" in service during five raids.

Also in the lineup were canteen vehicles given by Mrs. Oscar Williams of New Rochelle, N. Y., Newport, R. I., Bundles for Britain, Chapter Five, Mrs. Anna Dillman, Detroit, the People of Northern California, the Interallied Faith Community, New Haven, Conn., the people of La Jolla, Calif., and the U.S.A. Maple Leaf club.

A passenger automobile box canteen designed by Pauline Fenno of Boston was shown and Mrs. Roosevelt commented such things would be useful for serving forest fire fighters in the northwestern United States. Miss Fenno is a driver for the Marchioness of Reading, head of the British women's voluntary services.

EVACUATION HALTED

LONDON, Oct. 30.—(AP) The government halted the evacuation of children from London effective Nov. 10, not because the city was "less dangerous" but because the number leaving had become so small that the plan was no longer workable. Evacuation never was compulsory.

BRITISH URGED TO SAVE FUEL

Told to Put Out Home Fires to Set Germany Aflame.

OCT 31 1942

London, Oct. 30—If Britons do not read in bed or keep fires in their bedrooms, fifty bombers can be built by the fuel saved out of the 70,000,000 tons of coal used yearly for heating, lighting and cooking, the British Press Service revealed today.

The Fuel Ministry, hoping to save 6,000,000 tons of coal in the next year, is holding a series of fuel exhibitions. One, now in Dorland Hall on lower Regent street, consists of a series of furnished rooms that demonstrate how simple economies in the home can increase production.

"Russia faces a terrible second winter—use your coal as if we were besieged," is the slogan for the living room. By using only one light, banking the fire with damp tea leaves and sharing it with a neighbor, and by keeping the radio turned off and draughts shut out, enough fuel can be saved in a year for 5,000 light tanks.

Wash day economies, if carried out in a million homes, would mean enough coal saved in a single day for 1,000 hand grenades. The Ministry kitchen economies, such as low gas jets, covered pots and the use of double-boilers can result in the building of two aircraft carriers and two destroyers from the coal saved. Forty-five submarines can be built from the suggested bath-room savings of never washing under running water, only five inches of water for a bath and omitting the daily bath.

A hundred tons of coal will make a tank or a Spitfire. Two thousand tons will make a submarine. Thirty thousand light units saved will make one ton of aluminum.

The Ministry is making each family responsible for saving one-half ton of coal a year. Britons, by putting out the fires in their own homes, will set Germany aflame.

Nazi Order Bars Belgian Beer To Dieppe Captives

OCT 31 1942

London, Oct. 30 (AP)—As a prison train carrying more than 900 Canadian and British prisoners of the Dieppe raid passed through Marchienne-au-Pont, Belgium, recently, according to the Belgian Ministry of Information, this scene was enacted:

A brewery truck loaded with food and beer rattled up to the station.

The Nazi officer in charge wanted to know what for.

"For the prisoners," the station master replied.

"Water is good enough for those pigs of Englishmen," the Nazi cried.

"But there is insufficient pressure to give the prisoners water," the station master pointed out.

This made no impression. The beer and victuals remained undistributed.

As the train pulled out, the prisoners gave the V-for-victory and thumbs-up signs to a crowd of more than 200 citizens.

Renault Works To Resume, Work

London, Oct. 30 (AP)—The *News Chronicle*, quoting a French engineer, says that the Renault works in Paris, employinb more than 30,000 workers, was expected to return soon to full production for the Germans after repair of the extensive bomb damage inflicted March 3 by the RAF.

BRITONS TO PRAY SUNDAY FOR DEAD OF BOTH WARS

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—(AP) The archbishop of Canterbury asked Britons today to pray Sunday before Armistice day for the dead of both wars and in "thanksgiving for their courage and devotion in which we find inspiration for the duties laid upon ourselves and to which on that day we shall dedicate ourselves afresh."

King George VI has cancelled the usual services Nov. 11 at the cenotaph, Britain's memorial to the first World war dead, and has asked that other memorial services not be held.

For the fourth year there will be no signal for the usual two-minute silence beginning at 11 a. m. because of the chance of confusion with an air raid warning.

Armistice day will be observed as a poppy day however to aid the crippled of the last war because the archbishop said "we must not let the claims of this war crowd them out of our recollection."

11 In Hungary Face Death For Sabotage

Bern, Oct. 30 (AP)—Dispatches from Budapest reported tonight eleven persons were sentenced to death in the Batschka area of Hungary for sabotage and possessing and using firearms.

A Sofia dispatch said two persons were sentenced to death and fifty-eight to long prison terms for sabotage shootings and endeavoring from March until August to prepare a revolution.

JEWS RESTRICTED IN PARIS

VICHY, Unoccupied France, 30.—(AP) Jews living near Paris were forbidden by German occupation authorities today to enter food stores except for one hour a day.

Italy Reports Second British Thrust By Sea

New York, Oct. 30—The Associated Press recorded today a Rome broadcast which reported that British tanks which "succeeded temporarily in infiltrating into our defense positions" were stopped with eight destroyed and the remainder damaged in a "brief but violent battle" with Axis armor.

The broadcast followed an Italian high command assertion that Axis forces again had repulsed a British attempt to land sea-borne troops behind the Axis lines in Egypt yesterday and had beaten off frontal attacks by strong Allied armored units.

New Zealand infantry following the British tanks were engaged by German and Italian infantry, the broadcast said, and "heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and several hundred prisoners were taken."

Milan Raid Toll Increases

New York, Oct. 30—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a Berlin broadcast which quoting a Transocean dispatch from Milan, said the number of dead caused by the RAF raid last Saturday on that Italian city has increased to 140. The first Italian announcement said there were forty-eight dead.

CABINET IN VICHY IS TOLD OF DAKAR

Admiral Darlan Reports On Defense Measures In West Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Oct. 30—Admiral Jean Darlan reported today to the Laval Cabinet on "measures taken to assure the defense of French West Africa," including the important naval base at Dakar.

The commander of all armed forces of the Vichy regime had returned earlier in the day from an urgent inspection and morale-building tour of colonies under Vichy control.

The Cabinet issued a communique saying its regular meeting was devoted almost entirely to defense problems.

Importance Shown

"Circumstances give very special importance" to Darlan's tour of Morocco and West Africa, the communique said.

[German and French propaganda have expressed recent concern over the reported landing of United States troops in Liberia, 750 miles south of Dakar, and both have suggested that an invasion of French African possessions was impending.]

Even as Darlan told of defense strength in Africa, Propaganda Minister Paul Marion said in a speech at Nice:

"She (France) must above all defend her empire and even aim at a triumphant counter-attack."

He referred to British conquests of Madagascar and Syria, and of de Gaullist seizure of various Colonial possessions such as the Lake Chad region of Central Africa and various islands. (He did not mention Indo-China, the rich French colony which the Japanese took over as a base.)

Darlan Congratulated

Laval, as chief of government, congratulated Darlan, in the name of Marshal Petain, "on results he obtained" in Africa.

Laval reported also on the situation in Madgascar where, he said the defenders were "in the midst of increasing difficulties."

(The British announced the capture of Fianarantsoa most important town in southern Madagascar and recently headquarters of Gov. Armand Annet. The advance to the south continued and the British said they believed further resistance was unlikely to continue for long.)

The cabinet decided to forego observance of the Nov. 11 Armistice day on the grounds that the country in its present circumstances cannot afford to waste time celebrating.

Vichy Hints At Military Offensive

Vichy, Oct. 30 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of Vichy's armed forces, returned today from an inspection of French African colonies along the Atlantic, as a high Government figure hinted that Vichy stood ready not only to defend its present colonies, but to "counter-attack" to regain those lost.

The possibility of offensive action was raised by Paul Marion, Secretary of State for Information, in a speech at Nice. He spoke while the Government waited to learn the fate of Fianarantsoa, last big Madagascar stronghold which now is under fire of British forces of occupation on that island.

"To the egoism of England," Marion said, "France must respond by egoism just as complete. She must above all defend her empire and even aim at a triumphant counter-attack."

He told his audience of 6,000 that Britain and the United States had, by what he called their own admissions, demonstrated that they were "in a precarious position."

Courageous, Adaptable

General Strickland said the American successes in support of the British, South African, and Australian pilots was due to "courage, adaptability, and flying technique."

Lieut. Lyman Middleditch of Highlands, N. J., who ran his string to four with three victories in a single combat, is the leading American pilot in the desert. It took him three years to pass the stiff medical examination and get into the air corps.

"My blood pressure wouldn't get together with my pulse," he explained.

Conserved Ammunition

He attributed his victory over the Messerschmitts to his conservation of high-caliber ammunition. Describing the exploits of the Black Scorpion squadron with which he flew, Middleditch said that on the afternoon of the big fight, the Scorpions suddenly discovered the air full of Messerschmitts which "looked like brand new ones, probably just brought over from Crete. There were about 60 enemy planes in all, evenly split between Messerschmitts, Stuka dive-bombers, and Fiats."

"I picked out the two-ship element nearest me and turned to meet them. I got good bursts on them and smoke poured from the leader. He took a quick climb, rolled over on his back and dove for the earth.

"Then I tried the second one. That is when things really started happening. I had altitude on him but too much speed and I couldn't nail him on the tail. If I tried to turn under this guy to get him, or attempted to climb to rejoin my gang, I exposed myself to everything they had. So I dove past and kept going.

Golf Balls Flew Past

"The Messerschmitts followed me down with the sun behind them. I think there were four but only three stuck around. I wasn't staying any one place very long at about that time.

"Every time I turned or changed altitude, I'd see one of those golf balls (20-millimeter Messerschmitt cannon shell) go floating by where I had been.

"I saw the first ship I hit spin into the ground and explode. Then I went over the sea with a messerschmitt on my tail. One came in too close and I nosed up and met him and got in a good burst. He dove into the water.

Close Miss

"Then something went over me from an angle so close it made me duck. I think it was a fourth Messerschmitt in that pack. He missed and kept going until he was out of sight.

"That left only two and I was breathing easier. One of them came close—too close. His ship couldn't have missed mine by more than five feet. But he exposed his belly and I raked him with fire. He spun into the sea."

By this Middleditch's ammunition was gone from the gun in one wing, but another German still after him. The American nosed toward the enemy and fired a burst in front of him.

"That convinced him I had some bullets left so he turned away and left me," the new ace said. "Then I headed home."

Clever American Fliers Outwit Enemy in Egypt

U. S. Pilots Praised for Skill, Courage by Brig. Gen. Strickland.

OCT 31 1942

CAIRO, Oct. 30—(AP) American pilots have shot down 22 enemy planes and lost but two in the renewed Allied offensive in the western Egyptian desert.

In just five days, the United States desert task force has destroyed 14 Messerschmitt-190s, four Macchi-202s and four Fiat-CR425.

Many thought the Americans might be too green for the more experienced German and Italian fliers.

22-2 Victory Ratio

This idea, however, has been dispelled swiftly by 22-2 victory ratio an dtoday the chief of the U. S. fighter command in the Middle East, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Strickland, said this of his boys:

"They have the stuff. They know the advantages and limitations of the airplanes they fly. They don't try to fight Messerschmitts at the altitudes where the Messerschmitts are superior, but lure them down to our best altitude and fly rings inside them and shoot them to pieces."

Yanks Have Felled 22 in Africa

OCT 31 1942

U. S. Flyers Say Nazis Don't Want to Fight —British Ground Forces Gain.

Cairo, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Britain's Eighth Army has driven deeper into the Axis's El Alamein line defenses in conjunction with a ceaseless Allied air offensive taking steadily heavier toll in the enemy's rear, official reports from the front announced today.

Fighter pilots of the United States Army Air Force alone have shot down twenty-two enemy fighters in five days with a loss of only two of their own although the Germans have been loathe to battle them and avoided them altogether yesterday.

At the end of the first week of the offensive to decide the fate of the Mediterranean, however, neither side apparently was ready to throw its main armored forces into the struggle—neither the British to exploit their gains nor the Germans to plug the menacing gaps in their lines. Infantry was emphasized in a British communique which dealt mostly with the damaging blows on the Axis from the air and reported the land action in these four sentences:

"During the night of October 28-29 our infantry extended gains in ground formerly held by the enemy. A further number of German prisoners was taken. There were minor engagements with enemy armored troops yesterday on whom casualties were inflicted. Fighting continues."

U. S. Flyers In Action.

Although the British noted a slight increase in enemy air activity, reporting four enemy fighters destroyed in combat, the Americans said they again encountered a reluctance by the Germans to meet them in air battle. Medium bombers of the United States desert air task force scored direct hits on Axis positions, tanks, motor convoys and other targets in daylong operations in which the Americans were engaged. No enemy fighters rose to challenge them, said a communique from the United States Army Headquarters, and anti-aircraft fire was light.

In the air assaults yesterday, closely synchronized with the ground fighting, the Allies were credited with downing two Heinkel 111s and a JU-86 as well as the four fighters mentioned in the communique. British fighters also shot up an enemy train which was believed to have been loaded with supplies for the front.

The bulletin told of ceaseless aerial attacks by day and night on Axis airfields and advanced positions.

"A fighter raid on a landing grounds in the Matruh area was particularly successful and at least three large grounded aircraft were destroyed and three others damaged," headquarters

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said. "There was a slight increase in enemy air activity, and at least four enemy fighters were destroyed in combat."

British losses in the entire Mediterranean theater were listed as one plane.

AXIS LINES UP EGYPT ARMOR

Big Test Pending, As British Mark New Gains At End Of One-Week Drive

200 Enemy Tanks Deployed, But Allied Forces Wipe Out Several

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 30—Infantry of the British Eighth Army was credited officially today with the seizure of additional desert battle ground at the end of a week of Allied offensive, while small battle groups of British and Axis tanks fought sharp local skirmishes.

Still there was no real test of opposing armor, although the enemy was known to have deployed as many as 200 tanks in various formations, "tapping in" at several points along the Allied front and firing at long range.

Take Quick Advantage

British tank crews took quick advantage of the proximity of these Panzers and, as the result, one day's losses for the Germans ran into double figures. One corporal tank gunner scored eight hits on enemy tanks.

The latest infantry advance to be reported was made Wednesday night and in the process a mixed bath of prisoners was taken.

In the light of a half-moon, the British attack started at 10 P. M.

Advance Under Barrage

Our troops, under heavy barrage, crept forward yard by yard throughout enemy barbed-wire and stone defenses, taking anti-tank and other guns with them.

Hand-to-hand fighting broke out frequently when enemy gun positions were overrun. One after another, the enemy strong points fell as British troops encircled the defenders, shouting as they charged forward.

Axis armored vehicles brought into the fight were blasted out of the way by anti-tank gun groups moving up with the infantry. The attack lasted most of the night.

Sky Filled With Lights

The covering artillery shelled enemy heavy gun positions far back of the lines in an effort to keep them silent. The barrage guns from a distance look like hundreds of campfires scattered along the desert.

The sky was filled with British and enemy signal lights flashing red, white and blue lights.

Allied communiques reported a slight increase in the enemy's air activity, but nothing on a scale that challenged the general superiority of Britsh, United States and imperial air forces.

Score Is 22 To 2

Indeed, the USAAF fighter squadrons, which now have a score of twenty-two to two planes shot down, found no enemy fighters willing to scrap during operations over the desert yesterday, and American medium bombers were able to make their attacks at will on enemy positions, tanks, motor convoys and other objectives.

Even the enemy's flank was described as sparse.

British and imperial air forces concentrated Wednesday night and yesterday on the Matruh area. Three large aircraft were destroyed on the ground and four enemy fighters went down in combat. One British aircraft was lost.

U.S. Supplies Tools; Britain The Men In Egypt

OCT 31 1942

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Cairo, Oct. 30—The United States has tossed a lot of blue chips into the battle in the western desert and the weight of American industrial power is being felt more and more in this strategic theater of war.

America's biggest job in the Middle East is furnishing planes and crews to help the RAF batter the enemy from the air and supplying the Eighth Army with tanks, guns, munitions and other equipment to carry forward on the ground.

The battle itself, now in its seventh day, is still in its initial phase. Dispatches from the front last night indicated the British gradually were getting into position to strike at the enemy's main force, but it may be a week before a crucial test of armored strength develops.

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Little Known Phase

The race to feed American-made implements of war into the Middle East remains, meanwhile, one of the dramatic and little known phases of the struggle.

When this correspondent was en route to Cairo less than a month ago the question often was heard: "When are American troops going into action in the desert?"

The answer is that American ground troops are not in combat in the Middle East. This show belongs principally to Britain's refreshed and re-equipped Eighth Army, aided in the air by the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces.

Make Offensive Possible

But the United States can take great pride in the fact that the British were able to make the first offensive move after the battering and the loss of materials which they suffered last summer. For it was American labor, factories and shipyards which put the tools into their hands that enabled them to strike.

Handling the supply job is Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, a 52-year-old veteran long familiar with supply problems. He is directing a tremendous undertaking which includes not only getting supplies into the Middle East but the movement of materials across the Persian Gulf route to Russia.

In effect, Britain said to the United States: "Give us supplies for the Middle East and our army can handle the job." That is what Maxwell's command is doing.

Activity Stepped Up

Eight months ago there was comparatively little American activity in this part of the world. Today there is a different picture. Maxwell arrived in Cairo in November as head of a military mission instructed to maintain and supply equipment and train the British in its use.

Graduated from West Point in 1912, Maxwell's army career has been mostly linked with ordnance. In World War I he commanded one of the largest arsenals in the United States and as a member of the Army of Occupation in Germany commanded an ordnance depot in the Rhineland.

Since the mission's arrival in Cairo American engineers and technicians have completed large supply installations, constructed port facilities, carved bases in the jungle and desert, built roads, outfitted machine shops and opened new supply routes.

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Command Is Extensive

Maxwell's command extends over an area encompassing Egypt, part of the Sudan, Eritrea, the Red Sea, Palestine, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Iran and Iraq.

Eritrea, one of Premier Mussolini's springboards in the conquest of Ethiopia, is now well developed as an arsenal for the United Nations. American military and civilian experts moved in to establish important bases after the British had broken Italian resistance.

Large Italian machine shops have been converted to the manufacture of motor parts, a rubber mixing and retreading mill has been improved and now is turning out about one hundred tires a week, depots have been installed for complete overhaul of aircraft engines and dockyards capable of handling cruisers have been constructed.

Such activities are being duplicated in a dozen places as the United States clears the road over which materials are pouring into the battle fronts.

U. S. PILOTS EAGER FOR FIGHT IN EGYPT

Actually Battle for Assignments, Says Col. Backus, Their Leader.

EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH AFRICAN BOMBERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 30.—(AP) Col. Edward Backus, 36, of Vernon, Texas, commander of one unit of U. S. bombers, said today his men have been on many missions but still plead for more action and "scrap like hell for assignments."

Backus himself has seen action as a combat pilot in the Philippines, Java, Australia, India and North Africa. He piloted one of seven dive bombers which destroyed two Japanese ships and damaged two others off Java but prefers to talk of his men.

"They don't like to stay on the ground, get ants in their pants when they are not in the air," he said. "They are having plenty of opportunities but still they want to go out whenever they can."

Backus' men, from all parts of the United States, have blasted all kinds of enemy installations, broken up troop concentrations, and smashed tanks and transports.

Act Like Veterans

"Some of these boys are having their first combat experience but they are acting like veterans because their hearts and souls are in the fight to the finish with the enemy wherever they find him," the colonel said.

The American air offensive Backus added, is "progressing about as expected.

"We know we have a scrap on our hands and are not surprised when we run into strong resistance but there is absolutely no doubt about the final outcome."

Backus, after graduation from Washington and Lee where he was the 1929 track captain, was a teacher and assistant coach at Vernon High school for two years. He trained at Randolph and Kelly fields in 1932 and 1933 and then spent two years at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas. After a brief period as American Airlines pilot, he was on active duty at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., in 1935. Then for three years he was a Pan-American Airways pilot, mainly on the South American run, before returning to the air force in 1940. He came to Africa last July and became commander of this unit in September.

ALLIED UNITS PUSH DEEP INTO AXIS LINES IN EGYPT

FRANK L. MARTIN

Destroy Many Enemy Tanks and Capture Numerous Positions.

WITH BRITISH ARMED FORCES IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT Oct. 29 — (delayed) — (AP) — Strong Allied forces drove deep into German defenses on the Alamein front last night, destroying many enemy tanks and capturing several enemy positions.

Other units of the British Eighth Army were mopping up newly gained territory after pushing forward west of the gap cut through by the Allied offensive yesterday.

Many Prisoners Taken

Many strong positions and many prisoners have been taken in the last 24 hours. Numerous tanks have been knocked out of action and British forces have advanced steadily.

In the light of a half moon, the British attack last night started at 10 p. m. The troops, under heavy barrage, crept forward yard by yard through enemy barbed-wire and stone defenses, taking anti-tank and other guns with them.

Hand - to-hand fighting broke out frequently when enemy gun positions were overrun. One after another, the enemy strong points fell as British troops encircled the defenders, shouting as they charged forward.

Axis Vehicles Rounded

Axis armored vehicles brought into the fight were blasted out of the way by anti-tank gun groups moving up with the infantry.

The attack lasted most of the night.

The covering artillery shelled enemy heavy gun positions far back of the lines in an effort to keep them silent. The barrage guns from a distance look like hundreds of campfires scattered along the desert.

The sky was filled with British and enemy signal lights flashing red, white, and blue lights.

During yesterday's fighting west of an Allied wedge in the German lines, many enemy tanks were knocked out — the majority of them by British infantry.

One corporal alone halted eight advancing tanks.

50-YEAR-OLD YANK IS HERO OF DESERT

OCT 31 1942

Cairo, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The bravery of John Dun, 50 years old, of Tuscon, Ariz., a former editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Times was the talk of the western desert today.

Dun, an American Field Service Ambulance driver, saved ten wounded men under intense enemy fire and alone brought three ambulances to safety on the night of October 23-24—the night the Allied offensive began. The three ambulances were mired in the soft sand of the Qattara Depression within sight of the enemy lines. Armored vehicles had tried to haul them out but could get no traction. The enemy, meanwhile, had laid down an intense fire. Explosive bullets tore a gaping hole in the door beside Dun and machine gunfire riddled the vehicles.

Dun jumped out to carry three patients to safety. As he lifted the first one, an explosive bullet hit the injured man in the stomach and killed him instantly. Dun got the others to a sandbag shelter and lay there three hours with an Italian prisoner who crawled to the shelter and acted as Dun's orderly.

Finally, tanks arrived and towed the ambulances out one by one with Dun steering each one and getting his patients to the hospital.

MALTA HAS QUIET DAY

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 30.—(AP) Malta had its first day free of daylight air alerts for several months today. A few bombs fell harmlessly after dusk last night.

Chiang Will "Lend" Lattimore To OWI

Chungking, Oct. 30 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has granted a leave of absence to his American political adviser, Owen Lattimore, who will return to the United States as director of the Pacific bureau of the Office of War Information, with headquarters in San Francisco.

"Rather than accept a resignation from Mr. Lattimore, who was appointed his adviser last year on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek preferred to lend him to the OWI," an announcement said.

Before returning to the United States Lattimore will confer with officials of the Chinese Ministry of Information and representatives of other United Nations information services.

Chungking, Oct 29 (delayed)

SERGEANT WILLIAM H WILLIAMS NORFOLK VIRGINIA PRIVATE KENNETHC, PRO- THE PAOLA, KANSAS EACH OFFICIALLY CREDITED SHOOTING DOWN JAPANESE FIGHGERPLANE SUNDAYS BOMBING HONGKONG STOP THEY GUNNERS ON BTWENTY- FIVES STOP NAMES OTHER OFFICERS MEN WHO ALSO PARTICIPATED RUNNING UP TOTAL TWELVE CERTAIN VICTORIES THREE PROBABLY SHOT DOWN PREVIOUSLY GIVEN END ITEM

OCT 31 1942

Chinese Have Holiday For U. S. Army Flyer

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Oct. 30—An American pilot fighting in China caused widespread destruction in an attack on the Burma Road, made a forced landing without mishap and was feasted by jubilant Chinese before going back to the war, it was disclosed today.

The pilot, Major Bruce K. Holloway, of Knoxville, Tenn., told his story in an interview in the *CBI Roundup*, newspaper of the American forces.

20 Trucks Destroyed

Holloway led a flight of two planes with orders to strafe a Japanese truck column. Between Mangshih and a certain river bridge twenty trucks were destroyed, he said.

Pulling out of a dive, Holloway said, he flew right through the debris of one exploding truck.

He also hit a Japanese staff car, "annihilating it and its occupants."

Holloway felt ground-fire hit the plane and then noticed his oil pressure was gone. He was able to reach the Chinese lines and landed unhurt in a rice paddy, but his plane was ruined.

The natives declared a holiday and gave him feasts before taking him to Chinese army headquarters.

The newspaper also announced that Capt. Albert John "Ajax" Baumler, 28, of Bayonne, N. J., had shot down a total of five Japanese planes in combat over China.

Baumler, a fighter squadron flight leader with the China air task force, and Major John P. Allison, of Gainesville, Fla., became the first Americans to score victories in night combats in this theater when each shot down two Japanese bombers over Hengyang last July.

Baumler obtained his first combat experience during the Spanish civil war when he was credited with destroying four Italian and three German planes while flying for the Republican government.

Evades Zero Fighters, But Dog Gets Him

OCT 31 1942

Chungking, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Vernon L. Scott, of Hazel, S. D., rode safely through a flurry of bullets that peppered his transport plane over India, but he became a casualty soon after reaching China—a dog at the officers' mess bit his leg.

Scott and Lieut. Joe Walker, of Doyline, La., took off from a northeast Indian airport Sunday while it was being bombed by the Japanese and two Zero fighters chased them thirty miles. One cannon shell punctured the left auxiliary gasoline tank and ten machine-gun bullets hit the plane.

"In shaking off the Japs we made so much speed over treetops and mountain slopes that even the manufacturers of that transport would be surprised," said Walker.

ENEMY AIRDROMES IN BURMA BOMBED

New Delhi, India, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Blenheim bombers blasted runways of two Japanese airdromes in Burma yesterday and returned without a loss despite enemy fighter operations, a British communique said today.

While one formation loosed bombs upon the Phakokku airdrome, a larger force raided Schwebo's field and buildings and left fires burning, the communique announced. The bombers were reported to have destroyed one Japanese fighter and damaged others at Schwebo.

It is now confirmed, the communique said, that in the Japanese attacks on airdromes in Assam Province on Monday, additional enemy aircraft were destroyed by a United States Army air pilot and that another enemy fighter was destroyed by British anti-aircraft fire. One had been claimed in a communique Tuesday.

Chile Factions In Clash

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 30—Demonstrators divided upon Chile's maintenance of relations with the Axis powers clashed in Santiago streets last night.

Pro-democratic Chileans who called for a break with Rome, Berlin and Toyko—most of them members of student federation youth movements—were dispersed by police when they attempted to break up a torchlight parade of students, professors and alleged Axis sympathizers opposing a change in Chilean foreign policy.

A police cordon was established for the protection of the torchlight bearers as they commenced a march to the Presidential Palace. They bore such slogans as "Chilean Youth Demands a Free, Sovereign Chile!" and shouted *vivas* for Argentina, the sister republic which also maintains relations with the Axis.

Subsequently, altercations at a theater exhibiting German films resulted in the injuring of five persons. Officers arrested thirty and later released them.

The playhouse was the *Teatro de la Comedia*, where incidents developed a few months ago upon exhibition of the Nazi picture "War in the West."

URUGUAY TO RENEW LINK WITH RUSSIA

President And Foreign Minister Both Would Restore Relations

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Oct. 30—Informed sources predicted tonight that Uruguay would resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia before the Presidential election November 29.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani said that he and President Alberto Baldomir both were favorable to renewing relations, severed in 1933 by the then President Gabriel Terra, who charged that Russia "has its own Communistic cells throughout Uruguay."

Cuba recently reestablished relations with the Soviet and Mexico and Colombia are considering doing likewise.

Litvinoff Counted In

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States and Cuba, is expected to figure prominently in the negotiations. Both he and Guani figured in the rupture which was aired before the League of Nations, where both represented their countries. Litvinoff was then Foreign Commissar of Russia and Alexander Minking represented his country in Uruguay.

Guani inferred that the Uruguayan Ambassador to Washington was making preliminary contacts with Litvinoff through the United States Government.

Guani is a candidate for Vice-President. Informed sources noted that the Communist party, which had openly supported President Baldomir, and other Leftist forces in Uruguay have been campaigning for renewal of relations with Russia.

TRAVELS ON NEW ROAD

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 30.—(AP) The first man to drive a jeep from Edmonton to White Horse, Yukon Territory, over the new Alaska highway is Lieut. Robert H. Gill, of the U. S. Army air forces who returned to Edmonton today. The 1,450-mile journey took five days.

"On some parts of the road you can travel as fast as you want," said Gill, the base cargo officer here.

Independence Party Gains In Iceland

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Independence party gained three seats to win a plurality with twenty seats in this month's elections to the national Althing (Parliament), final results showed today.

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The Progressive (Farmers') party lost 5 seats and retained a total of 15. The Communists gained 4 seats and now have 10.

The present Government, which includes three Independent party Ministers, remains in office until Parliament meets soon.

South Sea Islanders Grow Irish Potatoes

PAPETTE, Tahiti — (AP) The South Sea islands, so rich in vegetation, have only lately succeeded in growing their own Irish potatoes. Requiring a somewhat cool climate, the tubers are now produced commercially on Rapa, several hundred miles south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

30.24 — 19599

30.24-19599

Artist's 'Whisper' Campaign Sent 3,000 Flyers Into RCAF Service

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[Clayton Knight, the noted aviation artist, who is the main subject for the following story, is completing sketches and stories on American, Canadian and British air forces in England and Iceland. The Evening Sun will publish them in installments, beginning Monday.]

New York, Oct. 30 (AP)—The little office that popped up in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel soon after Britain went to war with Germany was very mysterious. . . .

Behind its doors, men and secretaries bustled with papers, telephoning and hush-hush activity. There was a constant stream of visitors.

Inquires about the project were singularly unenlightening. The only word was that it was "The Clayton Knight Committee"—a name which had appeared publicly theretofore mainly in the lower right-hand corner of striking aviation pictures.

Other Offices Set Up

As the weeks went by, similar offices appeared in hotel suites right across the country—in Memphis, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Antonio, Los Angeles—each cryptically designated only as "The Clayton Knight Committee," each with its bustle of activity, its steady stream of visitors.

They were tall men and short men, men of all sorts. But a constant observer would have noticed that they were predominantly lithe, weather-bronzed and keen-eyed—

—And that most of them came only once, went away, and never returned.

Britain Needed Flyers

Britain was at war with Germany, and desperately needed flyers to repell the *Luftwaffe*.

Throughout the United States were thousands of experienced aviators who wanted to join the fight. All were ineligible to join the American flying forces because of age, eyesight or lack of a college education and many of them had no idea about how to go about enlisting, or getting up to Canada, the main training ground funnel for the RAF.

And they could not be recruited. Despite sentiment in the United States, there was an old Federal law imposing three years in prison and/or a $10,000 fine on anyone who "recruited, enlisted or inducted" anyone to serve in a foreign military force.

Backed By Canadian

In solution to this impasse, an energetic man named Clayton Knight, who had flown for the United States Air Force attached to the old Royal Flying Corps in the First World War and subsequently had become America's foremost aviation artist, hopped up from his drawing board and got back into three-dimensional aviation.

Backed by Homer Smith, a Canadian millionaire living in New York, Knight flew back and forth across the country fifty times in two years setting up and supervising the offices of his "committee."

They served as the founts of a benevolent whispering campaign to spread word among aviators of the need for flyers in Canada and how they might get into the work.

A Technicality

The "committee" avoided "recruiting, enlisting or inducing" anyone to serve in the RCAF or the RAF by simply sending the eager pilots to Canada technically under engagement to a private organization which was recruiting civilian pilots to be instructors for the RCAF.

"But for some reason," Knight says with a dry smile, "as soon as the flyers got to Canada they all changed their minds and went right into service."

All told, more than 3,000 pilots were sent up there. About 750 of them wound up in the American Eagle Squadron in England, and over 2,000 were in vital service in Canada last March when a United Nations aviation arrangement started them transferring back as a valuable contingent for the United States Air Force.

Went Over With LaGuardia

Knight is a small, affable, earnest individual with a boyish face and thin brown hair brushed back in a straight pompadour, whom you would hardly spot as a copartner of such a big international project, or as an artist of distinction or as a combat pilot in the World War.

Knight went abroad with the United States Air Force contingent that included Fiorello LaGuardia, now Mayor of New York, and Albert Spalding, the violinist, and flew with the Royal Air Force.

After numerous aerial encounters with the Germans, all of which ended satisfactorily for him, he was shot down behind the German lines with an explosive bullet wound the whole length of one leg and hip.

In 20 Different Hospitals

A year in twenty different hospitals—the Allied advance was changing fronts and boundaries so fast that Knight was successively under the care of Germans, Belgians, French, British and Americans—fixed him up so well that now he complains that the wound doesn't even give him any tips on changing weather.

It was some time after his recovery and the armistice that Knight first realized that an airplane was something you could draw to advantage as well as fly.

Son of a Rochester (N. Y.) businessman, he had started out in a local lithograph shop and earned his way through the Chicago Art Institute working at five jobs at once. He was a part-time advertising artist and art teacher, lunchroom waiter, theater ticket taker and night watchman in an undertaking parlor.

Rented Studio To Girls

When he went abroad, he rented his New York studio to three girl artists, none of whom he got a good look at. He rectified this omission on his return and married one of the girls, Katharine Sturges, fashion artist and children's book illustrator.

In 1927 Elliott White Springs, another member of Knight's World War outfit, wrote his famous "War Birds" reminiscences, and it occurred to him that Knight, as an artist who had been in on the show, should make a good illustrator.

Knight limered up his memory of war scenes, and got so interested in aviation pictures that he has concentrated on them ever since.

Touch Of Magic

He has done art for aviation advertising, aviation illustrations in all the leading magazines, and lithograph, charcoal, crayon and pen-and-ink studies of flyers and flying.

While pictures of airplanes might seem to be just a glorified blueprint job, there is actually a touch of magic to it. How, for instance, can you draw or paint a still picture of an airplane and yet convey the impression that it is zooming along at 400 miles an hour?

Knight says cryptically that it's all done by careful selection of the positions of planes and the arrangement of masses of light and dark and subtle lines in the background.

6-Foot-High File Of Photos

Depicting planes is as ticklish in a way as flying them, because air-minded observers will spot the smallest technical flaw. Against this, Knight has a six-foot-high file of airplane photographs, including what he believes is the most complete World War aviation picture file in existence.

And his New York studio is cluttered with dozens of accurate models of everything from the Wright brothers flyig fruit box to the latest Spitfire.

But he prefers to do his drawings in quick charcoal from real life, in the air.

Portable Drawing Board

He does so much work "on the wing" that he developed a special portable drawing board outfit, fabricated in aluminum for him by his friend, Alexander de Seversky, which enables him to work in the crowded gusty cockpits of army and navy planes, where he has spent hundreds of hours in the last fifteen years.

A few months ago, Knight packed up his portable drawing outfit and clambered aboard a plane at an Eastern base for a hush-hush hop across the Atlantic to England and Iceland to do a series of pictures and articles for the Associated Press and its member papers on the activities, life and outstanding personalities of the American, Canadian and British air forces.

Maas to Offer Bill.

Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the House Naval Committe and himself a Marine colonel, proposed the Amalgamation of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps into one fighting force, and said that he would offer legislation to put it into effect unless the administration beat him to it.

His proposal gathered support quickly, and in the Senate Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklanoma, declared that the United States should have a unified supreme command with one Minister of Warfare.

Declaring that the greatest weapon now is air power, Senator Lee said that the Supreme Command should be invested in an air general.

"While I do not believe all the reports I hear," he told the Senate, "yet when these reports continue as they are today concerning the jealousy which is going on between different branches of our armed forces; for example, in the battle of the Solomon Islands and Wake Island as to who is entitled to the glory, then I say it is time for responsible officials of the Government to give consideration to the question of a united command."

End Spirit of Rivalry.

Some Capitol Hill observers speculated privately that the transfer of the Army-Navy football game to Annapolis, and restrictions on attendance, indicated an effort to remove the spirit of rivalry between the land and sea forces in wartime, and that this year's Army-Navy tilt may be the last for the duration.

The proposition for revamping of Federal governmental agencies, aimed at complete wartime organization of the nation's resources in both materials and manpower, was presented in a bill offered by Representative Tolan, Democrat, of California, chairman of a special committee which recently reported that, despite numerous realignments, ten months after Pearl Harbor business-as-usual considerations still permeate the Washington wartime agencies.

Single Command for American Armed Forces Stirs Congress

Proposition to Revamp Fighting Services to Obtain More Striking Power Tops All Others in Washington.

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Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Against a background of momentous reports from the Solomons, Capitol Hill attention focused today on propositions to revamp the fighting services, Washington wartime agencies and, moreover, congressional procedure—all aimed at greater military striking power.

Overshadowing all other proposals was that to combine the Army, Navy and Marine Corps into a single, co-ordinated fighting force, wearing one type of uniform and directed by one commander.

Other propositions engaging the attention of Senators and Representatives included:

1. Creation of a congressional high command committee to coordinate and expedite wartime legislation.

2. Sweeping reorganization of Federal agencies through the establishment of an over-all office of war mobilization guided by an economic general staff.

The three far-reaching propositions generally were aimed at erasing what some of their sponsors termed jealousy in the fighting forces, red tape in government and duplication of effort and slow action in Congress.

STAFF OFFICERS ON WAR FRONTS

Casualties Relatively Heavy, Two Colonels Killed in Action.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—(AP) Army general staff officers have been dispatched on dangerous missions to every war theater, it was disclosed today, to get a first hand picture of front line conditions for General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

Casualties have been relatively heavy, the War department reported, noting that Marshall yesterday presented posthumous decorations to widows of two officers who met death while on such missions.

A number of officers have returned recently from their distant posts of observation and have been replaced in the field by others from the general staff's office or operations, whose chief is Major General Thomas C. Handy.

Present assignments include:

New Guinea, Colonel Russell Reeder, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Middle East, Colonel John E. Upston, Tekonsha, Mich., and Lieutenant Colonel Devere P. Armstrong, Gladwin, Mich.; China, In-

dia and Burma, Col. Thomas S. Timberman, Jamesburg, N. J.; southwest Pacific, Col. Leonard H. Rodieck, San Antonio, Tex., and Col. Edward H. McDaniel, Abbeville, Ala.

The posthumous decorations presented were the Distinguished Service Cross to the widow of Col. Francis R. Stevens, and the Distinguished Service Medal to the widow of Coy. Charles W. Bundy.

Colonel Stevens was on a mission in the southwest Pacific when his plane was shot down. Colonel Bundy was on an asignment "of great importance" and was en route to the Pacific soon after Pearl Harbor when his plane crashed.

Another officer from the general staff operations office, Colonel Samuel E. Anderson, was in another of six planes attacked by ten Japanese fighters when Colonel Stevens met death, but survived.

President Keeps Silent On U. S. Troops In Liberia

Washington, Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today said he preferred to withhold any comment on the possibility that American troops had been stationed in Liberia.

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He said it came under the classification of troop movements and operational movements and that he would not dare comment without consulting his military authorities. It is an operational movement of troops, if it exists, he asserted, so any statement should come from these authorities.

He had been asked at a press conference whether he could confirm stories from British sources that both white and Negro troops from the United States had taken up stations in the Negro republic on the African coast.

No Comment On Eisenhower

The Chief Executive said the press also put him in an awful hole by asking whether it was correct that Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, American army commander in the European war theater, had been called home for consultations.

He said he did not think it was a helpful thing to print things about movements of American officers.

To a question whether he had any news on the battle in the Solomon Islands, the President said he thought he had nothing which would not help the enemy if it were published.

Carrier Toll May Restore Battleship's Importance

OCT 31 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 30—War's high mortality rate of aircraft carriers—prime targets of modern fleet engagements—raised today the possibility that the heavily-armed battleship would regain temporarily its place as monarch of the seas.

Land-based bombers, toting heavy loads of destruction and ranging thousands of miles in search of the enemy, appear destined to supersede both the battleship and the carrier as the No. 1 weapon of attack.

But, until mass production of such craft reaches a steady stream and until a network of bases for their operation can be developed, the destructive drain upon the carriers of both this nation and Japan has focused new attention on the battleship assets of each.

Toll Hits Both Sides

The navy has reported sinking and crippling a substantial part of Japan's carrier complement. At the same time it was acknowledged heavy blows to our carrier forces, officially reporting the loss of the Lexington, the Yorktown and the Wasp, and severe damage to another, as yet unidentified.

Possibility that the carriers eventually might be "stricken from the sea" and that the big battlewagons might then engage in an old-fashioned slugging match was raised in June by Chairman Carl Vinson (Dem.) of the House Naval Committee urging consideration of a measure to expand the navy's floating aerial striking strength.

"The carrier has replaced the battleship as the backbone of the fleet," Vinson told the House in outlining the contents of the measure, which blue-printed the greatest change in the complexion of the United States Navy since the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

But, simultaneously, he advised the House: "Let no member think for one moment that battleships, under certain conditions, would not play a dominant role. It may so happen that the enemy's aircraft carriers may be stricken from the sea.

"It may so happen that ours will be stricken from the sea. . . . If that happens, and neither side has aircraft carriers to any great extent, then the battleships will come back into the role they were designed to play before aviation reached its high point of development."

Vinson has told the House that "many of our aircraft carriers were originally designed as merchant ships," a statement indicating that the navy began strengthening its carrier arm through conversion more than a year ago.

This year's ship expansion bill calls for 500,000 tons built into carriers, 500,000 tons of light and heavy cruisers, and 900,000 tons of destroyers and sub-chasers, and Vinson said that the last keel in the program would be laid down by the end of 1944 and the last vessel completed in 1946.

GEN. BRERETON AWARDED D. F. C.

Chief of U. S. Air Forces in Middle East Led Attack.

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The War Department today announced award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commanding General of United States Air Forces in the Middle East, for extraordinary achievement in leading an attack on Andaman Island in the Bay of Bengal last April.

"Although during the attack intensive anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighters were encountered," the citation said, "Gen. Brereton secured two direct hits on an enemy cruiser, bombing from a minimum altitude of 3,000 feet, and the remainder of the squadron secured one hit on a transport, left in flames, and many near misses."

A Navy announcement revealed that Glen Livingston Harris, 33-year-old Coast Guardsman from Allenhurst, N. J., has been awarded the Silver Star medal for gallantry in the Solomon Islands and promoted from surfman to second class machinist's mate.

A citation accompanying the medal said:

"For distinguishing himself by gallantry and intrepidity in action during the landing on Tulagi Island. His boat, with seven others constituting the first assault wave, landed his embarked troops and then, during that day and the following two days, made repeated trips, in spite of heavy enemy fire, to land equipment and supplies. At a later date he made a landing against a Japanese force on Guadalcanal Island, thereby contributing materially to successful operations. He conducted himself throughout in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Coast Guard."

EISENHOWER SAID TO BE RETURNING

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the United States forces in the European war theater, was reported today to have been called home for important consultations with high military officials.

Reliable informants, who asked that they not be identified in any way, said that Gen. Eisenhower would be in this country within a week.

Whether his return is connected with the question of opening a second front in Europe was not stated, but the immediate effect of the report was to stir speculation on the subject. To prepare for an eventual United Nations attack on the European continent, Gen. Eisenhower was sent to London late in June.

U. S. REGISTRATION OF WOMEN STUDIED

Roosevelt Discloses Plan to List Those Able to Work in Factories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—(AP) The government is considering a nationwide registration of women President Roosevelt disclosed today, to locate those who could work in war plants and learn what jobs they could do.

The registration, as outlined by the President at his press conference, would require all women to answer a set of questions about themselves but would not compel them to take a particular job. It would give the government information about the country's womanhood like that obtained on older men in the registration of those over the draft age.

Congressional Action Needed

The registration would require action by Congress to authorize it. Mr. Roosevelt said the C. I. O.-A. F. L. labor war board, discussing it with him yesterday, talked of registering women from 18 to 65.

William Green, president of the A. F. L., advocated before a Senate labor subcommittee during the day that a census be taken of women 18 to 55 to list their experience and training, saying that "we must look to the homemakers" to man the industrial plants.

Green and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. opposed any legislation to draft workers or to freeze them in their jobs and called instead for better coordination of the various agencies dealing with manpower to eliminate confusion.

Still In Study Stage

Mr. Roosevelt reported that National service legislation was still in the study stage and no decision had been made as to whether it was necessary.

Green endorsed a proposed office of war mobilization, to be headed by a director responsible to the President, which would coordinate the offices of production and supply, manpower, technological mobilization and economic stabilization.

Murray proposed a conference of representatives of Congress, executive agencies, management, labor and agricultur to plan the unification of all production, procurement and manpower resources. Similar recommendations also came from James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers union, and Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation.

Meanwhile, the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce proposed that the manpower question be referred for study and report to the committee composed of Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Karl T. Compton and Dr. James B. Conant whose report on the rubber situation led to the appointment of William M. Jeffers as rubber administrator.

Green said that if it became necessary to direct workers to the more essential jobs, labor would "go along," but would "expect the right of representation in making these decisions which formerly were our exclusive prerogatives."

LL CITIZENS URGED TO VOTE

resident Appeals To Public To Go To The Polls For Tuesday's Election

allots As Well As Bullets Important In Fight For Democracy, He Says

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Ballots as well as bullets are important in the fight to preserve democracy, President Roosevelt said today in urging every citizen to vote in next Tuesday's elections.

As for himself, he said he would vote either by absentee ballot or in person in his home district of Hyde Park, N. Y. He would not go into details as to how he would mark his ballot, but said in response to questions that he would vote against Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.), Congressman from his home district.

Roosevelt's Statement

Mr. Roosevelt issued this statement:

"I hope very much that the press and the radio tell all citizens of the United States that the President hopes they will go to the polls next Tuesday to vote.

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"We are engaged in all-out war to keep democracy alive. Democracy survives through the courage and fortitude and wisdom of many generations of fighting Americans, and that includes using not only bullets but also ballots.

Message To Employers

"I ask that employers—all over the country—will so arrange the work day that they and all their employes can go to the polls and that there will be no deductions in pay for reasonable time necessarily taken to vote.

"I have directed that those responsible for the operation of the Government workshops—shipyards, navy yards, arsenals, ordnance depots, as well as the executive departments and agencies—should give all the employes an opportunity to vote without any loss of wages for the time away from work."

ROOSEVELT AS MIMIC DRAWS HEARTY LAUGH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. — (AP) That irrepressible mimic, President Roosevelt, in discussing the reservoir of potential women war workers at his press conference today, could not resist tilting back in his swivel chair to the danger point and pronouncing the word reservahr.

It brought a burst of laughter from the roomful of reporters who thought they recognized the pronunciation as that of a prominent speaker on the radio recently who told of a reservoir of American good will abroad which he said was leaking.

The dictionary says "reservoir," which is of French derivation, should be pronounced "rez-er-vwor."

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RACIAL FREEDOM AMONG WAR AIMS, HULL TELLS JEWS

OCT 31 1942

Addresses Rabbis on 25th Anniversary of Britain's Balfour Declaration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—(AP) Secretary of State Hull said today that "we must have a word in which Jews, like every other race, are free to abide in peace and in honor."

Hull's statement was made to a group of rabbis who presented to him a memorandum commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Balfour declaration pledging Britain's best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jews.

The memorandum called attention to the declaration made a quarter of a century ago, expressed appreciation of the efforts of the United States in behalf of the Jewish people and voiced the hope that this government would bear in mind in the future the aims embodied in the declaration.

U. S. Interested in Work

The secretary observed that the Balfour declaration of Nov. 21, 1917 had aroused wide attention in the United States and that this country had followed with interest and sympathy the work which had been done under it, in which he said American citizens played a useful role.

"This country was shocked and outraged," he added, "when tyranny and barbarity again commenced their march, at the brutality which was inflicted on certain races, and particularly on the Jewish populations of Europe. Apparently no form of abuse has been too great, and no form of torture or oppression too vile to be meted out to these populations by the Nazi despots. And, in taking this attitude toward the Jewish race, they have made it plain by concrete acts that a like attitude would be taken against any race against whom they might invent a grievance.

"The Jews have long sought a refuge. I believe that we must have an even wider objective; we must have a world in which Jews, like every other race, are free to abide in peace and in honor.

"We meet today when the battle for freedom is being carried on in the east and in the west and every effort is concentrated on a successful issue. We can with confidence look forward to the victory when liberty shall lift the scourge of persecution and the might of the United Nations free mankind from the threat of oppression."

END IS URGED TO ACCOUNTING ON LEND-LEASE

Briton Proposes Treatment Solely On Reciprocal Basis

Supply Mission Chief Says Cash Value Cannot Be Put On Killed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Saying that a cash value cannot be placed on men killed or wounded, Britain's Gen. Sir Walter Venning has suggested the abolition of all bookkeeping on lend-lease transactions, and their treatment solely on a reciprocal basis.

Officials of the State Department, where all lend-lease mutual assistance agreements have been handled, would not comment today on the proposal the director of the British Ministry of Supply mission to the Untied States outlined to reporters, except to point out that this country already had been emphasizing the reciprocal nature of lend-lease.

Has Been Reciprocal

General Venning said he saw nothing to be gained by continuing the present system of keeping accounts of aid rendered and aid received.

He pointed out that lend-lease operations for some time now have been on a reciprocal basis, with Britain furnishing supplies and equipment to American troops overseas as well as receiving supplies and equipment from the United States.

Publicized By OWI

Fighting aid also is on a reciprocal basis, he said, with Allied troops contributing their lives to the common cause on various battlefields, and since it is impossible to place a cash value on men killed or wounded, there is little reason for continuing to keep books on the cash value of weapons sent or received.

Discussing the proposal, American officials merely said the Office of War Information has publicized in considerable detail the contributions of equipment and supplies to United States forces by Great Britain, while the State Department has emphasized that no amount of material aid could be compared with the actual contribution of men in battle.

Russia Giving Much More

In announcing the mutual aid agreement with Russia last June, for instance, it was recalled, the State Department explained that Russia was pledged to deliver as well as receive war materials.

The Department added:

"But no matter how great this aid may prove to be, it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy."

State's War Industries To Get More Contracts

McNutt Says Plants Will Receive All the Orders They Can Handle.

OCT 31 1942

HARTFORD, Oct. 30—(AP) Assurances that Connecticut war industries "would have all the war contracts and business that they could adequately handle for the duration of the war," were given by man-power chief Paul V. McNutt to the governor's four man commission which returned today from Washington.

The commission also was assured, Governor Hurley said, that steps are being taken to cut "all the red tape surrounding the hiring of aliens."

Composed of Public Utilities Commissioner Joseph P. O'Connell, Joseph Leeds, Dr. Silvestro Cappiello and Alfred C. Fuller, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' association, the commission was told by McNutt that a careful reading of the ruling barring award of war contracts to "critical" areas, would not deprive this state of contracts, the governor said.

Hope to Employ Aliens

Dr. Alexander, assistant to McNutt, also met with the commission, Hurley said, and "both officials recognize the situation in Connecticut and were cognizant of the large number of aliens living here. They stated their desire to facilitate the employment of these aliens and to have a clear understanding of the 'responsibility clause' in war contracts."

The governor added, "Mr. McNutt felt that employers were laboring under a baseless fear in their interpretation of this clause but expressed a desire to clarify it, and also, to cooperate in doing away with the objectionable features."

To Revise Regulations

Dr. Alexander told the committee he would "immediately draw up a revised set of regulations and submit them to the War department for approval," Hurley said.

If the plan is acceptable to the War department, the principal change would be to limit the responsibility clause to war contracts involving certain war materials that require utmost secrecy, the governor said.

He pointed out that "even in this class of contracts the responsibility of the employer would be limited to the conduct of employes after employment."

Connecticut Gets Half Of New England Orders

BOSTON, Oct. 30. — (AP) The War Production board disclosed today that Connecticut received more than half of the $6,977,040,000 war supply facility contracts allocated to New England in the two year period which ended in July.

The Nutmeg state's total of $3,538,979,000 was far ahead of Massachusett's figure of $2,321,808,000, while other state totals were: Maine, $526,274,000; Rhode Island, $429,164,000; New Hampshire, $103,234,000; Vermont, $57,581,000.

War supply contracts accounted for $6,006,000,000, with allotments for aircraft and shipbuilding taking up 58 per cent of the total. Facility contracts, involving government financed building contracts, amounted to $971,000,000.

The total allotted to New England represented 9.1 per cent of the nation's war supply and facility contracts during the two year period. The report did not give any further breakdown of the figures.

HIGGINS GETS CONTRACT FOR 1,200 PLANES

Will Build Army Cargo Craft In His New Orleans Shipyard

Col. John H. Jouett Will Direct Flying Boat Construction There

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Andrew J. Higgins disclosed today that he had obtained a contract to build 1,200 army cargo planes in the New Orleans shipyard where he was to have built the 200 freighters whose cancellation last July caused a wide furore.

At the time the Maritime Commission canceled the Liberty ship contract on the ground of insufficient steel supplies, Higgins said his shipyard was designed to construct flying boats as well as freighters.

Type Of Plane Undisclosed

The type of planes to be built under the army contract was not disclosed except that they would be large and of a type already in production.

This appeared to rule out participation by Higgins, at least for the present, in the project of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, to construct a new type of cargo plane larger than those now in use. Kaiser already is at work on an experimental model in California.

Under Jouett's Direction

Higgins' aircraft building will be directed by Col. John H. Jouett, who resigned as president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America to take the post. Jouett, a flyer in the last war, formerly commanded Langley Field, Brooks Field and Fort Crockett and served in the office of the chief of the air corps.

President Roosevelt, asked at his press conference about reports that the Maritime Commission was dismantling the Higgins plant which it helped to construct, explained that it was merely removing heavy tools which could be used to advantage elsewhere and would not be needed for aircraft construction.

35 More Vital Jobs Listed

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Selective service headquarters announced today that local boards had been given a list of thirty-five occupations in the production of communication equipment to guide them in considering occupational deferment.

The equipment covered was given as "radios and radio equipment, radar, telephone and telegraph equipment, television and signaling apparatus." Selective service officials emphasized that the list covered the field of production rather than operation.

Points To Be Considered

Director Lewis B. Hershey advised local boards that in classifying registrants in these activities they should consider their training and qualification for their work, the training and qualification required to handle their work, and the availability of persons who can be trained as replacements.

Hershey said all occupations listed require "six months or more of training and preparation."

The Occupations

The list:

Cost accountant, assembler, all-around boring-machine operator, all-around boring-mill operator, chemist, all-around coremaker, diemaker, all-around electroplater, professional and technical engineer, foremen who exercise independent judgment and assume extensive responsibility for the product.

Also, all-around gear cutter, precision grinder, gage inspector, radio, grid and radar inspector, instrument maker, all-around lathe operator, machine-tool setup man, all-around machinist, employment and personnel manager, production manager, traffic manager, maintenance mechanic, all-around melter, all-around metal planer, all-around metal shaper, metallurgist, all-around milling-machine operator, all-around molder, all-around pattern maker, physicist, all-around machine operator, radio crystal engineer, defective radio and radar equipment repairman, tester and adjuster and tool maker.

WAR WORK LAUDED BY BUDGET CHIEF

OCT 31 1942

U. S. Industrial Facilities Being Doubled, Says Harold D. Smith.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 30.—(AP) Federal Budget Director Harold D. Smith, declaring that "a great job is being done" in the war effort and that prospects for

the future were bright, told an audience of business men tonight that Japan did the United States "something of a favor" in ending "what I have sometimes called a national joy-ride."

Under the stress of war, Smith said, the value of manufacturing facilities estimated in peace-time at around $21,000,000,000 already has risen $9,000,000,000. Commitments for an additional $9,000,000,000 worth of facilities by next June 30 mean nearly doubling an industrial plant which already led the world, he added.

The automotive industry alone, the budget director continued, is producing war materials at a rate equivalent to twice its peace-time record of 5,000,000 cars and trucks, established in 1941. Planes, which a year ago were "practically hand-tailored, one at a time," are being produced at a rate of more than 4,000 a month, he added.

The government will spend $78,000,000,000 in the war effort during this fiscal year, Smith predicted, a sum that he said was twice the entire national income of the low depression year and more than 75 times the expenditure for national defense five years ago. Production will demand the services of 25,000,000 workers, he continued, with 10,000,000 already added to the active labor force and others yet to come.

Smith said the nation was becoming "more strongly knit, surer of its operations," under war-time conditions. "We have largely passed through the first confusing stage of reorganization of government, the stage of fruitless bickering and table-thumping," he declared.

Tap Specialists' Skills For War, WPB Urges

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 30—The utilization of ideas and suggestions of specialists in private industry was urged today by Joseph L. Overlock, Chicago regional chief of the War Production Board, to aid the Army Ordnance Department's new program for redesigning and improving war weapons to save critical materials, machines and man power.

Midwestern engineers, scientists, technicians and inventors were called upon by the WPB official to assist the department in its new program, which was termed a departure from traditional army procedure.

Idea-Gathering Agency

Overlock said that the pattern for the nation-wide program had been worked out in Chicago, where the WPB technical development section—the only one in the country at present—had established itself as the idea-gathering agency for the Chicago ordnance district.

The plan envisions the utilization by the War Department of ideas and suggestions of civilians in private industry who will apply to the army war problems the skills learned in competitive enterprise.

Program Outlined

Robert C. Brown, Jr., Chicago attorney who serves as consulting director and supervisor of the WPB technical development section, outlined the new program:

1. The suggestion unit of the Chicago ordnance district will define new methods or ideas it desires and write functional specifications.

2. Specifications and illustrations of the equipment, machinery or part desired will be published in the *WPB News*, distributed to 18,000 Middle West industrial plants.

3. Engineers and technicians of the private companies will decide if they can contribute any ideas, will work out plans and submit them to the WPB technical development section which will, in turn, submit them to the ordnance department.

4. Ordnance experts will evaluate the suggestions and adopt those they consider practicable.

"Reservoir Of Brain Power"

Brown, who is chairman of the Associated Defense Committees of Chicago Technical Societies embracing 7,000 technicians, said that "we will have to utilize our technical skills and ingenuity if we want to win this war.

"Thus far only a fraction of our reservoir of brain power has been tapped. We will have to ask for ideas and encourage inventors to submit their plans."

Few From "Cranks"

He said that the WPB technical-development section since its establishment last May had received 400 ideas. These ideas, he said, are funneled to experts of twenty-two cooperating technical societies for evaluation.

Brown said that less than one per cent. of the ideas were submitted by "cranks or screwballs." The establishment of the section, he explained, permits the little manufacturer "who for years has been developing his own tricks and short cuts to stay in business to have a chance to submit his brain children to the army for consideration."

HITS TRUSTS ON SHORTAGES

OCT 31 1942

Arnold Says Monopoly Domination Is To Blame For Basic Lacks

Tells Women's Clubs "Undercover" Dealings Should Be Exposed

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Oct. 30—Thurman Arnold, chief of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, said today that he believed "there is no doubt that monopoly domination of most of our great industries has been and is now the principal reason for our shortages in basic materials, and our difficulty in converting independent industry to war production."

"We need, therefore, only one economic policy," he added, "and that is to attack and expose the undercover dealings of monopoly groups in this country such as those that have hampered us in steel, aluminum, rubber, drugs, chemicals, plastics and other vital war materials."

Will Not Be Popular

He told the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs that "naturally" such investigations "will not be popular . . ." and "there will be a constant barrage of efforts to discredit these investigations. . ."

Declaring that made it "more vital that they should be carried out," Arnold added:

"If we do carry them out the war is going to free the production of the necessities of life from the paralysis of a policy of stabilization, high cost and low turnover. And that is another way of saying that the war is going to revive the capitalistic system."

"Must Get Rid Of Fear"

Arnold said that "we must get rid of the fear which now obsesses labor, industry and agriculture that every increase of productive capacity deprives them of future economic security."

"When war put us under the necessity of changing our restrictive habits," he added; "when it forced us into full production, we undertook that task not as an opportunity, but as an unpleasant sacrifice."

U. S., CANADA CURB PAPER PRODUCTION

OCT 31 1942

Output Of Mills Jointly Frozen At Average Of Last Half Year

Trade Circles Say Operations Will Be 87 Per Cent. Capacity

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Concerted action by the United States and Canadian Governments today froze output of paper, paperboard and newsprint at the average production rate of the past six months, a move preliminary to an international concentration of production.

The freeze meant a 5.15 per cent. reduction under the present domestic rate of newsprint output, a WPB spokesman estimated, and a cut of something like 6 per cent. in Canada, source of three fourths of the newsprint used by United States newspapers.

For the American industry as a whole, the stabilization jells production at about eighty-seven per cent. of theoretical capacity, trade sources in Washington said. Canadian output of newsprint, however, has been running at only about sixty-five per cent. capacity.

Further Cut Expected

The WPB declared its expectation that "further curtailments would have to be made in the near future" to release labor, power, transportation and materials for war purposes. The order, it stated, is only "the first step toward a balanced program of further reduction and concentration of the industry on an international basis."

"Concentration," as the term ordinarily is understood, would mean closing of some of the industry's 900-odd paper and pulp mills. The total permitted production would be centered in "nucleus" mills which could thus operate at or near capacity and with normal efficiency.

As output diminishes, WPB said, controls over distribution, inventories and use of paper will be set up on an international basis.

Representatives of the paper industry said no allocation among United States users of newsprint appeared necessary under the order as it stands.

Effective Tomorrow

Effective after tomorrow, the WPB has frozen production at every American mill at a rate equal to the mill's average from April 1 to September 30, 1942, inclusive. It also banned the output of paper or paper board by any mill which has not produced them since August 1.

"Many factors beyond the control of the paper industry," the WPB said, "inevitably will diminish the production of paper in Canada and the United States.

"Both countries have more than adequate forest reserves. The trees to make pulp are there, but every other factor, from the man power behind the woodman's ax to transportation to the paper consumer, is becoming increasingly scarce as the requirements for America's all-out war effort develop."

Six Products Expected

Unrestricted production of six paper products is permitted to continue: Building papers, building boards, vulcanizing fiber stock, resin impregnating stock (the base of a plastic product newly coming into use as a substitute for zinc in photo-engraving), sanitary napkins and hospital wadding stock.

In calculating output of the six months past, mills are not required to count production of these.

Earlier this month the WPB was on the point of requiring a ten per cent. cut under the production rate in an eight-week period of August and September. This order suddenly was withdrawn without explanation. The new order was issued after conferences with the newspaper advisory committee and other representatives of the printing and publishing industry.

Voluntary Concentration

The order creates machinery for voluntary concentration of production. Any owner of more than one mill may submit plans to combine in one or more of his mills the production allowed separately for all. However, such a plan may not be carried into effect until approved by the WPB's director general for operations.

An exception to the freeze is made for persons who own only one mill equipped with only one machine. Such a mill may produce in a calendar week whatever quantity of paper and paper board will keep the machine busy 120 hours.

Spokesmen for the pulp and paper industry said the freeze of eighty-seven per cent. capacity compared with an American output rate of eighty-nine per cent. last week, and levels somewhat under eighty-seven per cent. in two or three months previous.

Move Anticipated

In anticipation of the freeze, some mills have accelerated production in recent days to a point which may bring this week's level to nearly one hundred per cent.

In the paper industry "capacity" tends to be an arbitrary or theoretical figure. For some time during last year's paper-shortage scare the industry produced considerable above "capacity."

WPB ORDER HALTS BATTERY TUNNEL

OCT 31 1942

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The War Production Board ordered today the immediate stoppage of construction on the Brooklyn-Battery vehicular tunnel under New York harbor. The order freezes the project until after the war.

The WPB's action followed a review of a revocation order issued last December which terminated a preference rating covering the work. Pending the review, work had been permitted on a curtailed basis.

The WPB described its new order as "necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense." The New York City Tunnel Authority, sponsor of the project, early this year sought and obtained permission to carry on limited construction by using materials and equipment acquired and already on hand, as of the date of the original revocation. That work must be halted under today's order.

Until November 15, the Tunnel Authority may use available materials for the purpose of safety, sanitation and maintenance, but special authority must be obtained for any further maintenance after that date. The request for review of the revocation order was made by Mayor LaGuardia.

In reply, the WPB advised him that vast quantities of metal and other critical materials required for the tunnel were needed vitally in the manufacture of weapons and munitions.

Mayor Hears of Order

Mayor LaGuardia, advised late today of the WPB order, said he had hoped that the work could continue until other employment could be found for the 1,200 men on the job.

Commissioner William H. Friedman of the tunnel authority said he felt that the WPB was making a mistake in shutting down the tunnel construction, but that the authority would obey the order and co-operate in every way.

Mayor LaGuardia said he assumed that the order was designed to save materials and man power.

Commissioner Friedman said that the work normally would keep 1,200 sandhogs and others employed eighteen months.

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WPB Is More Severe With Steel Deliveries

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Among the orders issued by the War Production Board today were the following:

To prevent the serious depletion of warehouse stocks of iron and steel products, the board directed today that no orders are filled on priorities rated lower than AA-5. Previously deliveries had been permitted on A-1-A orders or higher.

The WPB also insructed warehouses dealing in brass, mill and wire steel products to make deliveries only on ratings of AA-5 or higher.

Exceptions to the iron and steel order permit deliveries for essential repairs and maintenance purposes of alloy iron and alloy steel on ratings of A-1-K or higher. These deliveries, however, are limited to the warehouse's quota for alloy and tool steels, and five per cent. of the quota for other iron and steel products.

Leather Set Aside

In another order the WPB directed sole leather tanners and converters to continue to set aside during November fifteen per cent. of their manufacturer's type sole leather production. The same percentage has been allowed since August.

Magnesium Control

In order to continue control over the country's magnesium supply, the WPB extended from October 31 to December 31 the life of its magnesium order M-2-B.

Deliveries Advanced

To relieve warehousing and financial hardship to some canners, the board authorized the delivery of canned fruits and vegetables in advance of quota dates.

The order will not affect the supply of fruits and vegetables available to the consumer, but will merely permit delivery to wholesalers, jobbers and retailers upon their agreement not to sell the goods in advance of quota dates.

In an order issued September 26, the WPB established the quota periods for canners deliveries as follows:

In the month after November 20, each canner was allowed to deliver thirty-five per cent. of his 1942-43 season pack, with another thirty-five per cent. to be delivered between December 31, and March 31, 1943, with the remaining thirty per cent. to be delivered after April 1.

Sugar Rule Extended

Conservation order M-98, which controls the distribution of raw sugar, was extended indefinitely by the WPB today. It would have expired December 15.

The WPB said extension of the order would permit allocation of the entire 1942-43 crop of Florida and Louisiana raw sugar among Southern refineries. The major part of the Louisiana crop will move to refiners during the last quarter of 1942 and the major part of the Florida crop in the first part of 1943.

Survey Started

The WPB announced today it has begun a survey of the millwork industry to determine what proportion of existing capacity is being used for direct war requirements and whether the plant facilities may be more effectively utilized by the concentration of war orders in strategically located areas.

Arthur Upson, chief of the WPB's lumber branch, already has advised committees of the industry that the time is near when there will be only two classes of orders—those for direct war use and those for civilian requirement.

Because of a critical man-power shortage, Upson said, lumber mills have fallen behind in orders from 20 to 120 days. He estimated the overall deficit of man power in the industry would amount to fourteen per cent. of normal.

Boykin Reports Plan As Probe Is Called

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Representative Boykin (Dem., Ala.) said today he had been assured that the War Production Board order halting the issuance of priority certificates for private home building would be withdrawn tomorrow or Monday.

He said he had conferred with Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board; Fred Searls, chief of the facility and construction program branch; Sullivan Jones, chief of the housing branch, and John B. Blandford, administrator of the national housing agency.

New Pact Drawn

"A new agreement is being prepared, but will not be signed until tomorrow or Monday," Boykin said. "But I feel sure there is no doubt about it and our builders can go right ahead."

Before Boykin's statement, a Congressional subcommittee had voted to call high WPB officials to appear Monday and explain the stop order.

Representative Hebert (Dem., La.), a member of the subcommittee, charged that Congress had been promised specifically by WPB officials last summer before appropriating additional money for war housing that "private industry would be given an even break with public building."

"Reversal Of Form"

He said the WPB order was "an unexplainable reversal of form," and added:

"It's about time that these bureaus recognize the fact that they are creatures of Congress and not the Congress their creature, merely existing for the purpose of writing blank checks."

Asked To Testify

Hebert said the WPB men asked to appear Monday included Eberstadt, Col. G. E. Textor, acting chairman of the Facility Clearance Board; William V. Kahler, chief of the Construction Bureau, who issued the order Wednesday; Blandford, Jr., and Frank W. Cortright, executive secretary of the National Association of Home Builders.

Representatives of that association yesterday protested the WPB order, contending that it would halt the proposed construction of about 200,000 private housing units all over the country, while public housing developments would continue.

WPB, in issuing a code of building standards yesterday, said priority aid again would be given private builders on completion of an over-all review of materials, supplies and the need for additional housing. Plans must conform with standards restricting the use of scarce lumber and metals, however.

CIGAR, CIGARETTE PRICES GOING UP

Customer Must Absorb New Excise Tax Effective November 1, OPA Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30—Cigarettes and cigar prices will cost the consumer more beginning November 1 to absorb new Federal excise taxes, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

OPA announced that the new taxes on cigarettes and cigars, as well as beer, wines, liquors and camera films, would be passed on to the consumer.

In the case of cigarettes, the new excise tax will add one half cent a package to the price smokers will pay. If the customer buys only one pack at a time, he will pay an additional cent, but the retailer must allow a customer to buy two packs at a time to make the tax come out even.

Warning Issued To Trade

OPA said it shortly would issue a new regulation on cigars which would result in an increase to the consumer of about twenty per cent. In addition to passing on the increased tax, the cigar regulation will make allowances for increased labor and raw material costs.

In all cases the added tax may be passed on to the consumer if the fraction is a half cent or larger. In fractions of less than one half cent, the seller must absorb the tax.

In its statement today, OPA warned manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers they must pass on no more than the exact amount of the increased tax and may not figure their customary mark-up on the tax.

KAISER DESCRIBES BARS TO PROGRESS

Boston, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Henry J. Kaiser, the West Coast mass production shipbuilder, says that people cannot sit on the lid of progress, and that if they do they will be blown to pieces.

The defensive idea must be dropped from production, he told a conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"The old shipyards have not exactly agreed with the new shipyards," he said. "The old cement industry did its utmost to keep out the new; the old steel industry has resisted innovation and expansion; the airplane industry has not exactly welcomed the suggestion that things might be bigger and better—all of this is understandable.

"But no man can sing 'America' with a clear conscience who lets these factors influence his enterprise.

"American business and industry, caught by the war at the end of a period of political misfortune, have had difficulty in realizing that the days of caution and self-defense are over."

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador, describing Japan's intensive mobilization, told the meeting that any belief that "her successive adventures have weakened Japan's actual or potential strength" were wishful thinking.

Nelson Proposes Director Of Food Office Be Set Up

Washington, Oct. 30 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Was Production Board head, has written a recommendation to President Roosevelt that an Office of Food Director be established, A WPB official said tonight.

As outlined by this official, Nelson's proposal would set up an office patterned closely on the lines of the Office of Rubber Director, headed by William M. Jeffers.

Nelson was reported to believe that the Office of Food Director should be within the framework of the WPB. The director, like Jeffers, would have broad powers in the whole food production-distribution system.

GEORGE SEES LOSS TO U. S. IN SALARY CURB

$25,000 Limitation Would Cost Treasury Tax Revenue, He Says

OCT 31 1942

Would Burden 'Fellow Working For Something,' Senator Holds

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 30 — Senator Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared today that the $25,000 limitation on net salaries would cause the Treasury to lose tax revenue, would boost administrative costs and penalize the man who works for his income.

In sweeping criticism of the salary order, which was issued by James F. Byrnes, stabilization director, and countersigned by President Roosevelt, George said he believed it would "work a terrific disadvantage on the fellow who is working for something as against the fellow who is just sitting and cutting coupons."

Saves Loss To Treasury

The order would limit salaries to $25,000 after Federal taxes, life insurance commitments and fixed obligations, but would not affect income from investments.

George said he was satisfied the Treasury would lose rather than gain in tax collections by the move.

This would be true, he said, because the money that otherwise might have been paid to individuals and taxed at extremely high rates might be held by corporations, which would pay a lower rate of tax on it, or might be distributed in dividends to many small stockholders whose rates were even smaller.

Curious About Move

"I am curious to know what is the philosophy behind this order," he said. "What good will it accomplish if the Treasury loses money in taxes, administrative costs are increased and there is no effect on inflation?

"Perhaps the Government can say that it is trying to equalize the burden of the war, but it is creating tremendous inequalities between the man who works for a salary and the man who has an income," he said.

The people who worked for big salaries spent their money, in great part, for fixed obligations, for services and other things that contributed to inflation only indirectly, he said.

Army Of Workers

He added that the night-club type of spender who got his money from an inheritance was not limited, contending it was that sort of people who spent in an inflationary

way.

George predicted that the Treasury would have to "set up an army" of trained personnel, now hard to get, to administer the order. The added cost, he said, was bound to be substantial.

This added expense was unnecessary, he said, if the aim was to curb unreasonable increases in salaries.

NAZI SABOTEUR WORKED IN U.S. BOMBSIGHT PLANT

OCT 31 1942

Witness Says Haupt Held Job with Chicago Optical Firm Two Years.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—(AP) Herbert Haupt, an American youth who became a Nazi saboteur, once worked for a Chicago firm engaged in production of the supposedly secret Norden bombsight for war planes, a witness testified today at the first treason trial in Illinois history.

The witness was Andreas Conrad Brunau, a native of Germany who managed the concern. District Attorney J. Albert Woll told reporters later that Grunau was "brought here and taken away in the custody of immigration authorities." An assistant prosecutor who asked anonymity said Grunau was being held for a hearing by an alien board.

Employed Two Years

Grunau, a government witness, identified himself as general manager of the Simpson Optical company. He testified that the firm began manufacturing the Norden bombsight in 1937, and that Haupt and Wolfgang Wergin were employed by the concern from the spring of 1939 until May, 1941.

The government has stated that Haupt and Wergin—whose parents are among the six defendants—left the United States in June, 1941. Haupt went to Germany. He and seven other Nazi saboteurs were brought to this country in submarines in June, 1941. All were captured and Haupt and five others were executed in Washington Aug. 8.

Wanted to Resume Work

Grunau told the Federal court jury that Haupt came to his home here last June 22, told him he had been in Mexico, and asked if he could resume his work.

"I told him it might be possible to arrange it and asked him to fill out an application," the witness said.

Under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Paul Warnholtz, Grunau said he was born in Prussia, served as a German aviator during World war I, and came to the United States in 1926.

Grunau related that his company began to make "things" for the U. S. Navy in 1935 but declined to describe the "things" because they were "naval secrets."

The prosecution put other witnesses on the stand in an effort to show that Haupt, 22 year old member of the sabotage gang, was closely associated with the defendants after his return to Chicago.

The defendants, all accused of assisting Haupt, are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family.

Earlier, the district attorney said Froehling had offered to testify for the government, but that the proffer had been declined. The prosecutor explained that the meager statement Froehling was willing to make was not considered valuable.

Received Training in Germany

Heinrich Koch, who identified himself as a foreman at the Simpson Optical company and who reported he received his technical training in Germany, testified Herbert Haupt and his parents visited his home last June 22 and discussed the possibilities of young Haupt beging re-hired or inducted in the Army via selective service.

"Herbert Haupt said he liked defense work, especially at the Simpson Optical company," Koch told the jurors." x x x I told Mr. Haupt that I talked with Mr. Grunau and that, because Herbert Haupt had two years experience, Mr. Grunau said he might be able to get in to stay away from the draft."

Koch also related the FBI had questioned him about young Haupt after the saboteurs were captured.

Mrs. Harriet Palansky testified she once heard Mrs. Froehling remark: "The Germans will never be left penniless after this war." She also said she saw Herbert Haupt in the Froehling home on June 22.

Alfred Harry Grunow, of Minneapolis, a cousin of Froehling, said he had seen all the defendants and Herbert Haupt sitting around a table in the Froehling home last June 21. He added they conversed in German and in tones so low he couldn't understand the conversation.

Willkie Says Russia And U. S. Both Will Stand

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 30—Wendell L. Willkie says that after his world tour he is convinced that Germany can never take Russia and that the Japanese can never take the United States.

The 1940 Republican candidate for the presidency addressed a "March of Time" audience last night over the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide network, supplementing his recent report to the nation.

On Russia

"Before I visited Russia," said Willkie, "it was almost unbelievable to me that any people could stand up under the constant punishment that has been inflicted upon the Russian people by the armies of Germany.

"But I had not been there long before I recognized in them qualities of resource, energy and a love of Russia that convinced me they would never be conquered."

General's Attitude

Willkie told how he spent the most of one day on the Russian front and had fired incessant questions at a young lieutenant general, finally inquiring how big a front he was defending.

"'I'm not defending anything,'" Willkie said the general replied. "'I am attacking!'"

"That is symbolic of the spirit of Russia," Willkie said, "and that is why I am just as sure the Germans will never take Russia as I am that the Japanese will never take the United States, even if they penetrate to a point where Denver becomes our Stalingrad."

WEST COAST AREA HAS RAID ALERT

Army Identifies Planes as Friendly Before Final Alarm Sounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30—(AP)—For an hour and five minutes today the San Francisco bay area was at a state of alert while Army and Navy air forces searched the sky to identify a flight of planes detected in the distance.

The alert went through the yellow and blue phases but did not reach the red—a signal that means a raid is at hand and which, at night, call for a blackout. Sirens did not sound.

Finally the Army stated "the unidentified planes were eliminated as potential targets." Subsequently the Army advised: "It has been determined definitely that the alert x x x was caused by friendly planes which have been identified."

The first alert came at 10:32 a. m. Radio stations left the air at 10:34 a. m. The all clear came at 11:37 a. m.

It was San Francisco's 24th alert of the war but the first since July 23.

The public largely was unaware of the alert except for parents whose children were sent home from school.

Press Freedom Called Vital To War

OCT 31 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 30—In a "war of survival," such as the United States and its Allies are fighting, it is essential "that the one remaining free press of the world continues to inform the people of the facts and let them understand their predicament with reasonable promptitude," Felix Belair, chief of the Washington Bureau for *Time, Life* and *Fortune* magazines, declared today.

"They are not now being so informed, nor will they be as long as the navy withholds for more than two months the story of its losses at the Solomon Islands," Belair told an institute on the domestic problems of a democracy at war today at Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Public Reaction Feared

"It is becoming all too apparent to those of us who dig for the facts," he said, "that there is in official Washington a belief that the people can't take the bad news; that public morale would suffer if the whole story of our war losses were revealed . . .

"In thirteen years of newspaper work it has been my experience that the American people can withstand any sort of adversity as long as they know they are not being hoodwinked."

Goucher Professor Speaks

Dr. Katherine Jeanne Gallagher, professor of history at Goucher College, asserting that the American people do not yet have psychological awareness that "we are fighting for our lives," declared that the nation was fighting for its "physical, mental an spiritual future."

With our Allies, she said, America must work earnestly for the creation of a better world after the war. To achieve this, she said, two things were essential: Limitation of national sovereignty insofar as necessary to prevent harm to others, and provision for access to raw materials through proper financing agencies.

Peace Demands Force

"There will be a tendency to avoid the use of force when infractions appear," Dr. Gallagher said, "but you can keep the peace only through force."

She said the Atlantic Charter struck her as sort of a "reheated dish," all right in so far as it went, but which did not go far enough. Abolition of the exploitation of one people by another should be there, she added. "The points there are too Anglo-Saxon to grip the world."

Conflict Of Duties

Pointing out that wartime editing and reporting brought a conflict between the newspaperman's professional duty of obtaining and publishing every fact that he can lay his hands on and his conscientious security, health or interest, Belair declared that journalism today could operate only under a "series of compromises that would never be tolerated in time of peace."

"Although there are many in high places who might be reluctant to concede the point, the journalist feels himself as much a part of this war as any member of the general staff," Belair said.

Dual Responsibility

"His is the dual job of revealing inefficiency wherever it may exist in the conduct of the war, and yet refraining from doing anything that may tend unnecessarily to destroy the people's confidence in their leaders," Belair said.

While pointing out the difficulties under which the press works in wartime, Belair did not give the press itself a clean bill.

Too Cheerful Headlines

"I believe that the greatest hazard it faces today is its own internal moral state," he said. "The press of America has always successfully resisted the encroachment of government. It has told this and that wealthy advertiser to go to the devil, but it has much less successfully resisted the tempation to write cheerful headlines. . . ."

The institute, which will treat civilian consumer problems, morale, physical fitness and wartime employment for women, is sponsored by the college war activities committee. Paul H. Guthrie, head of the department of economics and sociology, is chairman of the planning committee.

Sessions will continue through tomorrow night.

Birth Spacing For Wives In War Work Urged

Dec 31 1942

By Howard W. Blakeslee

[Associated Press Science Editor]

St. Louis, Oct. 30—Medical supervision has not been set up to space child births among the married of America's 4,500,000 women war workers.

That was the charge made today by Eva Dodge, M. D., of the State Health Department at Montgomery, Ala. Speaking to the American Public Health Association, she declared that only in a few areas is child-spacing service under medical supervision available. She further insisted that, as a rule, the medical staff in industry lacks the training to give child-spacing service.

Reminds Of Motherhood

"We must keep in mind," she said, "that even though women are being called upon to carry out industrial tasks, they still have the function of bearing children, children they want and the country needs.

"One of the dangers to babies and to mothers is pregnancies occurring at too short intervals, coupled with fatigue due to employment in industry while trying to carry on home duties at the same time."

Warns Of Abortions

She maintained that abortions will increase unless there is reliable spacing information made available to women in war work.

In normal years, she pointed out, ninety per cent. of the illegal abortions are among married women.

She said that the total number of abortions annually is estimated at 750,000.

"The results of this possible increase in abortions," she went on, "will have distinct bearing on birth rates of the future. It has been conservatively estimated that there are about eight women made sterile for every one killed outright by an illegal operation."

Predicts Illnesses

Bert I. Berverly, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, predicted serious illnesses, physically and mentally, for children of war-working mothers unless better care is speedily provided for the youngsters.

He said that in a Chicago plant

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employing 1,400 women, half of them are mothers having from one to seven children. These women come from all sections of the city, and not many of them have adequate facilities for caring for the children during their absence.

per cent. of the total draft registrants called.

In comparison with national rejections, the officer said, New York had fewer rejections for this cause than any other section.

WANTS NEWS FASTER

Pittsburgh, Oct 30 (A. P.).—Senator James J. Davis, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, addressing a Republican rally last night, demanded that the nation be given news of the war as it happens.

"It is better for us to know the news as it happens, rather than have it relayed to us by whispers and rumors," asserted Senator Davis. "We waited practically a year for some facts on Pearl Harbor; six months for the story in the Philippines, and Midway is not all in yet. Let's have the facts. The American people can take them."

Senator Davis forecast a Republican trend next Tuesday in Pennsylvania and in the United States generally. He predicted that "the Republicans are coming back to power."

Mental Or Nervous Disorders Laid To 200,000 4-F Men

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New York, Oct. 30 (AP)—Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the medical division of national selective service, said today that 200,000 men, or thirteen per cent. of the 1,500,000 classified as 4-F throughout the nation, had been placed in this classification because of mental or nervous disorders.

Colonel Rowntree made the statement at a press conference preceding a meeting between selective service physicians and civilian doctors to find ways of weeding out men with mental disorders before they get through local draft boards.

Nationally, Colonel Rowntree said, 4-F rejections for nervous and mental diseases amounted to 6.3

CHILEAN CALLS WELLES SPEECH UNFORTUNATE

OCT 31 1942

Senator Ortega Visiting Here, Says It Spurred Opponents of Intervention.

CALLS COUNTRY DEMOCRATIC

Factions Battle in the Santiago Streets---Disorder in Theaters Showing German Films.

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A Chilean Senator visiting the State Department today to call on Secretary Hull and Under-Secretary Welles told newspaper men that he believed that Mr. Welles's speech of October 8 in Boston was "unfortunate."

The speech, which caused Chile and Argentina to protest to the United States against assertions that Axis agents were permitted to operate in those countries, was followed by postponement of a visit to the United States by President Rios of Chile.

"I left Chile October 4," said the Senator, Dr. Rudecindo Ortega, a member of President Rios's radical party, "at a time when the conviction was accentuated that the visit of the President of Chile was to permit a closer and more cordial collaboration between the two countries in favor of democracy. For this reason, Under-Secretary Welles's speech was unfortunate."

The speech, he stated, "has caused people who are against Chile breaking with the Axis to intensify their efforts to prevent a break."

Asked for comment on an editorial in the Washington Star last Wednesday which stated that perhaps Chile was waiting for the outcome of the Solomon Islands fighting between United States and Japanese forces before deciding whether to break with the Axis, Senator Ortega said:

"That editorial is unjust."

Chilean Sentiment Democratic.

He stated that he could give the newspaper men definite evidence of Chilean sentiment for Democratic and continental solidarity. In a recent debate in the Senate, he remarked, eight of ten speeches expressed in a definite way allegiance to Democratic principles.

He would make no prediction as to Chile's course of action in the near future.

Senator Ortega recalled that he himself had proposed that the Chilean Government invite other countries of Latin America to recruit 50,000 pilots who, with war materials supplied by the United States, would fight on some of the war fronts.

Accompanied by Ambassador Michels, Senator Ortega visited Secretary Hull and then conferred with Undersecretary Welles for more than an hour. His day's program included a visit to Vice-President Wallace, to the Capitol and to the Pan American Union.

Senator Ortega is chairman of the radical party's committee in the Chilean Senate and is president of the Education Commission in the Senate. He arrived recently in New York and came to Washington last night.

PANAMA SHIP SUNK

Washington, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that a small Panamanian merchant ship, torpedoed in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South American early in September, sank in less than a minute, carrying eight of her crew with her. There were twenty-seven survivors.

The attack occurred in broad daylight, a Navy announcement said, and the submarine never was sighted. The speed of the attack prevented a complete story of the sinking.

One of the crew, asked how long it took the men to abandon ship, replied: "About twenty seconds." The crew barely had time to jump over the side, but two liferafts broke loose as the ship went down and the twenty-seven survivors clambered on them.

They floated on rafts until noon the following day, when they were picked up and taken to a Caribbean island. Ultimately they reached an East Coast United States port. The captain was one of the eight missing.

The sinking raised to 509 the Associated Press count of announced losses in the western Atlantic since December 7, 1941.

FORD TIRE PLANT TO GO TO RUSSIA

OCT 31 1942

Jeffers Announces Purchase of Machinery for Lend-Lease Shipment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, rubber director, announced today the purchase of the Ford Motor company's tire manufacturing plant at Detroit for shipment to Russia.

Jeffers said the plant, one of the most modern in the country, was expected to enable the Russians to make more than a million tires per year.

The shipment of the tire making equipment is in fulfillment of long standing lend-lease promises to the Soviet, and officials said the transaction had nothing to do with efforts of the United States to obtain from Russia secrets of synthetic rubber manufacture.

Jeffers made no statement about the cost of the plant or shipment plans except to say that as a result of cooperation by the Ford company in making a quick settlement, "we will be able to fulfill our commitment to Russia now instead of months from now." The Ford tire plant has not been in operation recently.

Vichy's Resort Hotels Sobered by Serious Government Business

Famous Spa Crowded; State Decisions Made In Hostelry Rooms

By TAYLOR HENRY,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

VICHY, Oct. 30.—Americans who in happier days visited this central French spa scarcely would believe their eyes today at the changes in the quiet little town where the "hotel room" government makes the decisions affecting Unoccupied France.

For one thing, Vichy's population has grown in the two and a half years since the armistice was signed, from 25,000 to 100,000. For another, there is the ever-present government.

The heart of the government is the Hotel du Parc, formerly one of the swankiest of Vichy's hotels, facing the famous park where three mineral springs provide waters for the seasonal curists.

At the Parc Hotel, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Chief of State Pierre Laval have offices. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information also are there.

Laval usually receives the press in what was formerly an ordinary furnished drawing room of a de luxe suite. Now it's a cabinet room.

Seldom Overnight in Vichy.

Frequently, though, Laval goes one block down the street to the neighboring Hotel De La Paix, where he sees the press in the main salon, now devoted to the official French information agency and the French and foreign press.

Although he has a suite reserved for him in Vichy, Laval almost never spends the night in the provisional capital. Usually in the evening he goes directly to his restored castle at Chateldon, about 25 miles from Vichy, overlooking the village where he was born. Recently he has been spending a large part of his time in Paris.

Although Marshal Petain's official residence is the charming pavillion Sevigne, opening onto "the new park," overlooking the Allier River, which winds around Vichy, the marshal—when he stays in Vichy proper—usually sleeps in a special apartment at the Hotel du Parc.

During the summer he took over the picturesque Chateau de Charmeil in a small village 3 miles outside of town. This had been the headquarters of Gen. Charles Huntsinger, who, until his death, lived a life of Spartan simplicity there.

Number of Hotels.

The main life of Vichy centers around the hotels, most of which have been at least partly requisitioned by the government, either as offices or as residences for the hordes of functionaries which are necessary to direct the government even of a defeated country.

These hotels are the Parc and Majestic, the Ambassadeurs, the Lilas, Albert the First and the Gallia, where most of the diplomats live; the Hotel de La Paix, the Thermal, which is the headquarters of Admiral Darlan and the War Ministry; the Hotel Adio, headquarters for the Air Ministry, and the Hotel des Celentins, which houses the Ministry of the Interior at a considerable distance from the rest of Vichy's official family.

Social life centers around three bars and four or five hotel dining rooms except for the fortunate few who have been able to obtain requisitioned apartments or villas either in town or in the nearby suburbs of Cusset and Bellerive.

Daily at noon and before dinner Vichy's personages may be found either at the Cintra bar, the Majestic bar or the bar of the Ambassadeurs Hotel, where most of the diplomats foregather. It is at the Majestic or the Cintra that most French officials can be found.

The cocktail hour at Vichy lasts until 1 p.m. or 8 p.m., after which diplomats, government officials and foreign correspondents break up into groups to dine either at local hotels or restaurants in the suburbs.

Apart from that, there is little social life in Vichy except the afternoon bridge games of the wives of diplomats, who play in special rooms at the Hotel Majestic or in the grand salon of the Hotel des Ambassadeurs.

Canada Completes Book of Remembrance

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Canada's Book of Remembrance, a richly-decorated, hand-inscribed volume containing the names of more than 66,500 Canadians who died in the World War, has been completed after 10 years of labor.

The 68-pound book will be placed in the memorial chamber of the peace tower on Parliament Hill on Remembrance Day, November 11, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, OCT 30--(AP)--THE FIRST MAN TO DRIVE A JEEP FROM EDMONTON TO WHITE HORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, OVER THE NEW ALASKA HIGHWAY IS LIEUT. ROBERT H. GILL OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES WHO RETURNED TO EDMONTON TODAY, THE 1,450-MILE JOURNEY TOOK FIVE DAYS.

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"ON SOME PARTS OF THE ROAD YOU CAN TRAVEL AS FAST AS YOU WANT," SAID GILL, THE BASE CARGO OFFICER HERE.

EDMONTON, OCT. 30-(AP)-GOVERNOR ERNEST H.GRUENING OF ALASKA IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TONIGHT AFTER AN INSPECTION OF THE ALASKAN HIGHWAY THROUGH CANADA SAID IT WAS A "SUPERB JOB OF CONSTRUCTION" AND URGED ITS EXTENSION BEYOND FAIRBANKS TO THE BERING SEA.

AS A GUEST OF BRIG.GEN.JAMES O'CONNOR, OFFICER COMMANDING THE NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, GOVERNOR GRUENING DROVE OVER LONG STRETCHES OF THE NEW ROAD AND INSPECTED OTHER SECTIONS FROM THE AIR.

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GOVERNOR GRUENING IS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER FEDERAL OFFICIALS ON ALASKAN PROBLEMS AND WILL LEAVE EDMONTON TOMORROW. #

OTTAWA, OCT.30-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT MADE THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:

MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS--PILOT OFFICER IAN FRASER PRESTON, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, J.R. PRESTON OF 601 GREENWOOD AVE., GLENCO, ILL.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD--SGT. WILBERT GEORGE REID, WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS. W.C.REID OF 425 PIPER AVE. E., FLINT, MICH. #

OSHAWA,ONT.,OCT.30-(AP)-PREMIER GORDON CONANT, OF ONTARIO, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT HE SAW "NO REASON" FOR AN IMMEDIATE GENERAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

CONANT OUTLINED THE POLICY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH SINCE HE SUCCEEDED MITCHELL F.HEPBURN AS PREMIER NINE DAYS AGO. HE SPOKE AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE ELECTORS OF HIS HOME RIDING.

THE NEW PREMIER SAID SOME "DETRACTORS" ARE SHOUTING FOR AN ELECTION AND ADDED THAT AN ELECTION WOULD COST MORE THAN $1,000,000, WOULD USE LARGE QUANTITITES OF GAS AND RUBBER AND COULD NOT "POSSIBLY PROMOTE CANADA'S WAR EFFORT....

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"IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS PROVINCE THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR MUST TRANSCEND ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. I AM NOT GOING TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO TO CONSOLIDATE THE POSITION OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY OR TO OIL THE WHEELS OF ANY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. I WILL, HOWEVER, ADMINISTER THE AFFAIRS OF ONTARIO IN A MANNER MOST LIKELY TO ASS[illegible]N ACHIEVING VICTORY FOR THE ALLIED NATIONS. THE DOMINION G[illegible]MENT WILL HAVE THE UTMOST COOPERATION FROM ME AS IT HAS HAD FRO[illegible] PREDECESSOR." #

OTTAWA, ONT., OCT. 30-(CANADIAN PRESS)-SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CANADA'S THIRD VICTORY LOAN PASSED THE HALF-BILLION DOLLAR MARK BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, WITH TOTAL BOND SALES AMOUNTING TO $509,980,000, NATIONAL LOAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. #

PANAMA, PANAMA, OCT. 30-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE 32 DEPUTIES OF PANAMA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SIGNED A RESOLUTION TODAY SAYING THEY WOULD ABSTAIN FROM SELECTING NEW "PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNATES" AT THEIR JANUARY SESSION, THUS INSURING A CONTINUATION OF THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT RICARDO DE LA GUARDIA.

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DE LA GUARDIA OUSTED THE AXIS-INCLINED ARNULFO ARIAS IN A BLOODLESS COUP IN OCTOBER, 1941. #

LONDON OCT 30(NETHERLAND INDIES AGENCY)-THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS HAVE WARNED THAT A FORCED LOAN WOULD BE LEVIED ON THE POPULATION IF A BILLION-GUILDER LOAND ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY WAS NOT SUBSCRIBED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE LOAN WAS BEING OFFERED AT 99 ½, BEARING 3 ½ PER CENT INTEREST AND REDEEMABLE IN 20 YEARS. IT ADDED THAT 4000,000,000 GUILDERS HAD BEEN SUBSCRIBED IN ADVANCE AND THAT THE PUBLIC WAS EXPECTED TO MEET THE REMAINING 6000,000,000 GUILDERS. THE GERMAN CONTROLLED HILVERSUN RADIO DECLARED THAT IF THE LOAN WAS NOT SUBSCRIBED IT WOULD BE REPLACED BY A FORCED LOAN ISSUED AT PAR AND BEARING ONLY 2 PER CENT WITH THE BONDS TO BE REDEEMED UNDER PAR. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AMOUNTS SEIZED IN THE EVENT OF A COMPULSORY LOAND WOULD BE DOUBLE THE SUMS WHICH INDICIDUALS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE VOLUNTARILY."

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BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, OCT. 30-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS AND POLICE BROKE UP A MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF GERMAN GUILDS TODAY IN SUBURBAN FLORIDA, ARRESTING 14 PERSONS AND SEIZING QUANTITIES OF NAZI PROPAGANDA.

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THE ARRESTS WERE BASED ON CHARGES THAT THE MEETING VIOLATED THE STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED MONTHS AGO BY PRESIDENT CASTILLO.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, CORRESPONDING TO THE DIES GROUP IN THE UNITED STATES, HAD ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO DISSOLVE THE FEDERATION AS AN ILLEGAL EXTENTION OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT. ff

LONDON, OCT.30-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT EAST AFRICAN TROOPS, COMPLETING BRITAIN'S OCCUPATION OF MADAGASCAR, HAD ENTERED FIANARANTSOA, THE MOST IMPORTANT TOWN IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND, YESTERDAY.

CAPTURE OF THE TOWN, UNTIL RECENTLY FRENCH HEADQUARTERS, MARKED AN ADVANCE OF 260 MILES FOR THE BRITISH FROM THE CAPTURED MID-ISLAND CAPITAL OF TANANARIVE.

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THE COMMUNIQUE SAID IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT THE FRENCH COULD OFFER ANY FURTHER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE, BUT SAID THAT TIME-CONSUMING ROAD OBSTACLES WERE "LIKELY TO CONTINUE."

A SHORT ENGAGEMENT 16 MILES TO THE NORTH PRECEDED THE OCCUPATION OF FIANARANTSOA, IT SAID, WITH THE BRITISH SUFFERING "VERY SLIGHT CASUALTIES" AND TAKING 440 PRISONERS INCLUDING TWO FRENCH LIEUTENANT COLONELS. ff

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, OCT. 30-(AP)-A GRENADEDROPPED BY TWO MEN FLEEING THROUGH A CROWD TO ESCAPE POLICE TONIGHT WOUNDED TEN PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO POLICEMEN. ff

LONDON, OCT.30-(AP)-THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE PROTESTED TODAY AGAINST DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN WORKERS TO GERMANY, SAYING IT HAD BEEN CONFIRMED THAT MEN BETWEEN 20 AND 40 YEARS OLD IN THE LIEGE REGION WERE CONSCRIPTED FOR LABOR WITHIN THE REICH.

THE GERMAN DECREE ALSO PROVIDED THAT WOMEN MAY BE DEPORTED FOR FORCED LABOR, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS HAS YET BEEN ENFORCED, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

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ADDRESSING THE PROTEST TO BOTH ALLIED NATIONS AND BERLIN, IT CALLED THE CONSCRIPTIONS "AN OUTRAGE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN CONSCIENCE AGAINST A SMALL, LOYAL COUNTRY UNJUSTLY INVADED FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, BRUTALLY OPPRESSED, PILLAGED AND STARVED IN SPITE OF THE MOST SOLEMN ENGAGEMENTS."

"THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES THE NEW GERMAN CRIME AND APPEALS FOR A ST PUNISHMENT." ff

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW SUBSTITUTES TODAY FOR DEWITT MACKENZIE'S REGULAR COLUMN, "THE WAR TODAY.")

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

LONDON, OCT 30--VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, CHIEF DRAFTSMAN OF THE COVENANT OF THE NOW SICK LEAGUE OF NATIONS, BELIEVES THAT THE ERECTION OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY--A REAL BARRIER AGAINST WAR--MUST BE THE IMMEDIATE CONCERN OF THE ALLIES AS SOON AS THIS CONFLICT IS ENDED.

"MY FRIENDS OF THE LEFT WANT GREAT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORMS," HE TOLD ME DURING A CONVERSATION IN HIS LONDON HOME. "THEY HOLD THAT THERE WILL BE NO MORE WAR IF THERE IS ENOUGH REFORM UNDER WAY.

"HOWEVER, THIS SEEMS TO ME TO BE PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE. THEY CANNOT CONVINCE LARGE NUMBERS OF NATIONS TO LAUNCH OUT ON GREAT REFORMS FORTHWITH, FOR REFORMS MUST DEPEND ON PEACE.

"WE MUST MAKE THE PEOPLE FEEL THAT FURTHER WAR WILL BE PREVENTED. THEN THE PRESTIGE ACQUIRED WILL HELP GET SOCIAL REFORMS CARRIED THROUGH.

"THIS IS THE GREAT THING NATIONS MUST CONSIDER. WE MUST HAVE SUPREMACY OVER WAR IN ORDER TO GET REFORMS. UNLESS YOU CAN CREATE A SECURE BASE FOR YOUR REFORMS THEY WILL BE SWEPT ASIDE IN THE NEXT CONVULSION."

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CECIL BELIEVES THAT WHAT IS LEFT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROVIDES A FINE NUCLEUS FOR A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. AT THE SAME TIME, NO ONE HAS BEEN MORE OUTSPOKEN THAN THIS WORLD FIGURE IN CRITICISM OF THE SHORT-COMINGS OF THE LEAGUE WHICH HE HELPED TO CREATE.

BACK AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR, CECIL TOLD ME IN NEW YORK IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS THAT UNLESS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE "PULLED UP THEIR SOCK" IT WOULD COME A CROPPER. WELL, THEY DIDN'T PULL UP THEIR SOCKS AND THE LEAGUE CAME A TERRIFIC CROPPER AS HE HAD FORESEEN.

NOW HE IS ANXIOUS TO HELP CREATE AN ORGANIZATION WHICH SHALL LACK THE FAULTS OF THE LAST. HE WOULD USE THE GREAT MARBLE PALACE ON THE SHORES OF LAKE GENEVA TO HOUSE A NEW AND BETTER ORDER RATHER THAN AS A MAUSOLEUM FOR DEAD HOPES.

CEIL HAS ALL THE FIRE AND VISION WHICH HE DISPLAYED WHEN I FIRST KNEW HIM BACK AT THE TIME OF VERSAILLES. INDEED, I BELIEVE THAT HE HA MORE BECAUSE THE PASSING YEARS HAVE GIVEN HIM NEW IDEAS ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. THE WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE HAS NOT BEEN CONTENT TO SETTLE DOWN IN A ROSE-COVERED COTTAGE ; THE PAST.

JUST IN PASSING, AND APROPOS OF NOTHING, IT MAY BE SAID THAT IN ONE THING THIS SCION OF ONE OF ENGLAND'S OLDEST NOBILITIES DOES NOT CHANGE. HE STILL SITS ON THE MIDDLE OF HIS BACK CLOSE TO HIS SHOULDERBLADES AND STRETCHES HIS LONG LEGS STRAIGHT OUT IN FRONT OF HIM. WHEN YOU KNOW THAT HE IS SOMETHING LIKE SIX FEET, FIVE INCHES TALL YOU GET THE IDEA OF THE PICTURE WHICH IS FAMILIAR TO ENGLAND.

THAT IS THE WAY HE WAS AS HE TALKED TO ME. THE VOICE FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE GREAT ARMCHAIR CONTINUED:

OCT 31 1942

"SOME CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL CONTROL MUST BE CREATED. I WOULD USE SUCH PARTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS EXIST NOW--LIKE THE ECONOMIC AND LABOR SECTIONS--AS THE NUCLEUS OF A NEW ORGANIZATION.

"THERE MUST BE A TWO-FOLD ORGANIZATION. FIRST, YOU MUST HAVE IN THE LEAGUE ALL THE NATIONS, BIG AND LITTLE, WHICH YOU CAN TRUST. THEN THERE MUST BE A STANDING COMMITTEE, PROBABLY COMPRISING THE FOUR GREAT POWERS--AMERICA, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA--WHO MAINTAIN PEACE. IT IS BETTER TO HAVE A SMALL COMMITTEE THAN A BIG ONE. IT IS LESS CUMBERSOME.

"WHEN YOU GET REAL PEACE YOU SOME DAY WILL HAVE GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN BACK IN THE LEAGUE. BUT THEY CAN'T BE ENTRUSTED WITH ARMS FOR A LONG TIME TO COME.

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"THE OLDER GERMANS ARE AVERSE TO WAR BUT THE YOUNGER ARE HITLERITES. WE MUST MAINTAIN CONTROL IN GERMANY UNTIL THE NEW GENERATION CAN BE EDUCATED. SO FAR AS ITALY IS CONCERNED, THERE SEEMS TO BE A GENERAL REJECTION OF FASCISM.

"WE SHOULD GET THE LEAGUE FUNCTIONING WITH PEACE. THERE ARE A LOT OF THINGS WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT. FOR INSTANCE, WE MUST FEED THE HUNGRY PEOPLES AND WE SAY WE ARE GOING TO MOVE BACK INTO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES ALL THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY HITLER.

30-24-19609

30.24-19609

"THE PEACE CONFERENCE COULD LAY DOWN PRINCIPLES--AS REGARDS BOUNDARIES FOR INSTANCE--AND THEN THE LEAGUE WOULD TAKE OVER. YOU CAN'T GET JUST DECISIONS OUT OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF A VERSAILLES CONFERENCE. THE LEAGUE WOULD PROVIDE THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE.

"IT COULD GIVE GOOD OPINIONS ABOUT SUCH GREAT PROBLEMS AS THOSE INVOLVED IN THE BOUNDARIES OF POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKA.

"PLEBISCITES ARE NO GOOD TO SETTLE SUCH ISSUES. PLEBISCITES ALWAYS ARE FAKED. IT IS BETTER TO LEAVE THESE QUESTIONS TO AN IMPARTIAL BODY LIKE THE LEAGUE.

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"AND WE MUST HAVE THE FOUR GREAT POWERS WORKING IN THE CLOSEST COOPERATION."

WHEN CECIL REFERRED TO THE VERSAILLES ATMOSPHERE HE OF COURSE HAD IN MIND THE ANIMOSITIES AND IN SOME CASES THE FIERCE HATREDS WHICH WERE IN EVIDENCE. I WAS THERE AND SAW THE TREATY SIGNED, AND NEVER SHALL I FORGET THE BITTERNESS REGISTERED IN THE LIVID FACES OF THE GERMAN DELEGATES AS THEY LEFT THE PALACE AFTER THE ORDEAL. YOU DIDN'T NEED ANYTHING MORE TO TELL YOU THERE WOULD BE ANOTHER WAR.

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"ALL THE PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL SHOULD CONSIDER THESE THINGS NOW," SAID CECIL. "THERE IS A GENERAL MOVEMENT TOWARD AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION OF SOME SORT. IN THE NEW LEAGUE WE CAN'T PERMIT THE GUILTY TO ARM. THEY MUST BE CONTROLLED. WE CAN'T ALLOW ANOTHER WAR.

"HOWEVER, WE CAN'T EXCLUDE THEM ECONOMICALLY FROM THE LEAGUE. WE MUSTN'T BREAK UP GERMANY. THAT WOULDN'T LAST FOR AN HOUR.

"THE WAR GUILTY MUST BE TRIED, BUT THEY MUST HAVE GUARANTEES OF FAIR TREATMENT. THEY SHOULD BE TRIED BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNALS. FOR HITLER AND OTHER LEADERS THERE MUST BE AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL. THEY MUST IN SOME WAY BE REMOVED FROM SOCIETY."

THERE WAS A PAUSE, AND THEN FROM LOW DOWN IN THE OLD ARMCHAIR CAME HOPEFULLY:

"PERHAPS THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WILL SHOT HITLER AND THE FRENCH WILL GUILLOTINE LAVAL."

AMS INTERPRETIVE

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

OCT 31 1942

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN APPARENTLY WERE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SOLOMONS AREA TODAY (SAT) AT THE CONCLUSION OF TTHE "FIRST ROUND" IN THE WAR OF ATTRITION PIVOTING ON THE GUADALCANAL-TULAGI SECTOR OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

NAVY SECRETARY KNOX WAS CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC LAST (FRI) NIGHT IN HIS APPRAISAL OF THE SITUATION AFTER NEARLY TWO WEEKS OF PERCEPTIBLE GLOOM.

ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE DIDN'T WANT TO APPEAR TO BE SPREADING TOO MUCH SUNSHINE, KNOX DECLARED U.S. TROOPS STILL HELD "EVERY INCH" OF THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS INCLUDING THE AIR FIELD, AND THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET HAD "RETIRED FROM THE SCENE."

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY WILL RETURN. AND SO WILL THE AMERICAN SURFACE FORCES. ANY LULL WILL BE USED BY BOTH SIDES TO RUSH MORE MEN AND EQUIPMENT INTO THE AREA.

AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE STRUCK SOME HEAVY BLOWS AT THE JAPANESE FLEET IN THE AREA, BUT THE ENEMY APPARENTLY HAS HAD SURFACE CONTROL OF THE WATERS AROUND GUADALCANAL BECAUSE OF THE SHORTER DISTANCES FROM HIS BASES. IT COULD BE THAT THESE AERIAL BLOWS MERELY HAVE FORCED THE FLEET FARTHER TO SEA.

BUT A BETTER GUESS IS THAT THE JAPANESE, WHO ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE HAD ONLY 30,000 MEN OPERATING IN THE WHOLE SOLOMONS AREA, HAVE PUT ALL OF THESE THAT CAN BE SPARED ASHORE ON GUADALCANAL, AND THAT THE SHIPS HAVE HAD TO GO BACK TO THEIR NORTHERN BASES FOR MORE.

THERE ALWAYS IS THE POSSIBILITY, TOO, THAT THE JAPANESE MAY BY-PASS THE SOLOMONS TO STRIKE AT U.S. BASES IN THE NEW HEBRIDES, NEW CALEDONIA AND THE FIJI ISLANDS. MANY EXPECTED THIS EARLY THIS WEEK WHEN ENEMY CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND AT LEAST ONE BATTLESHIP WERE OBSERVED OPERATING IN THE WATERS NORTH OF SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS, 400 OR MORE MILES EAST OF GUADALCANAL.

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SUCH A MANEUVER TO CUT THE AMERICAN SUPPLY ROUTES TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC REMAINS A JAPANESE GOAL. BUT AN ATTEMPT TO DO IT WITHOUT THE GUADALCANAL AIRFIELD THEY HAD BUILT IN THEIR SOUTHWARD ADVANCE WOULD BE COURTING DISASTER FROM LAND-BASED ALLIED BOMBERS.

ABOUT THE TIME KNOX WAS MAKING HIS APPRAISAL OF THE SOLOMONS FIGHT A JAPANESE SPOKESMAN IN SHANGHAI, YOJI HIROTA, ALSO WAS HAVING A PRESS CONFERENCE. HIROTA MADE SARCASTIC REMARKS ABOUT THE "TIN-PLATED" U.S.NAVY, MOUTHED THREATS OF WHAT THE JAPANESE NAVY WOULD DO TO AMERICA'S PROJECTED TWO-OCEAN NAVY, BUT HIROTA HAD ONLY THIS TO SAY OF THE SOLOMONS:

"A WELL-PREPARED AMERICAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN THE SOLOMONS WAS BEATEN BACK BY THE JAPANESE NAVY."

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IN OTHER WORDS JAPANESE SPOKESMEN STILL ARE PUBLICLY HEDGING ON THE FACT THAT U.S. TROOPS HOLD THE GUADALCANAL AIR FIELD. JAPANESE OFFICIALS NEVER ACKNOWLEDGE A SETBACK. EVERY BATTLE OPERATION IS EITHER "A GREAT VICTORY" OR IS SIMPLY IGNORED.

BUT THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST ANOTHER INTERESTING DISPATCH ON THE SAME PROGRAM, THIS TIME QUOTING ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR.

NOMURA DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE THE SAME CONFIDENCE EXHIBITED BY THE SHANGHAI SPOKESMAN. HE TOLD A SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION THAT JAPAN HAD TO CONCENTRATE ON INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, NOMURA APPARENTLY HAD IN MIND U.S.STRIDES TOWARD A TWO-OCEAN NAVY.

NOMURA ALSO CONCLUDED WITH THIS INTERESTING STATEMENT, AS QUOTED BY THE TOKYO RADIO:

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"GERMANY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS VICTORIOUS IN WARFARE, BUT WAS FORCED TO ACCEPT DEFEAT BECAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE OF HER ECONOMIC STRUCTURE."

NEW DELHI, INDIA, OCT. 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-B. BISSELL, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES IN ... A-BURMA THEATER, SAID TODAY THAT HIS AIRMEN WERE MOBILIZING FOR T. DAY WHEN "WE CAN MOVE RAPIDLY IN ANY DIRECTION."

JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS ON AIRDROMES IN ASSAM PROVINCE "ARE NOT HURTING US," HE SAID. "WE HIT BACK AT THEM THE SAME DAY AND WE HAVE BEEN HITTING THEM SOME PLACE EVERY DAY SINCE THEN."

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HE POINTED OUT THAT THE TENTH AIR FORCE ENJOYED THE ADVANTAGE OF INTERIOR LINES, PARTICULARLY IN CHINA WHERE THE JAPANESE "ARE FORCED TO BE PREPARED TO MEET US ALL THE WAY FROM TIENTSIN TO CANTON AND RANGOON IN BURMA."

LONDON - NETHERLAND INDIES NEWS AGENCY- ADD GERMAN FORCED LOAN x x x "VOLUNTARILY." NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL CIRCLES HERE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE THREAT OF FORCE INDICATED THAT THE GERMAN ISSUE HAD MET WITH A COOL RESPONSE. THESE QUARTERS SAID THAT ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE LOAN APPARENTLY WAS TO CONSOLIDATE THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE GERMAN REGIME IN HOLLAND, WHICH NOW AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN 3,000,000,000 GUILDERS-ABOUT $1,620,000,000.

30.24-1961

30.24-1961

U. S. CARRIER SUNK IN SOLOMONS; BOMBERS DESTROY FOE'S CRUISER; BRITISH PRESS ASSAULT IN EGYPT

TWO AIR ATTACKS SEND SHIP DOWN NEAR SOLOMONS

Navy Shields Name of Latest Vessel Lost in South Pacific Conflict.

FOURTH CARRIER VICTIM

Damaged Warship Being Towed When Second Assault Smashes Her.

MOST OF CREW SAVED

Lull Continues on Guadalcanal Land Front, Communique Reports.

NOV 1 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—(AP) Sinking of another U. S. aircraft carrier—the fourth—in the furious air and sea battle for control of the south Pacific, was announced by the Navy tonight, leaving only three American carriers known to be still in action.

The latest victim of two Japanese aerial attacks was not identified by the Navy.

She went down near the Santa Cruz islands, a tiny spot in the Pacific about 250 miles northeast of Guadalcanal in the same battle which cost the U. S. fleet the destroyer Porter last Sunday night (Eastern time).

Damaged in First Attack

The first assault on the carrier, which came before noon, caused heavy damage. She was put in tow in an effort to salvage the big vessel, but the Japanese returned in the afternoon. Bombing and torpedo planes roared in to attack. This time the attackers inflicted damage below the water line of the helpless carrier.

She began to list. Orders were given for removal of the personnel and most of them were saved. Then came the final orders—instructions to complete destruction of the crippled ship.

The Navy said the name of the lost ship would not be disclosed until after next of kin of all injured or missing had been notified.

The vessel presumably came from among four vessels listed in Janes registry of fighting ships — the Saratoga, a converted carrier, commissioned in 1925, with a tonnage of 33,000; the Hornet, commissioned 1940, tonnage 19,900; the Ranger, commissioned 1933, tonnage 14,500 and the Enterprise, commissioned 1936, tonnage 19,900.

Each of these carriers has a normal complement of between 1,800 and 2,100 officers and men. Each, too, carried a striking force of about 85 airplanes—bombers, torpedo planes and fighters.

Previously the Navy had announced the loss of three of the seven carriers which the United States had at the start of the war. Among them was the Wasp, newest of the carriers, which went down in the battle of the Solomons on Sept. 15. The Lexington was lost in the Coral sea battle May 8 and the Yorktown in the battle of Midway, June 7.

Loss of the Porter brought to 21 the number of destroyers lost so far in the Pacific. Other American vessels suffered lesser damage.

But on the other side of the ledger, the enemy also suffered heavy losses. One Japanese carrier was badly damaged, another damaged, an enemy cruiser badly damaged and a battleship hit.

That battle was the last major sea and air engagement reported in the vicinity of the Solomons before Navy Secretary Knox announced Friday that the Japanese fighting ships had disappeared from the Guadalcanal zone.

Lull on Guadalcanal

The land fighting for Henderson airfield on Guadalcanal meantime, apparently had subsided into a lull. Navy spokesmen said no new reports of action had been received from that phase of the battle of the Solomons.

In official quarters here there was a growing belief that a new move by the Japanese Navy was imminent, but the focal point for that effort was uncertain.

Knox, in telling a press conference yesterday of the disappearance of the Japanese fighting, transport and supply ships from the Guadalcanal zone, said that while it was known some of the vessels had gone to Japanese bases, he was not sure that all had returned to various ports.

New Attack Looms

That left the possibility that units of the enemy force which had not returned to base might be reassembling elsewhere for a new try at joining with Japanese land forces in reducing the American defenses at Guadalcanal—or that they might rendezvous with another enemy tank force for some fresh assignment.

It was not immediately clear here whether Japanese naval vessels bombed at Buin harbor the night of Oct. 30 by airmen of General MacArthur's forces were components of the fleet that withdrew from the Guadalcanal zone or were units of another force. The MacArthur report mentioned an aircraft carrier and cruisers, usual elements of tank force, in Buin harbor. Buin is northwest of Guadalcanal and is one of the nearest bases to that theater of action.

The withdrawal of the Japanese naval forces which, in addition to aiding in the bombardment of American shore positions, had covered the landing of troops and supplies, apparently has left the Japanese land forces on Guadalcanal dependent on previously landed materiel and men, save for what can be run in under cover of darkness. That situation for the Japanese, it was concluded here, must prevail until enemy sea forces attempt a return appearance.

Airfield in Use

Both sides have tanks and artillery ashore at Guadalcanal. Navy communiques, with frequent references to successful enemy troop reinforcement operations, have indicated the enemy has a numerical advantage on the island. But constant repair work has kept often bombarded and bombed Henderson field in use and American air power has counterbalanced, in some measure, the Japanese superiority in land power.

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With this condition prevailing, Washington waited to see whether the American forces would launch a counter-offensive at the Japanese while the enemy was without a substantial source of additional supplies or whether the Japanese would use their numerical advantage and supplies on hand to renew the assault on the American positions.

4 Jap Ships Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31 — Uncle Sam's grip on the vital Guadalcanal airfield clenched tighter today as Japan's fighting vessels disappeared from the Solomons battle scene with at least two more of her ships, and probably four, heavily damaged by Allied aerial bombs.

The threat of a major Nipponese naval assault to recapture the stubbornly held island airbase was dispelled temporarily even as bombing planes under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian command again plastered an enemy shipping base with explosives, hitting a warship twice, setting another vessel ablaze and probably damaging an aircraft carrier and a cruiser.

Knox Tells Of Retirement

Proudly, Secretary of the Navy Knox told yesterday of the retirement of the Japanese warships from the Guadalcanal area, leaving a gallant force of United States Marines and soldiers in possession of "every inch of ground we ever controlled" on the battle-ridden island.

Some of the Rising Sun's ships had returned to their bases, Knox said, and others departed to undisclosed destinations. But he made it clear there was no telling when they would return for a stab at Guadalcanal or at American bases in the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

While cautioning against regarding retirement of the Japanese fleet too optimistically, the Navy Secretary expressed "a great feeling of pride in the way our men have met the onslaught."

Men Do "Superb" Job

"They have done a superb job," he said, adding that "we are in as complete control of the situation in Guadalcanal as we ever have been."

Some quarters expressed belief the Japanese battleships, cruisers, destroyers and transports had left the embattled Solomons area to bring back more troops for reinforcement of their Guadalcanal forces, whose efforts thus far have failed to retake any of the ground the marines captured in early August.

At the end of round one, as Knox called it on departure of the enemy fleet, the Japanese, since opening of the battle of the Solomons, have lost at least fourteen ships with three more probably sunk and sixty-four damaged.

U. S. Loss: 14 Ships

The United States Navy announced fourteen vessels sunk and one damaged.

Japanese losses in the Guadalcanal ground fighting and aerial combats about the island also have been reported much heavier than that of the Americans.

Meanwhile, Knox declared "there has been no interruption in our communications" to the island and presumably American forces were taking advantage of the absence of the enemy's fleet to rush reinforcements and supplies to the Guadalcanal garrison.

The latest raid of MacArthur's bombers was accomplished last night (Australian Time) without the loss of a plane, and was regarded as the most damaging aerial blow to the Japanese in many days.

Drop 27 Tons Of Bombs

Twenty-seven tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy shipping concentration at Buin harbor at the southern tip of Bougainville Island, in the northern Solomons, some 300 miles from Guadalcanal.

The first of three waves of raiders scored two hits on a heavy cruiser or battleship and dropped other bombs "very close" to a light cruiser and airplane carrier, the MacArthur communique said, "probably causing extensive damage."

Heavy bombers which tailed the formations reported setting an unidentified vessel aflame and getting two possible hits on a destroyer.

Identification Difficult

Flyers who participated in the raid said the brilliance of the moonlight reflected from the waters of Buin harbor made it difficult to identify positively the enemy vessels bombed.

STRONG SUPPORT GIVEN TO TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL

NOV 1 1942

23 Air Attacks Pressed on Enemy Harbors During Month.

By C. YATES M'DANIEL

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 31.—(AP) The crucial phase when the Japanese made their most formidable effort to regain Guadalcanal in the Solomons and then withdrew was one of the greatest activity on the part of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's small but hard-hitting air force of Americans and Australians.

Playing a strong supporting, long-range role to the Marines and troops in the Solomons, the MacArthur air arm carried the war to the enemy's ships and bases no fewer than 23 of the 31 days or nights of the period ended Oct. 30 and an analysis of the communiques showed they had accomplished the following results:

Japanese Warships

Sunk or believed sunk—5.
Damaged or believed damaged—9.
Believed hit—3.
Possibly hit—2.
Total—19.

Japanese Transports, Supply Ships

Believed destroyed—4.
Set afire or damaged—12.
Believed hit or damaged—10.
Total—26.
Grand total—45.

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The breakdown of the officially reported results achieved against the Japanese fleet by the southwest Pacific command over the Solomons area during the month showed the following score:

Aircraft carriers—One probably damaged.

Airplane tenders — One large tender believed destroyed, one small tender heavily damaged.

Battleships — One battleship or heavy cruiser hit.

Cruisers—One probably sunk, one seriously damaged, four hit, three believed hit, one bombed with unobserved results.

Destroyers—Two probably sunk; two possibly hit.

Gunboats—One sunk.

Unclassified warship—One hit.

Transport and supply vessels—Three set afire and believed destroyed, one believed sunk, seven hit and damaged, five set afire and ultimate fate unknown, ten believed hit and damaged.

In addition a launch was sunk.

Eight Bases Attacked

Thirty-five attacks were made on eight Japanese bases and naval concentrations in the Solomons area to support the neighboring command while tireless aerial reconnaissance was carried out within the limits of the southwest Pacific area and assistance was given ground operations in New Guinea. Several Flying Fortress crews participated in more than half the attacks.

Neither the total number of planes employed during any single raid or during the month, nor the weight of bombs dropped, was released for publication.

But Rabaul, on the night of Oct. 9, received the greatest weight of bombs dropped in one attack on one target—60 tons.

In addition to the damaged inflicted on enemy warships and shipping, MacArthur's bomber crews reported 15 attacks in which airdrome and dispersal areas, fuel dumps, wharves and warehouses were set afire or damaged by high explosives.

The airmen of this command had their biggest day over the Solomons area on Oct. 23 when 10 naval or military auxiliary vessels of about 50,000 tons were sunk or damaged in Rabaul harbor.

OTHER JAP SHIPS BLASTED BY BOMBS IN NIGHT ATTACK

Direct Hit Blows Up One Vessel in Harbor of North Solomon Island.

NO PLANES LOST

NOV 1 1942

Allied Troops on New Guinea Continue Advance Toward Kokoda.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sunday. Nov. 1—(AP) One Japanese cruiser was destroyed and another severely damaged in the third straight attack by Allied bombers on shipping in the harbor at Buin in the northern Solomons, the high command announced today.

Coming in on the target area, some 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, just before dawn today as they did in yesterday's previous large scale bombardment, the heavy bombers dropped 18 tons of explosives. A direct hit blew up a cruiser, the sixth Jap warship sunk or believed sunk by MacArthur's bombers in a month of operations.

Light Cruiser Damaged

A light cruiser was damaged severely and a direct hit was scored on a merchant vessel. Near misses were believed to have damaged other ships.

Only the day before, three waves of bombers damaged a big warship, believed to be either a cruiser or a battleship, probably damaged an aircraft carrier, also another cruiser, a destroyer and set ablaze an unidentified vessel in the Buin-Faisi area.

The communique referred to the previous raid, noting that reports had come in, hitherto not announced, of the results of bombing by medium units which made up the second of the three waves of that attack. These bombers scored a hit with a 500-pound bomb on a heavy cruiser or battleship. The communique did not make clear whether this was the same heavy cruiser reported hit by the first wave or was another vessel.

All Planes Return

Today's pre-dawn attack was made at low altitude. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and searchlight opposition, all Allied planes returned safely to their bases.

For the second straight time, planes struck at Dilli, harbor town in Portuguese Timor. The medium bombers attacked with unobserved results.

Also in support of the general Solomons operation, a force of heavy bombers dropped 21 tons of explosives—nearly matching the 27 tons dropped on Buin in the predawn of yesterday—on shipping at Rabaul, on New Britain island northeast of New Guinea. A covering of clouds prevented accurate observation on results but direct hits were observed on two vessels which were swept by flames. All planes returned from Rabaul.

A daylight reconnoissance plane was attacked by 11 Zero fighters near Rabaul. It shot down three, completed its mission, and returned.

Evidencing the widening effort of MacArthur's planes, Allied medium bombers dropped light explosives on the runway and dispersal areas at Lae, vital Japanese base on the northeast coast of New Guinea and machinegunned buildings at Salamua.

Buna, another Japanese base 175 miles below Lae, was visited also by Allied medium units which strafed enemy installations.

Allied ground troops, pushing the Japanese back toward Kokoda in the Owen Stanley mountains, advanced toward Isurava while ahead of them supporting planes bombed and strafed the reeling Japs.

Jap Warships Bombed.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Three waves of Allied bombers dropped more than twenty-seven bombs on Japanese ships in the harbor of Buin last night, scoring two hits on a heavy cruiser or battleship, probably damaging extensively an airplane carrier and a light cruiser and setting fire to an unidentified vessel, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

The raid was the second in two days on the harbor and part of a continuing effort by air forces under Gen. MacArthur's command to ease the pressure on American troops in the Solomon Islands. Buin is on the southern extremity of Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons.

The first wave of heavy bombers scored the hits on the heavy cruiser or battleship and put other bombs "very close to a light cruiser and an airplane carrier, probably causing extensive damage," the communique said. Reports from the second wave of medium bombers have not been tabulated. A third wave of heavy bombers fired the unidentified vessel and scored two possible hits on a destroyer.

All of the Allied planes returned to their bases.

Australians Advance.

Flyers who participated in the raid said the brilliance of the moonlight reflected from the waters of Buin harbor made it difficult to identify positively the enemy vessels bombed. There is a marked similarity between some Japanese heavy cruisers and battleships, especially the types which have two or more funnels trunked to form one bulging smokestack.

In the ground fighting on New Guinea, it was announced that Australian forces have occupied Alola, seven miles south of the Japanese-held village of Kokoda, and forward elements are continuing the advance.

The Japanese had offered stiff resistance in the Alola region and held up the Allied advance there for several days. This pocket of resistance was taken in an attack at dusk after an Allied flanking group attacked with hand grenades. A frontal bayonet assault completed the action and routed the Japanese.

The capture of Alola means that Allied troops will be able to continue their drive in more favorable country.

The Japanese apparently had established well-stocked strong points along the line of retreat where their men were expected to fight to the finish, dispatches from the front said.

Australian Units Take Alola, Push On

NOV 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 31—In the ground fighting on New Guinea, Australian troops have occupied Alola, seven miles south of the Japanese-held village of Kokoda, and forward elements are continuing the advance, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The Japanese had offered stiff resistance in the Alola region and held up the Allied advance there for several days. This pocket of resistance was taken in an attack at dusk after an Allied flanking group attacked with hand grenades. A frontal bayonet assault completed the action and routed the Japanese.

In More Favorable Country

The capture of Alola means that Allied troops will be able to continue their drive in more favorable country.

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sunset and went straight to visit the stockade for Jap prisoners. Marine Pvt. J. D. Dupre of Durham, N. C., who stood guard, pointed to them.

"That's All There Are."

"There they are," he drawled, indicating the prisoners of war who were separated from Japanese workmen interned when the marines hit Guadalcanal on Aug. 7.

"And," chimed in Corp. John T. Benton of Butler, Pa., "that's all there are out of the 9,000 Japs we have met."

That is the story of Guadalcanal.

But Guadalcanal, with all its bloodshed, has its lighter moments, even after dark. From the prisoner stockade we went with our pilot, Lieut. Clyde S. Shields of Aberdeen, S. D., to the mess tent. As we entered the American bomber pilots saluted Shields with "Hi, fellow! "We thought you were dead." Shields recently went down at sea but made land on a raft.

Battle Is Background.

Shields grinned, slapped Capt. N. Whittaker of Kentucky on the back, and said:

"Hey, Whit, heard you smacked 13 Jap Zeros with two bombs at Buka today. How could you tell there were 13?"

Whittaker swallowed a hunk of salmon and shot back:

"Counted the wheels and divided by two."

A mile away in the front line, American and Japanese machine guns began to chatter. Rifle shots echoed up and down and reverberated against the mountain range at the Japs' back.

Everybody went on eating. The [illegible] strangely the

Said Lieut. Shields to his new co-pilot, Lieut. J. M. Kleiman of New York:

"Son, hear those shells whistling up above? Well, they're moving slow compared to a Jap Zero. You never see a Zero—you just hear it go pft-t-t-t and a minute later you hear something smack the side of your Flying Fortress that sounds like rain, but it ain't."

Kleiman gulped.

And the noise of the front line increased.

Waiting for Bombs.

Three sergeants strolled past the tent. One yelped:

"They ain't made no Jap bullet with my name on it."

His companions chorused:

"Oh yeah? How about all those addressed 'To whom it may concern'?"

They were on their way to a foxhole for it was time for Louie the Louse and Washboard Willie, two Jap bombers, to pay their nightly visits. Also, in a little while Spotlight Charlie was due to bring his Jap cruiser offshore, pick out a target and let go a salvo. Or for Oscar the Sub to creep toward shore and toss a few over.

We all went to our tents and crawled beneath our insect nets, for Minnie the Mosquito is the worst pest of them all on Guadalcanal.

But there was to be little sleep. Scarcely had we hit our hard cots when a big naval battle started a short way offshore. The big guns roared and flashed all night, adding to the din of the land battle on the other side. American naval forces had surprised the Japs as they tried to land reinforcements.

When daylight came the noise of battle stopped. We went to our bomber and found it unharmed.

A Nap on Some Bombs.

Sergt. Wallace Whitfield Walke Jr. of Dublin, Ga., was asleep in the plane atop the bomb load. He grinned when awakened, explaining:

"Got caught in here last night after dark and I was afraid to leave the plane for fear the marines would shoot me."

Then he leaned back on the bombs and began to whistle that old Sunday School hymn, "Jesus Wants Me for a Sunbeam."

The sergeant always whistles that when he sleeps on bombs.

Guadalcanal—Reserved for the Brave

NOV 1 1942

By OLEN W. CLEMENTS.

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Oct. 12 (Delayed A.P.).—Night comes swiftly on Guadalcanal Island.

And with it comes a howling hell that American fighting men create and share with the best that the Mikado can throw in there. Only the young and the very brave can stand it for long.

Guadalcanal is a primitive and predatory land. On its shores the bloodiest battle the United States has fought in the Pacific is raging and had been raging for weeks. Men are fighting with all the savageness that men who hate can put into it. They do most of their work after dark. Their implements are made of steel—cold and hot. For the vanquished there is but one relief—death.

We landed in this turbulent, equatorial land an hour before [illegible] lights popped on for, strangely, the nearer the front lines you get the brighter the lights, until an air raid starts.

Firing Grows Heavier.

"Say," hollered Lieut. M. V. Smith of San Bernardino, Calif., "guess the name of the song leading the hit parade this week."

Lieut. C. H. McConnell, fresh from Oahu, brightened.

"That's easy," he shouted. "'Say a Prayer for a Pal on Guadalcanal!'"

And they all laughed.

Back down the way, the marine artillery opened up on the Japs and the big shells whistled overhead. The bomber pilots filed out of the mess tent to another

RIFT IN PACIFIC HELD BIG PERIL

Australians Certain United Nations Will Beat Japs.

NOV 1 1942

Melbourne, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Australian discussion of the Pacific war was highlighted today by a declaration of the Sydney Morning Herald that the conflict could be lost only by a rift among the Allies and could be won only by long and hard fighting.

The Press described statements made on Thursday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Prime Minister John Curtin as helpful in clearing the air on such questions as grand strategy, politics and the scope of the Australian war effort.

Criticisms drew this comment from the Melbourne Age:

"Any attempt, whether well intentioned or launched with ulterior motives, to create friction between political groups or schools of thought in service high command circles, could be damaging and mischievous. In this country, it will not be effective."

Gen. MacArthur's denial of reports that this commonwealth was not pulling its full weight (he said "no nation in the world is making a more supreme war effort than Australia") was described by the Adelaide Advertiser as very welcome.

"It will serve a most valuable purpose in the United States," the Advertiser said. "Recent adverse criticism of Australia's war effort did not tell the whole story. MacArthur has supplied the material for a balanced judgment."

Undue Doubts on Outcome.

The Sydney Herald pointed out that the Solomons strategy—involving both Navy and Army commands—had been questioned and declared that doubts about the issue had been unduly prevalent.

"These misgivings do less than justice to the boldness of the United States stroke at Japan's flank and to the results already achieved," the newspaper said.

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"Australian opinion is being disturbed by suggestions published in New York that the initiation and conduct of the Solomons campaign have been influenced by jealousy of MacArthur, while from another source it is represented to Americans that political and industrial conditions in Australia are handicapping the supreme commander in making war in the southwest Pacific. The allegations are a severe disservice to both countries.

"Nobody here believes that President Roosevelt would allow political considerations to counsel shelving of MacArthur regardless of the consequences to military operations in the southwest Pacific."

Fought Throughout Night

Captain McKennan spent six weeks in the battle area before coming out to recover from injuries. He said the hardest fight of all took place on the night of September 13, when the Japs made a desperate effort to recapture the Guadalcanal airdrome.

"We fought all night, most of the time hand to hand," he said. "We just kept on fighting until we'd killed most of the Japs. The few remaining alive withdrew."

UNLOAD BURNING ALLIED FREIGHTER

Melbourne, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—After an all-night fight, more than 100 firemen succeeded today in extinguishing a stubborn blaze which had threatened to destroy an Allied merchant ship and its cargo in an Australian port.

While the firemen battled the flames, longshoremen formed a human chain between the ship and the wharf and unloaded a large part of the cargo. Drums of oil were pitched overboard in the hope they might be recovered later.

When Bayonets Clash Jap 'Turns And Runs'

By William Hipple

NOV 1 1942

[Associated Press Correspondent]

A South Pacific Port, Oct. 14 (Delayed)—Capt. William J. McKennan, of Herkimer, N. Y., one of the first to land when marines stormed the Japanese seaplane base at Gavutu, August 7, is another fighting American convinced "the Japs are no match for our outfit, man for man."

Recovered from injuries incurred in hand-to-hand battle and eager to get back at the enemy, Captain McKennan today reviewed his experiences in the Solomons campaign.

"Ive seen this happen many times," he said. "A Jap and marine start toward each other, each with a bayonet out in front. When the Jap sees that hard, cold steel, he turns around and starts running."

Indian Marine Vs. Jap

Captain McKennan also told of an Indian marine who was lying in the grass when a Jap sneaked up and thrust a bayonet at him. The bayonet missed, going between the marine's legs. The Indian jerked the rifle from the Jap's hands. Both men were unarmed then, but instead of fighting with his fists the enemy soldier turned and ran pell-mell down the hill.

The Indian chased him for several hundred yards and made a flying tackle. It's enough to say he then disposed of the Jap.

Eager To Return

Despite their sufferings and hardships, the sisters are eager to return to the Solomons "as soon as the Japanese are all cleared out."

Other members of the rescued party have gone to Australia and New Zealand, but Sister Mary Teresa and Sister Mary Evangeline will remain at their present station until they are permitted to return to Guadalcanal. They think that won't be long.

Their story goes back to May 3 when the Japs started their invasion of the Solomons. From their mission at Visale, on the northwest tip of Guadalcanal, the missionaries saw fires burning at Tulagi, then saw Jap ships approach the next morning. But it was quiet for three weeks.

Japs Appear At Mission

Then, early in June, a Japanese officer and a group of soldiers appeared at the mission. They learned that the officer, Ishimoto, had been employed as a carpenter at Tulagi before the war. One of the Jap soldiers said Ishimoto was a Japanese prince.

He was civil, but went through the mission thoroughly, taking radios, the refrigerator, axes, shovels, the mission launch and many other things.

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The Jap officer also took away one of the priests. The Rt. Rev. John Maubin, bishop of the south Solomons, objected, declaring the priest was then recovering from a serious illness.

U. S. Planes Fired On

When the United States attack started August 7, American planes were fired at from this hidden post. The pilots, apparently believing the shots came from the mission, returned and bombed the place, destroying one building.

In the confusion, members of the mission fled into the jungle. Bishop Maubin, seriously ill, was carried by eight native boys.

They slept at night in huts and were fed by friendly natives. Later, they found that Jap patrols had been after them, sometimes reaching villages only a half hour after the missionaries had pushed on.

Natives Were Helpful

"The natives were wonderful to us," Sister Mary Teresa said. "Many times the Japanese tried to get the natives to lead them to us, but they never betrayed us. Those who misled the Japs were killed. Several times we were so close to the Japs that we could hear them in the jungle looking for us."

The nuns saw a plane fall one day. They fought through the jungle to reach it. They found an injured Jap pilot in the wreckage and gave him first aid.

They found out later that this pilot promptly reported their presence to Jap searchers. "But they still didn't catch us," Sister Mary Teresa said with a smile.

Jap Atrocities Told

On their trip they met a district officer who told them the Japs had bayoneted and killed two priests and two nuns from another mission.

Although there was no further confirmation, they believed those killed were Father Arthur Duhamel, of Lawrence, Mass.; Father Engelbrink, a Dutch priest, and Sisters Mary Sylvia and Mary Odilia, both French nuns.

The party reached Tangarere, on the southwest coast, September 3, after nearly a month of jungle travel. They hid out there until word reached them they would be picked up by boat at Kokum. Then they were transferred to an American ship.

Father In Holyoke

Sister Mary Teresa's father, Homer Cartier, lives in Holyoke.

Sister Mary Evangeline, 12 years in the Solomons, went to New England from Canada when she was 20. Her father, Anthony Bernard, now lives in West Springfield, Mass. Both nuns lived in Chicopee, Mass., at various times.

Nuns Tell Of Escape

By William Hipple

NOV 1 1942

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Oct. 14 (Delayed)—Two Catholic nuns have reached the safety of a South Pacific port after what seemed to them a miraculous escape from the Japanese on Guadalcanal Island.

The nuns, Sister Mary Teresa, of Holyoke, Mass., and Sister Mary Evangeline, of Prince Edward Island, Canada, escaped from Japanese domination and lived a month in the jungle with the enemy at their heels.

With seven priests and five other nuns they were evacuated from Guadalcanal October 4. Among those in the party was Father M. J. MacMahon, of Toronto.

Told To Take All

"I had orders to take you all," Ishimoto replied curtly.

Several days later the priest was brought back. He had not been injured or questioned.

The nuns said the Japs ordered that all natives between 14 and 50 had to work a month without pay on the Guadalcanal airfield—or be shot. Hundreds of natives thus were forced to work on the field, day and night.

The Japs built an observation post near the mission and armed it with what the sisters believed was an anti-aircraft gun.

JAPS NO MATCH FOR U.S. MARINES

Nipponese Flee if Fight Is on Even Terms, Says Solomons Veteran.

A SOUTH PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 14—(Delayed)—(AP) Capt. William J. McKennan of Herkimer, N. Y., one of the first to land when Marines stormed the Japanese seaplane base at Gavutu Aug. 7, is another fighting American convinced "the Japs are no match for our outfit man for man."

Recovered from injuries incurred in hand-to-hand battle and eager to get back at the enemy, Captain McKennan today reviewed his experiences in the Solomons campaign.

"I've seen this happen many times," he said. "A Jap and Marine start towards each other, each with a bayonet out in front. When the Jap sees that hard, cold steel he turns around and starts running."

Captain McKennan also told of an Indian Marine who was lying in grass when a Jap sneaked up and thrust a bayonet at him. The bayonet missed, going between the Marine's legs. The Indian jerked the rifle from the Jap's hands. Both men were unarmed then, but instead of fighting with his fists the enemy soldier turned and ran pell-mell down the hill.

The Indian chased him for several hundred yards and made a flying tackle. It's enough to say he then disposed of the Jap.

Captain McKennan spent six weeks in the battle area before coming out to recover from injuries.

Fought 50 Japs Single Handed

Marine Tells How He Quit Blazing Tank to Battle and Defeat Howling Foe.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 31 (A. P.).—It was a case of frying or fighting against fantastic odds. So Private Eugene O. Moore of the United States Marines came out of his disabled and blazing tank to do hand-to-hand battle with more than fifty howling Japanese.

The Japs used bullets, grenades, clubs, fists and feet. One even poked him with a fish spear.

The 22-year-old former Huron, S. D., High School football player got the beating of his life, but he lived. His outfit wiped out the Japs that he failed to kill, and now he is back from the Solomon Islands to recuperate, visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, and tell his story.

The lean, 6 foot 3 Marine was gun loader in a tank that was lightered from Gavutu Island on August 8 last to a nearby Jap-held island. A Jap ignited the vehicle with gasoline. A grenade killed some of the crew.

Couldn't Control Blaze.

"When the fire started," Moore said, "I grabbed an extinguisher but I couldn't bring the flames under control.

"I killed one Jap who stuck his face into the turret of my tank, firing my .45 right at him. I knew I either was going to get burned to death or shot, and I decided that a bullet was quicker.

"I figured I might be safer backing out, so I climbed out feet first. The little guys must have thought I was a Mickey Mouse cartoon coming out in sections, I am so long. Anyway, they were yelling that silly Japanese in my ear all the time.

"They kept kicking, beating and punching me, and I guess all that saved my life was my heavy, padded crash helmet.

"One Jap stabbed me with a three-pronged fish spear, Another clubbed me with a gun butt. Of course, I had a lot of burns, too, and a head wound that I guess came from the grenade that exploded in the tank."

Counted 41 Dead Japs.

Finally they left Moore for dead. Two hours later he regained consciousness. Around him were forty-one dead Japanese. He found out later that Private Kenneth Koon, Marine sharpshooter from Summitville, Ind., had picked off most of the Japs from a nearby hiding place.

Moore hopes to be out of the hospital in a month, and is happy to be able to embrace his mother.

"I got a bigger kick out of seeing her again than I did when I staggered into our lines and knew I was safe after the beating I took."

Two Win Silver Star In Solomons Air Battle

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—Two army air force majors have been awarded the Silver Star decoration for gallantry in air fighting in the Solomon Islands, the War Department said today.

Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, army air commander in the South Pacific, reported from his advanced base in New Caledonia that he had pinned the decorations on Major Thomas J. Christian, Jr., of San Antonio, and Major Thomas H. Hubbard, of Fort Worth, Texas.

The two were said to have repeatedly fought off Japanese planes in defense of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal Island.

CHAPLAIN GIVES UP LIFE FOR OTHERS

Medal Goes Posthumously To Iowan For December 7 Gallantry

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—A navy chaplain who gave up his life to save members of the capsized U. S. S. Oklahoma in Pearl Harbor December 7 was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal posthumously today.

He was Lieut. Aloysius Herman Schmitt, 33, of Dubuque, Iowa. The citation read:

"For distinguished heroism and sublime devotion to his fellowmen while aboard the U. S. S. Okla-

homa during an attack on the United States Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor by enemy Japanese forces on December 7, 1941.

"When that vessel capsized and he became entrapped, along with other members of the crew, in a compartment where only a small porthole provided outlet for escape, Lieutenant (JG) Schmitt, with unselfish disregard for his own plight, assisted his shipmates through the aperature.

"When they, in turn, were in process of rescuing him and his body became tightly wedged in the narrow opening he insisted that he be pushed back into the ship so that they might leave.

"Calmly urging them on with a pronouncement of his blessing, he remained behind while they crawled out to safety. His magnanimous courage and self-sacrifice were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service.

"He gallantly gave up his life for his country."

"For a chaplain to man a gun to fire on the enemy would be just as much a violation of the Geneva Convention as would be the arming of a hospital ship. Whatever immunity is attached to the chaplain's position would be lost if he fired on the enemy."

Bishop O'Hara's Stand

When asked, "Have you any fears that the chaplains in the hands of the enemy might be mistreated because of the song?" Bishop O'Hara replied:

"I have no reason to believe that anything has happened, but I don't like to see our nation in the position of boasting that one of our chaplains has violated the Geneva Convention."

Chaplain Maguire said that during the attack on Pearl Harbor he was on several battleships, ministering to the wounded and encouraging the men.

What He May Have Said

"I may have said as the men were passing the ammunition up (to the gun positions), 'Praise the Lord, but let's pass the ammunition up,'" the chaplain said, "but I have no recollection of having used the expression," he added.

It was not until he arrived in New York city on orders from the navy, for temporary duty, that Chaplain Maguire discovered to his "dismay, annoyance and chagrin" that he was credited with the title words of the popular song, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition."

Notation On Sheet Music

A brief article on the sheet music, says "Chaplain William Maguire left his altar where it stood and ran to a gun station where one of the gunners had been killed and another wounded. In the unholy roar of that torrent of bombs, Chaplain Maguire shouted his now famous words, 'I just got one of them! Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition!'"

Chaplain Maguire added:

"In my last sermon before December 7, most of my sermon had to do with the idea that we might be attacked any moment. I said, 'You men have got to be on the job, you have to get tough.' This was one week before December 7. Now they accuse me of being a prophet."

"Praise The Lord" Chaplain Disclaims Credit For Song

Moreover, So-Called "Fighting Priest Of Pearl Harbor" Asserts He Never Manned A Gun

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 31—The phrase "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition" has already gone the rounds as an American wartime legend—but the so-called "fighting priest of Pearl Harbor" to whom it was credited, Chaplain William Maguire, doesn't remember saying it.

Furthermore, says Chaplain Maguire, he "positively didn't man a gun" during the December 7 attack or at any other time.

The navy priest and Bishop John F. O'Hara, head of the military ordinariate of the Catholic Church of America, explained today in a joint interview that it was necessary to "affirm the truth" of the chaplain's conduct.

International law and the Geneva convention both bar chaplains from combat, they said.

He's "Thinking Of My Pals"

"I am not taking this personally," Chaplain Maguire said. "I am thinking of my pals—I don't want their fingernails pulled out."

Bishop O'Hara explained:

CHINESE REPEL JAPS

Chungking, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—A Japanese attack launched from a point east of the upper Yangtze River port of Shasi in Hupeh province has been repulsed with considerable casualties, a Chinese High Command communique said today.

The communique also said that a Japanese regimental commander named Miderisaku was killed in a recent battle in the Chekiang-Kiangsi fighting zone.

The 100-day battle of Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces which started last May 15 cost China 32,000 civilian casualties and the equivalent in property damage of $20,000,000 in United States currency, Gen. Hung Shaoh-siung, Governor of Chekiang, reported today.

He said that 15,000 civilian men, women and children had been killed by the invaders, 5,000 had been wounded and 12,000 were missing.

ALLIES WEAR DOWN POWER OF EGYPT FOE

STEPHEN BARBER

Consolidate Newly-Won Positions And Block Counter-Attacks

German Radio Reports British Have Opened New Offensive

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Oct. 31—The British Eighth Army methodically whittled down German strength today in the western Egyptian desert, consolidated its newly won positions and repulsed counter-attacks while maintaining air supremacy with the help of American planes.

[The German radio said the British resumed the attack early Saturday, wheeling up reinforcements, especially of artillery and tanks. The assertion by DNB came only twelve hours after the Nazis had claimed the offensive had collapsed.]

Still there was no major tank battle, and the German counter-attacks were made only with infantry and light armor.

Repulse Four Waves

The Australians repulsed four waves of Axis infantry Friday, attacking new lines which eveloped hundreds of square yards of territory wrested from the enemy Thursday night.

Two attacks were supported lightly by tanks, but heavy casualties were inflicted on the Axis in each instance, delayed dispatches from the front said. Another 200 prisoners were taken, some of them conscripted Poles, Dutch and Czechs. Others were formerly in the French Foreign Legion.

The battle, now in its second week, was one of attrition and the British were determined to "destroy Rommel and his army" as their commander, Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, had ordered at the start of the offensive.

Prevents Flanking Moves

Since the El Alamein line is confined to thirty-five miles and flanked by the Mediterranean and Qattara depression, no flanking tactics are possible and only the slow, tedious frontal assaults are feasible. The British have made steady progress in cleaning out mine fields from under the desert floor, overrunning forward trenches and gun emplacements and destroying barbed-wire barricades and tank traps.

The progress through Marshal Erwin Rommel's defense in depth necessarily was measured in yards. The British were using artillery on a scale unprecedented in the desert to inflict maximum damage at minimum casualties.

The Germans and Italians were fighting desperately to hold their positions, because for hundreds of miles behind them there was no place to establish another front so narrow and thus so suitable for compact defense.

Says Noise Never Ceases

Frank L. Martin, Associated Press correspondent at the front, said that though the fighting Friday was somewhat reduced, the thud of bombs and shells together with the blasts of big guns never ceased.

Allied planes, he reported, were roaring ceaselessly through the skies. Allied artillery opened up whenever the enemy exposed himself, and prisoners were quoted as saying that British guns were hampering Rommel's movements and causing many casualties.

The sky-ruling RAF and supporting United States South African and Australian air forces ranged far and wide, smiting the enemy hard at his forward airports, his communication lines and sources of supply such as Crete.

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Day's Score 9 To 3

Nine Axis planes were shot down yesterday at the cost of three Allied craft, headquarters said.

United States fighter pilots "engaged in furious dogfights over the battle area yesterday," a United States communique added. One Messerschmitt was downed, others were damaged, There were no American casualties. Medium bombers attacked the Daba airport and other targets, bombed the Maleme airport in Crete and set fires visible for thirty miles at near-by Canea.

Some Nazi dive bombers attacked the front, but three were shot down and others were damaged and put to flight.

Americans Over Crete.

American medium and heavy bombers also were active, the former attacking landing fields at El Daba and other targets in the battle zone, while the latter struck at Axis bases on Crete. The medium bomber crews reported direct hits among grounded aircraft and motor transport and two large fires started at one point, and the heavy planes started a fire visible for thirty miles at Crete's Maleme airport and set off a series of explosions in Canea.

The Allied air forces also maintained a steady pressure on Rommel's men and material in the battle zone and knocked down five enemy planes in the incidental fights. While some fighters continued to keep a protective covering over the British ground forces, others made long-range strafing attacks and light bombers pelted Fuka and El Daba landing grounds, where bomb bursts were observed among enemy aircraft. Enemy installations in the Sidi El Rahman area also were targets for afternoon bomb raids.

Long-range fighters over Matruh forced down a troop carrying Junkers 52 and in a second attack there destroyed two Messerschmitts on the ground.

Naval aircraft joined medium bombers in desert tasks, while Malta's fighters beat back several raids before a few enemy planes reached the coast of that Mediterranean island.

As the British campaign to smash Field Marshal Rommel's Axis armies entered its second week dispatches from the front indicated the Eighth Army had gained and held all objectives set for it.

Axis Thrusts Halted

Cairo, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Eighth Army maintained its gains in the Egyptian desert yesterday and beat off a number of Axis counter-attacks with losses to the enemy, a British communique announced today.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, continued to hold control of the skies and blasted repeatedly at enemy airdromes, fortified positions and other targets, the bulletin said.

One formation of Allied heavy bombers was reported to have winged its way across the Mediterranean to attack Crete.

At least four enemy planes were shot down over the Egyptian battle front yesterday and many others were damaged, headquarters said. Four large enemy aircraft were reported destroyed by twin-engined fighters which attacked the airdrome at El Adem.

Some enemy dive bombers were active over British positions in the desert, the communique said.

British Lose 3 Planes

The British put their own air losses in the Mediterranean theater at three planes.

United States fighters took part in a number of dogfights yesterday to contribute to the maintenance of Allied air superiority. United States Air Force headquarters reported one Messerschmitt 109 definitely shot down and several others damaged, while all American planes returned.

There was no indication of how far the Allied troops have moved through the maze of Axis mine fields and desert strong points or how soon the expected clash of major tank units would come, but the general situation appeared to be developing favorably for the Allied cause.

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BY FRANK L. MARTIN

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ALAMEIN FRONT, OCT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR WAVES OF AXIS INFANTRY, TWO LIGHTLY SUPPORTED BY TANKS, WERE THROWN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS TODAY IN ATTACKS AGAINST AUSTRALIAN FORCES WHICH HAD TAKEN HUNDREDS OF SQUARE YARDS OF VITAL ENEMY TERRITORY THE NIGHT BEFORE.

30.24-19615

THE ENEMY LOST 200 PRISONERS, INCLUDING SOME DUTCH, POLISH, CZECH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS FORMERLY IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) BRITISH ARTILLERY OPENED UP WHENEVER MOVEMENT WAS SEEN IN ENEMY TERRITORY OR WHEN AN ENEMY GUN POSITION WAS EXPOSED.

ONE PRISONER SAID THE SHELLING WAS EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE, HAMPERING THE MOVEMENT OF AXIS FORCES AND CAUSING AMNY CASUALTIES.

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THE ENEMY APPEARS TO BE FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO HOLD POSITIONS ALONG THE EL ALAMEIN LINE BECAUSE, FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES, THERE IS NO PLACE BEHIND IT TO ESTABLISH A NARROW FRONT SUCH AS THE ONE WEDGED BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON THE NORTH AND THE QATTARA DEPRESSION INLAND ON THE SOUTH.

S. Flyer Bags Nazi Plane on His First Sortie

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—Second Lt. R. J. Byrne of St. Louis came back from his first sortie as a fighter pilot yesterday having shot down one—and possibly two—Messerschmitt 109's.

Lt. Byrne was in a fighter escort protecting a United States fighter-bomber attack on Axis landing grounds at El Daba.

He said he maneuvered against one Nazi fighter plane for a burst from his guns, pulled away and saw three more Messerschmitts below him.

He plunged at them, he said, guns blazing, and saw one fall in flames to the ground.

Two enemy planes were seen burning on the ground but since Lt. Byrne observed only one hit there was no claim for the other.

Cairo, Oct. 31—A British medium bomber crew, bored with the lack of targets, let go one stick of bombs Friday night for luck and hit the jackpot.

The crew members called it the "father of all explosions," for apparently their off-chance shot blew up a munitions dump some 5,000 feet below.

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Pelted With Gravel Mile Up

Although they were approximately a mile high and in the clear, fragments from the desert floor—or perhaps below—pelted their plane, "as if with gravel," the pilot said.

The second observers said the noise in the plane was "like a child running a stick along a fence."

This One "Colossal"

"I've dropped hundreds of bombs but never before heard the explosion inside my aircraft," he added. "This one was colossal."

The crew was Australian, British and Canadian.

In the last eight days and nights, bombers have dropped 1,750,000 pounds of bombs in the desert fighting, it was disclosed.

British Bomber Crew Lets Go For Luck And Hits Jackpot

"Father Of All Explosions" Follows Chance Shot In Desert That Blows Up Munitions Dump

[By the Associated Press]

British Renew Offensive In Egypt

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31 — The British Eighth Army, having consolidated all gains in its week-old offensive in the Egyptian desert, was reported today by DNB, official German news agency, to have resumed the attack early this morning. Reuters heard the German broadcast.

"For the resumption of the attack (General) Montgomery has brought up reinforcements, especially of artillery and tanks," DNB was quoted. The agency said, however, that no news of the actual fighting was yet available.

Claims From Rome

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The High Command said toda here was a lull in the battle (pt yesterday and some Briti night cars "which attempted an incursion in our rear were promptly routed and destroyed."

"The railway and road between El Alamein and El Hammam was bombed and machine-gunned by one of our air formations," it was announced.

[A Reuters correspondent with the South African forces in the desert said there had been desertions from Rommel's army in the last few days. "It has been confirmed," he said, "that the Axis desert army contains a substantial number of conscripted Poles, Slovenes and former French Foreign Legionnaires."]

There were reports of sharp engagements between British and Axis tanks, but the opposing tank armies have not yet been tested in strength.

Allied Forces Dominate Air.

Although Axis air activity was reported increasing, the Allied air forces, including United States bombers and fighters, still ruled the sky over the desert battleground.

Col. Edward Backus, 36 years old, of Vernon, Tex., commander of one unit of United States bombers, said that, while his men are getting plenty of opportunities, they still "scrap like hell for assignments." His men are from all parts of the United States.

"Some of these boys are having their first combat experience, but they are acting like veterans because their hearts and souls are in the fight to the finish with the enemy wherever they find him," Col. Backus said.

Calosso Calls Italy Ripe For Revolution

London, Oct. 31 (AP)—A declaration that Italy is ripe for a revolution against Fascism was made today by a speaker at a Free Italian meeting in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

"The revolutionary possibilities are great in Italy today," said M. U. Calosso, an Italian who was an active opponent of the Black Shirts before they took control of Italy. "If we could start a revolution there, I am sure the war would finish more quickly."

Other speakers gave assurances that the United Nations bear no ill will toward the Italian people, whom they are not confusing with Mussolini and the Hitler-backed Black Shirt regime.

EX-FOREIGN LEGION MEN WITH ROMMEL

With the British Eighth Army on the El Alamein Front, Oct. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Four waves of Axis infantry, two lightly supported by tanks, were thrown back with heavy loss today in attacks against Australian forces who had taken hundreds of square yards of vital enemy territory the night before. The enemy lost 200 prisoners, including some Dutch, Polish, Czech and German soldiers formerly in the French Foreign Legion.

Rommel Reported Slated To Become Hitler's Advisor

Bern, Oct. 31 (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel may be slated to become Hitler's personal military advisor, the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* said today.

The newspaper added there has been no official clarification of many rumors coming from Germany, but that evidence grows that Gen. Franz Halder has been ousted as chief of the German general staff and has been replaced by General Zeitler.

The newspaper added that there have been persistent reports that General Jodl has been replaced as Hitler's personal aide, and that there is room at the top for a vigorous officer of Rommel's prestige.

VALLETTA, MALTA, OCT. 31-(AP)-THIS BRITISH ISLAND OUTPOST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD ITS SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY OF CALM WITH NO AIR-RAID ALERT HAVING SOUNDED IN 48 HOURS AND NO ENEMY AIR ACTION IN THE VICINITY TODAY.

Burma Areas Raided

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (AP)—RAF fighter planes swept the Shwebo area of Burma yesterday, strafing an airdrome, while Blenheim bombers, on offensive patrol, bombed a railway station at Seywa.

NAZIS GAIN GROUND ON NALCHIK PLAINS

Reds Score Successes In And North Of Stalingrad, Advance At Tuapse

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Sunday*, Nov. 1 — The Germans made new gains yesterday in their offensive across the Nalchik plains at the foot of the Caucasus mountains, the Soviet midnight communique said today, but the Red army seized the initiative inside Stalingrad and won new successes northwest of the Volga city and on the Black Sea front.

The fact that the Russians had gone over to the offensive in Stalingrad was indicated in a statement in the communique that they had fought "battles to improve their positions" after beating off a number of German attacks.

Blockhouses Destroyed

The midinght communique said that about a battalion of German infantry had been wiped out in Stalingrad and that the tanks and five blockhouses had been destroyed.

Northwest of Stalingrad the Russians were said to have strengthened their positions and occupied a German blockhouse after killing about two platoons of infantry.

[A Moscow broadcast said "the Russians in Stalingrad have gone over to the attack and have already dislodged the enemy at one point," the London raido reported in a broadcast heard by CBS. Northwest of Stalingrad, the broadcast said, the Russians are slowly but surel ypushing the Germans back."

The Rome radio broadcast that the Russians have launched a new mass counter-attack in the last twenty-four hours against the Germans at Stalingrad.]

On the Black Sea front, northeast of Tuapse, the Russians "gained some ground," the communique said, adding that at one point Soviet units had crossed a stream "and hurled the Germans out of their positions."

Main Battleground Shifted

The main battleground, however, appeared to be shifting to the Nalchik Plateau, deep in the Caucasus, where the Germans were trying to reach the approaches to the Georgian military highway leading across the Caucasus mountains.

The communique said the Germans attacked at one point with large infantry forces, supported by forty tanks and aircraft. The Russians repulsed a number of attacks, killing about 600 enemy men, but late in the day the Germans "broke into the outskirts of a populated place."

[The Berlin radio last broadcast a Transocean News Agency report quoting informed German quarters as saying the Thirty-seventh Soviet Army had been "annihilated in considerable parts" by German and Rumanian troops in the Terek sector of the Caucasus.

The report also said other Soviet units had suffered heavy losses in that fighting, which is continuing. There was no confirmation of these reports from any source.]

So successful has been the resilient Red army defense that Gregory Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda department of the Communist party, declared flatly in *Pravda*:

"The strategic plan of the Germans for 1942 has been upset."

This, he said, envisioned cutting off the armies south of Voronezh to facilitate the occupation of Stalingrad and the entire Russian South within a few weeks.

Then the Germans planned to turn their full fury against Moscow and Britain.

He estimated one hundred divisions of 1,500,000 men, 2,000 planes and countless tanks and big guns had been thrown into the summer campaign in the south alone in fighting surpassed only by the battle for Moscow last year.

A sure reminder that winter had taken command on the central front before Moscow was found in a Russian order to its army there to put on winter uniforms.

The Russians announced also that an important railway had been completed in the north to ease the supply problem.

The Germans were said to have withdrawn light tanks from the battle of Stalingrad because they had been severely mauled by the long-barreled anti-tank guns. Heavy tanks in groups of five to eight replaced the lighter machines.

Pressed Close To River

The northern factory sector where the Germans aimed to reach the Volga and split the Red army defenses still was the main area of fighting in the skeleton city.

Nearly 1,000 Germans were said to have fallen Friday in six enemy attacks. The army newspaper *Red Star* said the Russians were counter-attacking to regain separate streets.

Alexandrov declared only the best German shock troops were used against Stalingrad and that 4,000 to 5,000 Germans were killed on some days. Including the wounded, German casualties on some days amount to a full division of 15,000, he added.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 cannon thundered against the city while 2,000 flights were made daily by dive-bombers and other planes.

Nazi Strategy Upset

"The strategic plan of the Germans for 1942 has been upset."

This, he said, envisioned cutting off the armies south of Voronezh to facilitate the occupation of Stalingrad and the entire Russian south within a few weeks. Then the Germans planned to turn their full fury against Moscow and Britain. He estimated 10 divisions of 1,500,000 men, 2,000 planes and countless tanks and big guns had been thrown into the summer campaign in the south alone in fighting surpassed only by the battle for Moscow last year.

The Nalchik offensive was aimed at Ordzhonikidze, 60 miles away at the head of the road which climbs to 16,000 feet through the snow clad mountains. A previous German offensive farther east at Mozdok in the Terek valley had been halted for two months and worn out by Russian attrition.

The Russians admitted Friday they had been forced back across a water barrier—possibly the Ardon river, a tributary of the Terek. This would place the Germans within 40 miles of Ordzhonikidze.

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The Russians announced also that an important railway had been completed in the north to ease the supply problem.

RUSSIANS STOP GERMAN PUSH IN CAUCASUS

Reform Lines After Third Retreat and Inflict Losses on Foe.

HENRY CASSIDY

HOLD FIRM IN STALINGRAD

New Nazi Attacks Are Repulsed There and Defenders Gain Northwest of City.

NOV 1 1942

Moscow, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Reformed lines of the Red Army were reported holding in fierce fighting for the Nalchik Plateau of the central Caucasus today, while German attacks were repelled again by the defenders of Stalingrad in their sixty-eighth day of siege.

A battalion of sub-machine gunners, supported by sixty tanks and armored cars, was repulsed during attack after attack upon a community in the Nalchik area and twenty-two of the machine guns were destroyed, the Soviet Information Bureau announced at noon.

"In another sector," it said, "a Soviet unit repulsed two German attacks, killing 240 of the enemy. Twenty German trucks with ammunition were destroyed by Soviet artillery."

These defensive accomplishments were reported chalked up after three successive retreats by outnumbered Red Army forces.

New Stalingrad Attacks Repulsed

The Germans were reported to have withdrawn their light tanks from the battle of Stalingrad. The Red Star said that heavy losses inflicted on them had forced the enemy to substitute heavy tanks which rolled into the streets in groups of from five to eight, firing their guns while in motion.

The Russians said that three German tanks were destroyed and a German company was wiped out overnight in the repulse of attacks upon Stalingrad while Red Army men consolidated their positions and carried out reconnaisance activities northwest of the city.

"One Soviet detachment wiped out eighty Germans and captured four machine guns and 250 hand grenades," the communique reported. "Soviet artillery destroyed three enemy pill boxes and dugouts and three German tanks dug into the ground."

The communique declared that 1,100 Germans were slain yesterday in vain attempts to expand invasion salients toward the Volga, eight tanks were disabled or burned, sixteen siege batteries were silenced and eighteen planes were shot down.

Local combat persisted northwest of Stalingrad. The Russians said that their troops broke into enemy trenches and wiped out a company in hand-to-hand fighting, while Red Army men on another sector repelled attacks, killing 180 Germans.

Advance Above Tuapse.

About 1,000 invaders were declared newly added to the Axis death lists during the seesaw fighting for the western Caucasus, the victims of Red Army troops and Red Marines.

"Northeast of Tuapse our troops, overcoming stubborn enemy resistance, slowly advanced," the communique said. "In the area of one height the Hitlerites, after futile attacks lasting many days, went over to the defensive."

In narrative style, the communique told of the Red Army's fight to hold the forested upland about Nalchik, from which fan-out trails to the high slopes of the Caucasus, to Wolfram and Molybdena mines, to the Georgian military highway, and to the Grozny oil fields. Fruit and horse-breeding farms dot the region.

Baltic Sea units of the Red Navy were credited with sinking two more German transports, totaling 20,000 tons. In the Gulf of Finland, Russian aircraft sank an enemy torpedo boat, the noon communique declared.

Russian troops defending a northwestern front sector were reported to have driven off several attacks and killed 700 of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the winter campaign on the central front was formally inaugurated today by an order to the Red army in Moscow to don heavy uniforms.

The midnight communique told of a fresh Russian setback in the campaign southwest of Mozdok, but coupled this with reports of a slow Soviet advance in the western Caucasus and a firm stand by Stalingrad's garrison against German attacks yesterday.

Nazis Claim River Crossing.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that Nazi troops forced an important river crossing in the Malchik area of the Caucasus after annihilating defending Russian forces.

In Stalingrad, the communique said, German shock troops made further gains while Russian attacks to the south of the city were declared to have ceased.

A sharp revival of the air war in the Far North, with German, Rumanian and Hungarian airmen striking at Murmansk by day and night, was also reported. The High Command said that 134 Russian Army planes were destroyed yesterday and the day before with a loss of only eight Nazi craft.

German planes attacking near the headwaters of the Volga on the northwestern front were credited with destruction of four big ships and damage to three barges moving supplies across Lake Ladoga to Leningrad. The High Command said that attacks on the city itself started big new fires.

Six Are Executed By Rumanians

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Six Russians charged with terrorist activities have been executed at Cernauti, a Rumanian city near the former Russian frontier, a transocean dispatch from Bucharest said today.

New Railroad Built In Northern Russia

Moscow, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The completion of an important new railway in northern Russia—location otherwise unspecified—was announced today when the Supreme Soviet decorated 108 persons for doing the work on time.

FRENCH WOMEN JOIN IN REVOLT

Barricade Town Hall Doors On Nazi Doctors Examining Labor Draftees

New Strike Series Follows Orders To Factories Designating Workers

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Oct. 31—French women, barricading tiny town halls against German doctors sent to examine their men for the Hitler labor draft, have won one of the first victories in the campaign in the unoccupied zone against forced work in the Reich.

A new series of strikes was reported to have broken out, especially in the Haute-Savoie province adjoining the Swiss border, and every neutral dispatch describing the incidents said high feeling and discontent were clearly apparent.

Follow Work Orders

The strikes in every case followed orders to factory owners designating the number of workers they were expected to furnish in the deal made by Pierre Laval for exchange of workers for war prisoners.

The men, upon receiving the announcement, simply quit work and in most cases their fellows walked out with them, the reports said.

Women, young and old, mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men, refused to obey orders and disperse after they collected angrily in front of the city halls, *Journal Geneve* reported.

Men Do Not Show Up

Police were said finally to have helped the German doctors into the buildings, but then the men did not show up for the physical examinations they were expected to take before entraining for Germany. There the matter stood, with heavy police guards placed about cities and factories involved.

The strikes begun on Thursday at Annecy, Marnaz, Scionzier and Annemasse in the watchmaking region of Haute-Savoie continued. These had been supplemented during the week by walkouts at Toulouse, Grenoble, Avignon and Marseille.

Usually well-informed foreign circles with Vichy connections said these demonstrations were responsible, in large degree, for the Germans giving Laval two more weeks in which to declare formal conscription.

Might Reduce Number

While Laval already has been trying to force the workers to go, officially he has emphasized that labor enlistment was on a voluntary basis. The two-week extension to November 15 was said not to affect the November 30 deadline for actual delivery of his quota of 150,000 French workers, a quota still far from fulfilled.

The French press meanwhile published a new appeal by Industrial Minister Bichelonne, warning workers of the unoccupied zone that Germany was preparing to return war prisoners on the basis of regions, and regions which fell below their quota of workers were not likely to get back any prisoners.

Failure of workers in the unoccupied zone to enlist would increase the number drawn from the occupied zone, he said.

Penalties Set In Norway

Death, solitary confinement and hard labor are punishments to be imposed in Norway for a great variety of acts of sabotage against the Nazi administration of the country, it was stated by a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Stockholm.

New decree which became effective yesterday make the Government of Norway comparable to a state of siege. Even trivial acts, such as failing to surrender propaganda material to authorities, may, under some circumstances, be punished by death.

Offenses for which Norwegians may be put to death or placed in solitary confinement include entering or leaving the country without special permission, working for the enemy, giving information harmful to German interests, giving accommodation to enemy agents, listening to foreign radio broadcasts, communicating with war prisoners, ridiculing or criticizing the Government of Vidkun Quisling, failing to surrender hostile propaganda material which may fall into their hands, hiding war materials or possessing explosives.

A dispatch from Stockholm to the *National Zeitung*, of Basel, said that the Germans are becoming increasingly impatient with Quisling's inability to win whole-hearted cooperation of Norwegians. It was stated he has been commanded to suppress ridicule of his Nazi Samling party and to double party membership.

Quisling consequently ordered each member to recruit another by the end of the year. His Commissioner of Public Enlightenment and Public Culture, Gudbrand Lunde, was on a membership drive when he was killed in an automobile accident on October 26.

30.24-19617

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LAVAL IS GIVEN NEW DEAD LINE ON LABOR DRAFT

Nazis Give Him Till Nov. 15 for Formal Declaration of Conscription.

STRIKES SPREAD IN FRANCE

Workers Called to Report Walk Out—Some Refuse to Heed Labor Bureau Summons.

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Berne, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Germany has given Pierre Laval two more weeks in which to declare formal conscription of French workers for the Axis, informed French circles said today, as a new series of strikes centering in the Haute-Savoie Province of Unoccupied France, reflected the people's resentment.

While Laval already has been trying to enforce conscription, these reports said, every official declaration so far has emphasized that enlistment of workers still was on a "voluntary" basis.

The two-week extension, to November 15 has not affected the November 30 deadline for the actual delivery of workers but well-informed observers who cannot be quoted by name expressed the view that it, too, could be extended if the Germans could find an acceptable formula for withdrawing gradually from the original program for 150,000 French workers.

A dispatch from Annecy to the Swiss Telegraph Agency listed strikes in Annecy, Marnaz, Scionzier, in the watchmaking region of Closes and at Annemace.

Some Workers Defy Summons.

Some workers at Annemace refused to answer summonses from labor inspectors and the Nazi Placement Bureau there was placed under heavy guard.

The Haute-Savoie strikes were called when the workers received notices to present themselves at the Mayor's office for physical examination prior to departure for Germany.

"Discontent is high among the population, although calm is being maintained," said one Annecy report. Factories there were closed and police reserves dispatched to principal centers.

At several towns in Haute-Savoie, women were reported to have gathered before medical centers to hoot and heckle German doctors attempting to conduct examinations of their men.

Tomorrow is the day set for the formal beginning of the round-up of workers under Pierre Laval's go-to-Germany drive. In effect, however, it's been under way for two weeks.

Tells Britain's Thanks.

London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, today broadcast Britain's thanks to Frenchmen "for the resistance you are making to the efforts of the Germans and the Vichy Government to compel you to go to Germany."

"The very fact that the Germans are claiming to mobilize the workers of Europe," he said, "is based on the arrogant assumption that the workers are already their slaves."

Work Draft Resistance To Bring Quota Hikes

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 31 (AP).—Industrial Minister Bichelonne warned French workers of the unoccupied zone in press notices today that no prisoners of war freed by Germany would be sent to regions which fail to produce their quota of manpower for Germany.

The warning also told them that any failure on their part to enlist for labor in Germany would increase the number of workmen drafted from the occupied zone by the Germans who had already prepared measures to that effect.

"Evidently the designation of prisoners who return on the basis of exchange will be made region by region and those regions which will not have furnished the quotas assigned them will not be able to hope for liberations," Bichelonne said.

"Every missing worker in the unoccupied zone is the cause of the departure in the occupied zone of an older worker or one with heavier family burdens."

55 POLES REPORTED EXECUTED IN A DAY

London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—In a new wave of German terror, fifty-five Poles have been executed in one day at Palmiry, "The Village of Death," fifteen miles outside Warsaw, the Polish Government in Exile reported today.

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The victims were put to death, the official announcement said, in reprisal for sabotage of railroads. Fifty more Poles were reported threatened with execution if there are further bombings of Warsaw cafes used by German Army officers.

Announcement of the executions was made on Thursday by Dr. Ludwig Fischner, Governor of Warsaw, the day after they were carried out, the Polish Information Ministry said.

It added that despite their savage reprisals, the Germans still have been unable to find Polish patriots responsible for recent railroad dynamitings. One blast was said to have wrecked an ammunition train and an important rail junction.

Death Is Penalty For Leaving Norway

London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters said today that measures promulgated by the Germans at Oslo October 12 provided the death penalty for any one leaving or entering Norway without permission.

The Germans lifted the State of emergency in the Trondheim area on October 12 after executing thirty-four persons and arresting more than 100 in an effort to halt sabotage. Presumably general orders replaced the temporary measures at Trondheim.

NEW YORK, OCT 31-(AP)-SWEDISH DISCLOSURE OF A MYSTERIOUS LETTER TO GERMAN NATIONALS IN SWEDEN REPORTED TO CONTAIN "SECRET INSTRUCTIONS" FOR ACTION UNDER CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED CIRCUMSTANCES POSED A NEW ELEMENT OF STRAIN TODAY IN RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

AMONG THE FIRST REFERENCES ABROAD TO THE SWEDISH DISCLOSURE WAS A BERLIN DISPATCH OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO WHICH SAID THAT THE SWEDISH PRESS HAD PUBLISHED THE "ALLEGED LETTER." THIS CAME ONLY AFTER COMPETENT QUARTERS IN WILHELMSTRASSE COMMENTED VAGUELY ON THE SWEDISH DISCLOSURE.

"IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE STOCKHOLM PAPER DAGENS NYHETER HAD ALREADY DEMANDED A STRICT AND RAPID INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER," THE TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH SAID, "AND IT WAS ADDED THAT UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES COMPLETE CLARIFICATION WOULD PRESUMABLY BE OBTAINED.

"IT WAS ADDED THAT IT WAS APPARENTLY A CASE OF HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS MANEUVERS AND THIS RENDERED IT CERTAIN THAT COMPETENT AUTHORITIES WOULD TAKE NECESSARY STEPS."

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NIGHT LEAD SWEDISH

NEW YORK, OCT. 31-(AP)-GERMANY HAS PROTESTED TO SWEDEN OVER PUBLICATION BY TWO STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS OF A MYSTERIOUS FOGM LETTER TO GERMAN NATIONALS PURPORTING TO GIVE THEM "SECRET INSTRUCTIONS" IN SWEDEN TO REFRAIN FROM PROVOKING SWEDES "UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE."

THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH SAID THAT THE GERMAN LEGATION AT STOCKHOLM HAD PROTESTED TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, QUOTED A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAYING THAT THE LETTER WAS A FAKE AND A PROVOCATION.

THE LEGATION WAS SAID TO HAVE REQUESTED AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE TWO NEWSPAPERS, THE AFTONTIDNINGEN AND THE NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA.

THE STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAID THAT THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY "SAW ITSELF COMPELLED TO ANNOUNCE VIA THE RADIO THAT BOTH PAPERS AHD BECOME THE VICTIM OF A GROSS MYSTIFICATION."

"THE RECEIVERS OF THIS BADLY MULTIGRAPHED LETTER, WRITTEN IN VERY POOR GERMAN, WERE ADVISED 'UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE' TO REFRAIN FROM ALL PROCATIONS AND TURN TO THE GERMAN LEGATION, CO

PROVOCATIONS AND TURN TO THE GERMAN LEGATION, CONSULATES OR THE SWEDISH POLICE IN CASE THEY WERE ASSAULTED OR MISHANDLED BY SWEDES ENRAGED ABOUT EVENTS IN NORWAY."

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ALTHOUGH THE LETTER WAS ANONYMOUS IT CARRIED THE POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER OF A WELL KNOWN GERMAN ENGINEERING CONCERN.

EARLIER, THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST AN ACCOUNT OF VAGUE COMMENT IN "COMPETENT" BERLIN QUARTERS. THIS DISPATCH AND THE LATER STOCKHOLM STORY WERE CARRIED BY TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY.

REFERRING TO WHAT GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES HAD TO SAY, TRANSOCEAN REPORTED:

"IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE STOCKHOLM PAPER DAGENS NYHETER HAD ALREADY DEMANDED A STRICT AND RAPID INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER AND IT WAS ADDED THAT UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES COMPLETE CLARIFICATION WOULD PRESUMABLY BE OBTAINED.

"IT WAS ADDED THAT IT WAS APPARENTLY A CASE OF HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS MANEUVERS AND THIS RENDERED IT CERTAIN THAT COMPETENT AUTHORITIES WOULD TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS."

Russian Revolutionary Figure Dies In Paris

Vichy, Oct. 31 (AP)—Advices from Paris today confirmed reports that Vladimir Bourtsev, colorful Russian revolutionary figure, died there on September 3.

As a member of the People's Will party he first gained attention in 1909 when he left his studies to expose a notably successful Czarist police spy.

Later he became a leader of the Social Revolutionary Party, which joined the Bolshevists in the October, 1917, revolution, but his group subsequently was suppressed by the Bolshevists and he fled to Paris, where he had lived since. Despite his reputed anti-Nazi beliefs, the Germans permitted him to remain in Paris after the occupation. They did this, it was said, because of his advanced age.

He was buried in the Russian Cemetery of St. Genevieve des Bois.

50 Nazi Raiders Blast Canterbury

Germans Press Heaviest Air Attack Since 1940 Battle of Britain

LONDON, Oct. 31—(AP) Fifty German bombers smashed with bombs and machine-guns at southeastern England today in the biggest Nazi attack since the 1940 battle of Britain, concentrating their assault on shopper-crowded streets at Canterbury where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a visitor only yesterday.

Roaring in at dusk, the raiders dropped bombs in haphazard fashion and machine-gunned a working class area and then a shopping street.

Shoppers Crowd Streets

"They chose a time when the streets would be full of shoppers," said the Air ministry, which also announced that nine of the planes participating in this attack and other raids in East Anglia today were shot down.

Informed of the Canterbury raid, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed deep concern and inquired whether several places she visited had been hit.

During the activity an air raid alarm was sounded in the London area tonight.

Operating with their old-time efficiency despite the long lull in large-scale battles over Britain, R.A.F. fighters shot down six of the attackers with a loss of two of their own planes, while ground artillery accounted for the other three.

10 Killed at Canterbury

Ten persons were known to have been killed at Canterbury, and some were injured. Six persons were killed in a crowded bus near which a bomb exploded. Another bus was machine-gunned, the driver being killed. The Air ministry said the daylight attacks in East Anglia caused little damage and few casualties.

In one of the East Anglia attacks 13 raiders participated. Another group of 20 roared across the countryside at zero altitude and machine-gunned a coastal-bound express train, hitting the engineer.

Meanwhile, American pursuit pilots shot up a freight train near Berck-Sur-Mer, France. They said steam was spouting from cannon holes in the boiler of the engine when they left.

Seven Planes Lost

Factories and industrial objectives in northwest Germany and Belgium were raided during the morning and afternoon, the Air ministry announced. Seven planes were lost, three of them bombers. Many hits were observed.

Other R.A.F. bombers and fighters blasted industrial objectives and railways in northern France.

In the first British town attacked, eight persons were killed in a bus by a nearby bomb-burst.

The main attack, however, was concentrated on the ancient cathedral town whose damaged edifice was viewed by Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday.

The London warning was the second heard by the American first lady on her visit to England. The first shriek of the sirens left her unperturbed, and she went right on with an informal speech she was making.

Tonight's London alert was of short duration, and no enemy activity was reported in the immediate vicinity.

Canterbury had been hit several times before, most recently in June when the Nazis declared their attack was made in reprisal for the crushing R.A.F. raid on Cologne, in which the British used more than 1,000 planes.

Nazis in Night Attack

Enemy raids continued into the night along the coast and two more Nazi planes were authoritatively reported destroyed after dark, in addition to the nine officially declared down in daylight.

The nine comprised the biggest daylight toll taken of the enemy over England since May 8, 1941, when 12 were downed in the same area.

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One of the German attacks was intercepted by a fighter squadron headed by a fighting French officer. This squadron accounted for five of the nine aircraft destroyed and damaged others.

"It was a terrific battle over the Straits," one pilot said. "There seemed to be F-W 190s everywhere."

The Frenchman went up and destroyed one Focke-Wolf, landed, refueled and went up a second time and was back in 15 minutes after destroying another one.

A South American pilot also destroyed two.

"Some of the 190s went down in flames," he said, "and others went straight into the sea. One of our chaps who was lost was last seen fighting eight Huns."

R. A. F. Repels Daylight Attack

London, Oct. 31 (AP)—Thirteen German dyalight raiders attempted to attack a southeast coast district today but were driven off by RAF fighters and ground defenses.

One woman was killed and several persons were injured when a German daylight raider dove through the clouds over an East Anglian village and dropped several bombs. Another plane machine-gunned the district near a coastal village. There were no casualties, but a cow was killed.

No hostile aerial activity was reported over Britain during the night, and there was no indication that the R. A. F. had been busy over the Continent.

U. S. Flyers Strafe Train

London, Oct. 31 (AP)—American pursuit pilots shot up a freight train near Berck-Sur-Mer, France, today, and the train came to a halt with steam spouting through cannon holes torn in the boiler of the locomotive, United States headquarters announced.

All the raiders returned from this attack, led by Capt. Ralph Sprague, of San Diego, Cal., and Lieut. Richard McMinn, Salt Lake City, Utah.

40 AMERICAN BOMBERS REPORTED AT GIBRALTAR

LONDON, Oct. 31 — (AP) Reuters tonight reported that the Vichy radio broadcast a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, saying that 40 American bombers landed today at Gilbraltar.

the British agenccy added that the British battleship Rooney, the British aircraft carrier Furious, 14 destroyers and 18 seaplanes at present were anchored in the port, where, the report said, several merchantmen have landed a large contingent of American troops and big quantities of war material.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MAKES EARLY CALL

London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Two energetic early risers, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, met for a morning chat today about their war work.

Mrs. Roosevelt called on the Queen at the Dutch embassy between other engagements on her full Saturday engagement list, which included visits from Dr. Eduard Benes, president of the Czecho-Slovak Government in exile, Mrs. Benes and the Czech Foreign Minister, Jan G. Masaryk.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who viewed bomb-marked Canterbury Cathedral yesterday, expressed gratification today that Cologne Cathedral was spared in the R. A. F.'s 1,000-plane smash at Cologne last May.

Visiting a photograph exhibition called "R. A. F. on the Target," she received an expert interpretation of reconnaissance pictures. When she came to a large picture of the Cologne ruins she asked if the Cathedral had been damaged.

An officer pointed out the Cathedral, standing intact.

"Oh, I'm so glad it has been spared," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

30.24—1919

30.24-1919

She received a large album of photographs of men and machines who have been battering Germany and carried it away herself, refusing an offer by Capt. H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, to send it to her.

Visiting St. James's Palace, Mrs. Roosevelt saw how the Red Cross Prisoners of War Bureau handles thousands of parcels weekly. Told that the poor were unable to buy gifts for relatives, she said "I must help in it" and handed over a one-pound note ($4), enough for two standard parcels.

She saw hundreds of girl clerks busy at work in the lofty apartments of the palace, most of them wearing overcoats and scarves because the large rooms were cold. In the throne room a girl filing clerk sat under a gold canopy with a blanket around her legs.

For a Halloween stunt the dance floor was blacked-out and a "ghost," made of a pillowslip and false face fluttered overhead on a trolley.

Laughs About It

The ghost got stuck and Mrs. Roosevelt laughed heartily as the soldiers tried to make the device work and one of them said "the ghost won't walk."

Asked for a speech, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I am glad to see that you are having a good time and I hope you will all make many friends with the English. I'd like to take back the knowledge that you have a real feeling for our British friends.

"I hope our soldiers everywhere will feel closer to men of other countries.

"Will Win War"

"We can't go on having wars every twenty-five years or so. We are going to win this one.

preparation for a tour of United States Army posts starting tomorrow.

In the morning she visited for an hour with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who was a White House guest a few months ago and also was a godparent of the Kent child.

Next on her calling list were Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czecho-Slovakian Government in exile, and the Czech Foreign Minister, Jan G. Masaryk.

Gunners Hurled Into Water

Nine gunners who were on duty when the torpedo struck were hurled into the water and their gun deck was awash in a few seconds. All of them, too, were saved with only minor injuries.

Henry Harris, second mate, of Flushing, N. Y., said the men calmly abandoned ship and rowed about for an hour until a third torpedo finally sunk their vessel. They were rescued a few hours later.

The Associated Press count of announced losses in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor rose to 510 with this sinking.

Air-Raid Alarm In London Ignored By Mrs. Roosevelt

President's Wife Goes Through Blackout To Visit Clubs Where U. S. Troops Are Enjoying Themselves

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31—Calmly ignoring an air-raid alarm, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made an unannounced incognito tour through blacked-out London tonight without her official retinue to see for herself how the forces enjoy themselves in London on Saturday night.

She was chatting with soldiers and their girl friends at a leave and transit hostel operated by the Y.W.C.A. when the alarm sounded. She paid no attention to it and made a trip to the next spot while the brief alert was still on.

She created a sensation at a dance at the Red Cross Service Men's Club when she was recognized early in her tour.

Unrecognized By Doorman

At the Red Cross Club an elderly doorman did not recognize her and asked for her card of admittance. While she fumbled in her purse a near-by soldier shouted:

"My gosh! It's Mrs. Roosevelt."

Theodore Buttel, of Detroit, the club director invited her to watch the Halloween dance then in progress.

"It will take a great deal of hard work, but it's worth working for."

At the Y. W. C. A. center a dance was in progress, but the dancers deserted the floor to crowd around her.

During the day she visited her husband's godson, Michael George Charles Franklin, the 4-month-old son of the late Duke of Kent, killed some weeks ago in an airplane accident.

She drove to the Kent estate, the Coppins, at Iver, Buckinghamshire, for tea with the widowed Duchess, who gave her—to take to President Roosevelt—a copy of the last photograph taken of the baby and the Duke and Duchess together.

Besides the baby, born on July 4 and known as Prince George of Kent, Mrs. Roosevelt met the 7-year-old incumbent Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra.

To Tour Army Posts

After her relatively light day, Mrs. Roosevelt rested tonight in

CREW IS SAVED IN TORPEDOING

American Merchantman Victim Of U-Boat Off South American Coast

Vessel Turns Hit While Fleeing From Sub After First Shot Fails

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Oct. 31—Forty-one crew members and thirteen naval gunners made a miraculous escape, without loss of life or serious injury, when a United States merchantman was sunk by an Axis submarine off the north coast of South America in late September.

The vessel, warned by a torpedo that went wide of its mark, turned its stern toward the attacking submarine to present a smaller target and sped toward shore. A second torpedo made a lucky hit squarely in the propellors of the fleeing ship.

Hit By Flying Wreckage

Crewmen in their quarters in the vessel's stern were hit by flying wreckage and were partly covered by water that gushed through the pierced sides. One seaman, L. G. Shock, of Michigan City, Ind., was struck on the back by a piece of wreckage that hit squarely on the bottom of his bunk.

Shock and twelve others suffered some injuries, none of them serious, and Shock was among the first survivors brought to this port from South America by air.

CONVOY SMASHED, SAYS AXIS RADIO

18 Ships Sunk in Atlantic Attack by U-Boats, Germans Assert.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—(AP) The Germans broadcast today a special announcement, without any Allied confirmation, that great convoy battles were raging in the Atlantic and that in one attack yesterday U-boats sank 18 Allied merchantmen totalling 131,000 tons near the Canary islands.

These ships were enroute to Britain from a South African port with raw materials, according to a Rome broadcast, which credited the claim to the German propaganda ministry.

A direct broadcast from Berlin, which was interrupted by atmospheric difficulties, indicated the High Command had issued a special communique covering this reported action.

Later Rome broadcast a special German communique which set the number of ships claimed sunk at 14—instead of 18—and the total tonnage at 101,000 tons.

Today's Nazi claim followed others broadcast yesterday and repeated today reporting—also without Allied confirmation—that 15 ships totalling 100,925 tons had been sunk in the north Atlantic on the shipping lanes between Britain and the United States.

The German announcements said the attacks were pressed home despite "continuing heavy autumn storms" and that "more operations against conveys are proceeding."

NAZIS SWITCHING FROM LARGE LIES TO SMALLER ONES

NOV 1 1942

So British Believe Counter Propaganda Plan Is Now Working.

By PAUL K. LEE

LONDON, Oct. 31. — (AP) The Nazis aren't telling such big lies as they used to, and in that curious fact British sources see proof that British counter-propaganda is effective.

In the unending battle of propaganda and news, the British have adopted the motto "honesty is the best policy."

The Germans, they say, went on Hitler's "Mein Kampf" injunction that the bigger the lie the more readily it would be believed.

It was a long hard pull for the British, nailing each lie, deflating each rumor, adhering to the often unsensational truth, but now, say quarters in a position to know, the work is bearing fruit.

Not that the Germans have given up lying altogether, but now the Axis propagandists who have had their ears batted down so often are resorting more and more to half truths, telling parts of the real story while still glossing over or skipping parts too unfavorable to the Axis.

At present the tallest Axis stories are directed at the Arab world and South Africa, but this gives even greater weight to the regular British policy of telling the truth in a dignified manner.

Rarely do the British resort to outright denials. Indirect treatment is considered far better, with facts treated positively rather than negatively.

How System Works

Here's how it works:

When the Germans said the King and Queen had fled to Canada to escape bombings, the British did not mention the subject; they merely broadcast what the King and Queen had done that day, which happened to have been receiving the United States Ambassador. Sufficient detail was supplied to make the story stand up beyond challenge.

Somewhat nearer to denial, but still on the positive factual basis, was the case of the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer. The Germans announced the Scheer had returned to port after sinking thousands of tons of Allied shipping on a raiding cruise. The British announced without reference to the German report that regular reconnaissance disclosed the Scheer had been in a German port for more than two months past and was still there.

The technique of merely quoting the Axis' own declarations is deemed highly effective by the British, and was used in connection with the Dieppe raid. Lord Haw Haw said the British forces were such a tiny handful that they were hardly noticed; Goebbels and others called the attack a full-scale invasion that failed. The British carried both German versions with dry comment to the general effect: "You boys ought to get together."

Nazi propaganda Minister Goebbels has proved highly quotable on other occasions,—such as the time when he said many Germans were asking why, after all the victories in Russia, there were so many Russians left to fight.

Goebbels went on to an involved explanation, calling the Russians fanatics and at the same time saying they fought on because they were hopeless and had only bolshevism to face at home. The British had only to quote him with the proper inflection, and it wasn't a German propaganda broadcast any longer. Quite the contrary.

Of late the Germans are known to have exaggerated deliberately their own plane losses in raids on Britain, to try to convince the folks at home, under British bombs, that the British also were taking a big-scale battering.

Reverse Losses

Another German stunt is to reverse the figures of plane losses. If they lost 19 and the British lost 9, they make it 9 and 19, apparently hoping that surreptitious listeners in the occupied countries—and in Germany—with their ears jammed to a whispering radio set, would think the British and German broadcasts were identical.

These tactics are met by keeping the British announcements as clear and unambiguous as is possible.

As for the Italians, they usually make the error of trying to go the Germans one better and fall into comic or easily disproved misstatements.

For example, when the Italians announced that the cruiser Phoebe had been sunk in Alexandria harbor the British gravely reported that the Italian high command had credited the Royal navy with possessing the World's fastest cruiser, the Phoebe, which had arrived in New York the day before she was supposed to have been sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The Italians are an absolute gift," said one Briton who ought to know. "Sometimes it seems almost a shame to take advantage of them."

BRITAIN'S MINERS HEAR 'HARD TRUTH'

Churchill Tells Them Of Job They Must Do To Avert Coal Shortage

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31—Pit-toughened miners in rough clothes and scarves set with smartly tailored mine owners today to hear from the Prime Minister "hard talk" on the job they must do if a coal shortage is not to slow war work and chill Britain's people this winter.

Faced with an 11,000,000-ton shortage, Prime Minister Churchill called 2,500 men representing all of Britain's 1,300 mines to this unusual meeting of production and Government.

They Wanted "Hard Truth"

Exactly what he told his strangely mixed audience in a London hall was a war secret but after it was over Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers Federation, declared "I've never seen our fellows so affected. That is all we wanted—to be told the hard truth."

"I'm sure our men will tell their mates they must exert every effort to give the country the coal it needs, another miner leader said.

The dramatic summoning to the capital of the men who bring the coal from the earth was a second front in the battle of fuel which thus far has gone so poorly that coal-rich England has been brought to the verge of fuel rationing.

Many of the miners came directly from the pits—95 per cent of them from the coal face itself—and the audience was filled with typical men of the mines, some of them wearing scarfs instead of collars and ties.

Mine owners and managers also attended the mass meeting at which Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Major Gwilym Lloyd

George, Minister of Fuel, Light and Power, also spoke. The speeches were not made public. Even the exact time and place of the meeting were kept secret. Admission was for ticketholders only.

Night Trains Bring Miners.

Through the night trains made special stops at wayside stations to pick up the men who represented every one of Britain's 1,300 mines at the largest mass meeting of coal workers ever held in Britain. Refreshments were ready for the men at mobile canteens as they arrived. Then they were directed to the meeting hall where they heard the Prime Minister's message and were expected to carry it back to their colleagues.

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As they entered, Mr. Churchill gave them the "V" sign and Communist party workers busily distributed leaflets headed: "More Coal Means Victory."

The Prime Minister was believed to have laid the facts before the workers, appealing directly for a greater mine output to make up the 11,000,000-ton deficit as a step toward quick victory.

$12 Allowance for Trip.

All parts of the isles were represented. Welsh blended with thick Scottish brogues and the dialects of other parts of Britain as the men came together. One special train brought 500.

Each miner who attended received a Government allowance of $12 for his expenses and as recompense for his loss of work.

Besides the miners, Mrs. Churchill, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal; Clement Attlee, Dominions Secretary, and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin also were there.

U. S. EXPERTS LAUD BRITISH AIR WORK

London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—A group of American experts wound up a two weeks' survey of Britain's air industry today declaring that British aircraft workers produce at a faster rate than workers in the United States.

T. P. Wright, Air Production director of the War Production Board, spokesman for the American mission, particularly praised women and part-time workers in British aircraft factories. He said that the experts were impressed by the workers' morale and amazed at the flexibility of the British factories, making possible the rapid introduction of all the improvements demanded by experience. He also commented on Britain's excellent control of materials and supplies, and on the fact that production has been maintained although factories have been dispersed to escape mass bombing. The system, Mr. Wright said, probably makes it impossible for the enemy to cause a serious production lag by bombing.

P. G. Johnson, president of the Boeing Aircraft Corporation, builders of the United States Army's Flying Fortresses, spoke of "admirable" relations between British workers and employers. He added that his company hopes to reach 70 per cent of women workers by September, 1943.

J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Aircraft Production, revealed that the quickly renowned British Mosquito bomber, a wooden plane, was designed in Britain and built with airframes made in Canada and motors made in the United States.

Britain Now Producing 66% Of Its Own Food

Peterborough, England, Oct. 31 (AP)—Great Britain now is producing sixty-six per cent. of its own food, compared with thirty to forty per cent. in 1939, Thomas Williams, secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, told a farmers' meeting today.

He withheld specific figures, but said that gains in grain, potato and milk production were particularly heavy.

SMUTS URGES SOCIAL PLAN

Broadcast Calls For Wider Atlantic Charter To Cover Economic Phase

Premier Asks Preparation For Healthy Post-War International Life

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 31 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, in an international broadcast tonight called for elaboration of the Atlantic Charter in "the economic and social sphere" to guarantee a post-war "healthy international life."

"It is our duty to prepare for peace, a peace which could grow organically from the united will of the United Nations," Smuts said.

Shows Practical Way

"The League of Nations as it was founded in 1918 could not bring us this peace," he said. "Our present intentions may be less theoretical and even seem less far-reaching but the common effort of the United Nations shows the way along which—also in peacetime—practical work in every sphere can thrive to the benefit of all peace-loving peoples."

Allied victory, Smuts assured his audience, "slowly but no less surely is beginning to dawn on the horizon."

He told the peoples of the Netherlands and Belgium that "the Germans' sole reason for bringing about the economic decay of your countries was to enable the enemy to deport large parts of the population to eastern Europe."

Pledge To Low Countries

Describing himself as an "Afrikander with Dutch blood in my veins," Smuts asserted that "as far as the Netherlands and Belgium are concerned, I have no doubt that their independent existence will be guaranteed after the war by the close cooperation of the United Nations, of which I have seen striking examples in London."

Smuts voiced sympathy for the suffering peoples in enemy-occupied countries and exhorted them "to bear in mind, however, that each privation you are undergoing is bringing us a step nearer victory."

"Remember," he said, "that relentless rejection of all that the German and Japanese oppressors persuade you to accept and that absolute contempts for everything tainted and contaminated by the enemy is your grand contribution toward the struggle we daily wage with weapons daily increasing in strength."

BRACKEN FOR FREE PRESS

Briton Ranks It High on List of Things Allies Fight For

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—An independent press, free to comment, criticize and tell the truth without fear, "is high on the list of things for which we are fighting," Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, declared today in a message to a conference of the International Federation of Journalists.

The conference adopted a resolution calling on all journalists of Allied and free countries to do all in their power to make the press an inspiration and weapon in the fight against all forms of fascism.

Yank to Publish Edition in Britain

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London, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Officials of the United States Army announced today that the newspaper Yank would begin printing an edition in Britain on November 4 for distribution to the second A. E. F.

Photogravure positives for a twenty-four page publication will be sent to Britain by plane.

Military Drill Compulsory for Mexican Men 18 to 45; Nation on War Footing

NOV 1 1942

By JOHN L. [illegible]

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31.—(AP) Anyone doubting that Mexico is taking the war seriously should try strolling about Mexico City streets of a Sunday morning.

He would literally—and this is no exaggeration—have difficulty getting from one part of the city to another, because of marching men.

Not only in the center of town but in every neighborhood quarter, Mexicans spend the morning hours of the Sabbath doing right and left turns, forward marches and double-quick times.

They are civilians, not soldiers—Every last male civilian between 15 and 45 who wishes to keep his civil rights. Those who fail to drill are men without a country. They won't be allowed entrance to the movies, they won't be able to send telegrams, they won't be allowed to do business in government offices—they may even be barred from streetcars and buses.

That is the way President Manuel Avila Camacho decided to make Mexicans prepare for their part in the war. Hundreds of thousands report for drill in Mexico City alone. The same thing on a smaller scale is going on in other cities and towns.

Once all male civilians are able to march they will be taught to use firearms. The president intends to weld the entire male populace into a kind of reserve militia or home guard. Women are to be taught passive defense duties on a scale almost as ambitious.

The weekly drill period for males is two hours every Sunday morning. Those who show up get cards showing they are complying with their duties. Those who have no cards are to be outcasts.

From this vast reservoir of manpower the government intends to select its army recruits. The president has just announced that recruiting will begin in January. By that time the candidates will have already received, in the Sunday drill school, a good rudimentary training.

The president said the number to be taken into active service would be not more than 10 per cent of those now engaged in practice.

To Eliminate "Soldaderas"

In the first calling only 18-year-olds will be accepted. Physical examinations will be severe. No married men are to be enrolled hereafter. And barracks are to be rid once and for all of the so-called "Soldaderas" or women who traditionally attached themselves to the Mexican army and even accompanied the troops into battle.

President Avila Camacho is a professional soldier himself—a General. Regarding recruits for the army, he said: "Military service must be voluntary. When patriotism exists—and we can feel proud of the very evident Mexican patriotism—obligatory service is absurd."

Meanwhile, in case weaker countries of Latin America are attacked and need help, Mexico, the president said, is in a position to extend it. He referred specifically to armed help.

A military, naval and air treaty has just been signed with Cuba. Each country agrees to give full port, supply and repair facilities to the other's naval vessels and corresponding privileges to each other's aircraft. Joint naval and air patrol of adjacent waters, including a Yucatan channel, is provided.

Push Highways

Work is being pressed on vital railroad and highway routes through Southern Mexico to Guatemala and the rest of Central America, so that war and other supplies can be shipped regularly overland. All Central American countries, as well as Mexico, are working industriously on the Pan-American highway. It is hoped this will be through to Panama late next year or early in 1944.

President Avila Camacho has taken two predecessors into his inner councils to cement internal unity; General Lazaro Cardenas, leftist president just before the present administration; and General Abelardo Rodriguez, big businessman and president before Cardenas.

Cardenas has ben made Minister of National Defense and Rodriguez wartime Economic Coordinator.

Mexico has not waited for Uncle Sam to furnish all her needed war equipment. She makes a large part of her own munitions and rifles and is now turning out training airplanes in a respectable number. For heavier equipment she does rely on the United States, and President Avila Camacho said recently that his equipment was coming through in very good quantity and quality.

Of particular importance to Mexican unity was a statement by Monsignor Luis Martinez, Archbishop of Mexico, that Catholics are giving their full support to the government. For many years there was trouble between the Church and the State in Mexico, and bloody guerilla warfare grew out of the religious issue.

President Avila Camacho is determined to have internal peace as a foundation for the war effort. He has repeatedly stated he will brook no friction serious enough to upset the political or economic situation at a time when the people should be pulling together for victory.

MEXICO TO DRAFT 183,757

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31 — (AP) Mexico will call up 183,757 men in the 1943 military draft, attaches of the National Defense department reported today. The first group of 10,000 will be inducted in January.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31 — (AP) At the suggestion of President Manuel Avila Camacho, the State department, announced today appointment of Senator Arthur Adame as Mexican delegate to the Soviet-American conference at Los Angeles, Calif., this month.

CHARGE PROPAGANDA

Mexico City, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Charges of spreading propaganda to break down good relations between Mexico and the United States were preferred by Government agents today against a man they tentatively identified as an American citizen.

Papers in the man's possession, a Government announcement said, bore the name of Claude English, 48 years old, of Pittsgrove, N. J., and indicated that he had entered Mexico on a tourist permit from Laredo, Tex., last December.

The arrest followed investigation of handbills asserting that Americans were not safe in Mexico.

END OF LOAN LIST OPPOSED

Senators Score Briton's Proposal To Cancel Accounting On Lend-Lease Aid

Several Also Express Belief That Nation Will Never Be Paid In Full

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31 — Vigorous opposition to a Briton's suggestion for the cancellation of lend-lease accounts between the United States and Great Britain was expressed today by several Senators who, however, expressed belief that this country would never be paid in full.

Gen. Sir Walter Venning, director of the British Ministry of Supply mission to this country, in an interview here, proposed that no accounting be kept of the materials exchanged by the two countries because it was impossible to evaluate, in terms of cash, lives lost in the war.

Tydings Upholds Accounts

Senator Tydings (Dem., Md.) said the United States stood small chance of getting back the $6,489,000,000 in materials and services President Roosevelt reported had been advanced to other countries up to September 1, or subsequent.

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"I'm practically certain that we will get none of this back," Tydings said. "I don't think we ever expected to get it back when we gave it the high-sounding name of 'lend-lease.' But I think we ought to keep a record to show what was furnished, how it was furnished, who used it and how they used it."

Senator Connally (Dem., Texas) chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, commented on Venning's proposal that he believed this was one of the matters that might well be left for settlement after the war.

U. S. Will Pay In Blood

"Any communications between the two governments over vital matters such as lend-lease should be handled through the regular channels, the State Department and the embassies," he said.

Senator Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), of the Senate Military Committee, vigorously opposed Venning's suggestion, asserting that he could not see why American taxpayers "should be forced to pay all the bills of this war."

"It must be remembered, too," Reynolds declared, "that before this war is over we will be paying in blood as well as dollars."

No Obligations Required

Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said Venning's statement confirmed his own belief that the American people "ought not to kid themselves about getting any of this lend-lease money back." Wheeler said he always had looked upon such aid as a gift on which an accounting ought to be kept but which might as well be canceled later.

Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) called Venning's suggestion "preposterous and unbelievable," but Senator Gillette (Dem., Iowa) pointed out that under the lend-lease law the President was authorized to lend, lease, sell, give or otherwise dispose of materials. He added there was nothing in the law requiring the recipient of such aid to assume any obligations.

of workers.

He was acting, he said, on the suggestion of Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., that President Roosevelt summon leaders of Congress, Government, management, labor and agriculture within the next few days.

This conference committee of the nation, as proposed by Mr. Murray, would plan for the establishment of the necessary machinery for the integration of procurement, production and man power agencies and resources under a unified directing and planning body.

"If there is a conference on man power and it settles one or two factors, that much will be out of the window when the time comes for us to make legislation," Senator Thomas said. As acting chairman of a Senate sub-committee to which Mr. Murray made the suggestion yesterday, he requested the conference in a letter to the President.

A precedent for such a meeting was set by the Education and Labor Committee when, at Senator Thomas's suggestion, it brought about a conference last December that guided the nation, Mr. Murray said, toward a sound labor relations policy in the war.

President Roosevelt has let it be known that man power legislation still is in the study stage, as far as the administration is concerned, with an effort under way to meet a possible crisis in 1943.

Labor leaders, headed by Mr. Murray and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, have opposed compulsory national service, with labor drafting and job-freezing, advocating instead a volunteer system of meeting the labor needs.

Mr. Green, urging that benefits be made uniform, said that a worker hesitates to leave a State where the benefits are higher and go to a State where they are lower. Senator Thomas suggested that this could be done by a broad understanding and voluntary agreements instead of legislation.

Man Power Conference Urged

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Thomas Asks Roosevelt to Call Group to Formulate Sound Policy.

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, said he asked President Roosevelt today to call a man power conference to plan a sound war mobilization policy that might avert the compulsory drafting

Wet Straws In Wind

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — (AP) Senator Josh Lee's partial-prohibition move climaxes developments which may indicate a trend toward a drier America at war — partly the result of organized effort by the nations temperance elements, partly natural evolution in a country engaged in global war.

With powerful backing, the Democratic senator from Oklahoma led a determined fight to make prohibition in and around military establishments a condition for drafting young men of 18 and 19.

This fight, which at one time threatened to delay passage of the draft bill, turned the spotlight once more on the unrelenting campaign of the nation's drys to achieve—if not complete prohibition again—at least increased control of the liquor traffic.

Somewhere across this nation of free and outspoken people, dry winds are always blowing. And as our national feelings rise with the tempo of war, these winds come from many and sometimes unexpected quarters.

Most important is the recent order of the war production board diverting the entire output of the country's distilleries into industrial alcohol.

Despite indications that WPB might permit distilleries to revert to liquor production for two months each year, the order nevertheless shows that the government won't let liquor stand in the way of the war effort.

In announcing the step WPB was careful to declare it was not interested in helping to establish nationwide prohibition.

But immediately afterward, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union urged that all present stocks of whiskey be redistilled into industrial alcohol, and demanded nationwide prohibition "as a necessary war measure."

Straws in the wind:

The State of Virginia recently imposed an 11 p. m. curfew on sales of wine and beer for on-premise consumption. State officials said it was directed toward areas where the population is swollen by war workers and service men. (It's illegal to sell hard liquor by the drink, or to drink it in public in Virginia.)

North Ireland Ban

In Northern Ireland, after consulting army authorities, liquor retailers recently banned the sale of bottled spirits and wine to members of the United States and British armed forces.

In Kentucky, home of Bourbon and leading distilling state in the Union, 67 out of 120 counties now are bone dry as the result of local option elections.

Indeed, these local option elections, in the 34 states which provide for them, have recorded steady progress for the drys during the last two years. They won 161 such elections, against 42 carried by the wets.

Pressure on Congress to enact the Lee proposal was indicated by the early admission of opposing congressmen that if put to a record vote the amendment might well carry.

It was only after a stiff fight that a roll call vote in the Senate, 49 to 25, assigned the amendment to committee consideration as a separate bill.

Almost every day in recent months some kind of petition has been filed in Congress asking that Senate bill No. 860 and House bill No. 4,000 (both in effect the same as the Lee amendment and buried in committees for many months) by exhumed for debate.

But whether all this means that a real back-to-prohibition movement is underway is a subject of disagreement between the wets and the drys.

The drys are modest in their claims to progress, and some of them in off-the-record statements make it plain they believe it would be a tactical blunder to try bringing back nationwide prohibition at this time. If the support of this group for the Lee amendment was not spectacular, it may have been because the wets immediately branded it as an entering wedge to bring back prohibition for everyone.

These drys do not speak, of course, for such groups as the prohibition party and the W.C.T.U., which consistently talk complete prohibition.

At the other end of the dry side is this attitude, expressed in a report of the Federal Council of Churches: "Social legislation is not a substitute for social education."

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a recent press conference, may have been thinking along the same line when she remarked, while discussing the temperance question for young people, that most of them would rather have an ice cream soda if it's easier to get. She was advocating better recreational facilities, properly organized and conducted.

See More Restrictions

However the drys, in addition to supporting the Lee amendment and similar measures bearing on control of liquor where our armed forces are concerned, approach the broader national question in this way: The country is at war, and restrictions on the liquor traffic will and should increase as needed.

This is just what worries the wets. They say probably 90 per cent of the present dry arguments are presented against the background of the war, if not actually tied in with the war effort itself.

They contend that if the Lee amendment or any other measure designed to enforce prohibition for armed personnel is adopted, the next step logically would be to extend it to industrial areas to safeguard war production, and after that to the whole country to protect the total war effort.

Whereas the drys show little excitement about the possibility of national prohibition [illegible] NOV 1 1942 ging, the wets profess much concern.

Anti-prohibitionists say that the country, quite properly, is getting used to sacrificing anything so long as it is convinced such sacrifice is necessary to the war effort. What worries the wets is that the country might be sold on the idea that giving up liquor on a nationwide prohibition basis is necessary to carrying on the war successfully.

They also contend it would please Hitler to see the country split over some such domestic issue.

Statements of government officials show that prohibition, even as a measure affecting only armed personnel, is not a welcome issue to them at this time. Administration supporters in the Senate complained that inclusion of the Lee amendment would have delayed passage of the lowered draft measure.

Army Has Own Ways

Speaking earlier on the similar Sheppard bill, Secretary of War Stimson said the War department has "its own and more effective methods of attaining temperance and of dealing with those who, through intemperance, bring discredit upon the service."

He has also declared that "temperance cannot be obtained by prohibition applied to military personnel any more than it can be obtained by prohibition applied to the nation at large."

In this connection it is pointed out that the sale of liquor on military posts is banned, only beer and wine being available.

Senator Lee declared that "a training camp is a school teaching the most serious business in the world. Liquor is not allowed to be sold in or near the schools these boys would be attending if not needed in the war effort."

An opposition argument was expressed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin: "If we consider these boys of 18 or 19 old enough for military service, we've got to treat them as if they are old enough to use some discretion and judgment."

Stepping Stone

Secretary Stimson said the war department is "firmly convinced that such legislation would not be in the interest of temperance in respect to the armed forces but would be used as a stepping stone to nationwide prohibition, a method once tried and later repealed by a majority vote of the electorate of the nation."

To prohibit the present controlled sales of 3.2 per cent beer on military reservations, Stimson said later, would mean that "those who desire such beverages will inevitably resort to the speakeasy and bootlegger outside the military reservation."

But the dry winds blow, and prophets are not lacking who whisper that the United States may once again, possibly within a year, place liquor outside the law.

CURB ON COMBAT IN NEW DRAFT BILL AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Capital Hints Roosevelt Might Veto Measure if It Includes Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(AP) The administration laid the groundwork today for an attempt after next Tuesday's elections to eliminate a provision of the 'teen age draft bill requiring a year's training of 18- and 19-year-olds before they could be sent into foreign combat service.

In the background of the efforts was the Boston speech Oct. 29 by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson in which he said that "if crippling" amendments were added to the legislation, "it would be as well that it should not pass at all."

Might Be Vetoed

There was some talk that President Roosevelt might veto the bill if it won final congressional approval in the form in which it passed the Senate but this report lacked confirmation from administration leaders at the Capitol.

The Senate added the training amendment, which previously had been rejected by the House, and Rep. Rankin (D-Miss) has moved to accept the Senate changes in the bill.

Sponsors of the bill hope to defeat the Rankin proposal in the House and send the measure to conference, where some compromise might be effected.

Meanwhile, selective service officials reported that married men without children are rapidly being reclassified in the light of their civilian occupations and many are expected to be called soon for military service.

Most Single Men Called

With virtually all available single men without dependents already drafted, the continued deferment of other physically-fit men will be based increasingly, as the Army expands towards its 1943 goal of 7,500,000 men, upon their essential usefulness in civil life.

These officials, unwilling to be quoted by name, explained that the current reclassification was based on a list of more than four score industries deemed essential to the war effort or to national health and welfare.

Married Men Reclassified

Married men working in any of these industries are being reclassified into 3-B status, signifying deferment on both dependency and occupation counts, and other married men are placed in class 3-A, unless they are physically unfit.

Deferment of those in class 3-B status is good, however, only until the supply of childless 3-A men is exhausted. When this occurs, men in class 3-B will be subject to a further reclassification, and those not irreplaceable key men in an essential industry are to be advanced to 3-A and made liable to early call, it was explained.

67TH BIRTHDAY FINDS THE CORPS STILL IN BATTLE

They Fought on All Continents Except Australia and Never Retreated.

By FRANK I. WELLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) —It came to pass in the 167th year that there went out from the United States Marine corps an understatement:

"America is confident it will hear from the marines in this war."

This after Wake Island .... Makin .... Midway .... now the Solomons!

After every leatherneck since the days of John Paul Jones has gloried in phrases like "The First to Fight", "Devil Dogs", "Fightin'est Men on Earth", "First to Land and Last to Leave", "World's Best Riflemen", "Specialists in Sudden Death" And they say in their famous hymn ...

"If the Army and the Navy ever gaze on Heaven's scenes, "They'll find the streets are guarded by United States Marines."

Well, truth is the Marine corps press was writing up 167 years of history from the Battle of Trenton to Guadalcanal in connection with the November 10, 1775, birthday of America's oldest military organization.

Continuous Combat

And it gets pretty hard for writers to find superlatives all the time, especially when it's continuous story about men who have been in active combat somewhere, sometime in 92 of 167 years, made 180 expeditionary landings against the enemy on every continent save Australia—and never retreated!

We have marines today because George Washington wanted them. "Let there be marines!" he said to his sea captain, John Paul Jones, and they were marines. Plenty of them. They swarmed the fighting tops of the Bonhomme Richard, Jones' flagship and conquered the Serapis, British Man-O'-War, by pitching hand grenades down its powder hatch.

Jones, his cannon out of action and called on to surrender, had his marines in mind when he replied, "I have not begun to fight!"

He started something with that. It takes too long to recite every time the marines have put their pride into pungent words, but here are some:

"Retreat, hell, we just got here!" they told the weary French at Belleau Wood.

"Come on you buzzards, do you want to live forever!" was the way an officer called his leathernecks to the charge in "no man's land."

"What, only one brigade?" cried startled British and marines snapped back, "Well, there's only one war, ain't there!"

"If the Germans can't stop them, how the hell can I!" said their officer when Marines charged and the French implored caution.

"Can we send you anything?" U. S. forces radioed the heroes of Wake Island. "Sure, send us some more Japs!"

Marines made their first "commando" raids only three months after the corps' colonial recruits roared out of old Tun Tavern on the Philadelphia waterfront howling, "Gimme some powder a noggin of grog, and say where to go!" They took 600 barrels of powder away from the British on the Bahama islands.

In those robust days leatherknecks were recruited from sea faring men who demanded prize money, prospective bounty, a pension and promise of "good merchantable whisky."

Their battle stations were the fighting tops of John Paul Jones' Navy. Their main business was to pick off enemy officers and their aim was so accurate men called them "sharpshooters." They fought, however, on deck, land and everywhere, with muskets, blunderbusses, tomahawks.

From the Walls of Montezuma

That brave marine hymn beginning "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli" is a saga of leatherneck heroism in the old days. It recalls the time Marines took Vera Cruz, Mexico, and when they swam ashore to plant "Old Glory" against fearful odds at Derna in Africa when Stephen Decatur made up his mind to teach behavior to Tripolitan pirates.

Today's marine is a sober, serious, professional soldier-sailor-flier who can take up a bomber or fighter plane, parachute against enemy position with the newest and deadliest weapons, fire the great naval guns, run a tank, manage all types of field artillery, landing barges, mortars, grenades, bombs, land mines and is an expert in desert or jungle warfare, gouging, strangling, bone-breaking, knifing, bayoneting, and a crack shot with pistol and rifle.

Best Trained in World

He has been called the best trained and best equipped fighting man in the world—and the most proficient. He knows all the trades of war. His specialty is hand to hand combat.

"When a German or Jap meets a marine," says the current boast, "only one comes back alive—guess who." A marine is taught to fight with enemy weapons as well as his own, or with his bare hands. Small wonder then, that they call themselves "the finest ever seen!"

A marine has been a "leatherneck" since the days of "Iron Men and wooden ships" when he wore from collar bone to the ears a leather stock invented as protection against pikes and cutlasses. Fancy dress has been his dish, what with plumes and scarlet and blue and buff which have quieted down to "ship blues", "field greens" and "campaign khakis"—but his uniform still is the most distinctive of all armed forces

Time came in the last war when they had to wear regular army uniforms. The marines were potting Germans at 600 yards with deadly accuracy, and enemy officers ordered their men to concentrate fire on these "devil dogs" whom they feared and respected as superior marksmen. Marines were on all battle fronts then; but their greatest triumph probably was Belleau Wood, which grateful French men renamed "Wood of The Marine Brigade."

And when France erected a statue of the American fighting man, she selected a marine for the model.

Have Met Japs Before

Japan has had business with the marines before. In 1853, 100 of them backed down 5,000 Nippon warriors ready to make something of it when Admiral Perry landed at Tokyo to demand trade with the United States "or else". A little later a native princeling essayed to get gay with his shore guns, and marines promptly pounced on Japanese pirates, thugs and marauders until the Mikado figured maybe even he could be wrong.

And now, Hirohito, note this: Three marines taking their farewell cocktail in a Washington night club broke into three equal parts a glass siphon solemnly pledging they would put them together in Tokyo, or die trying to get there. One-third is buried with a boy at Guadalcanal—but two-thirds still point at you on the bloody bayonets of his comrades.

When a Marine has "suffered and died and been resurrected" in his training camp, he's as tough as a two-bit steak, and can shoot better than William Tell.

Marine and His Rifle

"The marine and his rifle" is a praise phrase. It's his personal property from the day he enlists, and many a boy bleeding on a battlefield has brightened the sights and swabbed smoke grime from the bore to make sure he'd fight with a 'clean piece' at dawn.

So you begin to see why this oldest military "task force", always out-manned and out-gunned on hostile shores, always running interference for the Army and Navy, glories in Richard Harding Davis's tribute—

"The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand!"

Gen. Holcomb 'Proud'

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—Over the airlines to the embattled marines in the Solomons crackled this tribute today:

"Keep up the good work, marines. I'm immensely proud of all of you."

The message was sent by Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, in connection with the corps' preparations to observe its 167th anniversary November 10.

Specialist Corps Abolished As Separate Army Agency

Stimson Says Qualified Members Will Get Regular Commissions, Ending "Duplication Of Effort"

NOV 1 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 31—The Army Specialist Corps, set up early in the war to procure officers directly from civil life for special service with the army, was abolished by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today "in the interest of efficiency."

Acting on recommendations by Maj. Gen. Dwight Davis, head of the organization, Stimson announced that any further officers appointed from civil life would be given commissions as specialists in the regular army itself. Men now in the corps wil lbe offered commissions in the army if qualified and if they are needed.

In a statement announcing the decision the War Department said it was found "not advisable to have two uniformed services."

Civilian Status In Way

"The purposes of the corps could not be accomplished to the best of advantage in the midst of the war because of the civilian status of those appointed in it to serve with the army," it was explained.

The summary action was coupled with an announcement of added restrictions to prevent abuse in granting commissions to civilians and a prediction that the need for such men would diminish as the output of officer training schools increased.

The auxiliary organization had more than 300,000 applications, but only some 1,300 appointments actually had been made. Various army branches had asked for the services of more than 90,000 specialists who would release army officers for combat and other duties.

Limited Eligibility

Under the tighter revised policies, Army specialist appointments will be limited to men with civilian training and experience for a particular position beyond that normally provided at officers candidate schools. Men under 35 will not be eligible unless in draft Class 4-F for physical disability.

Nnless they have had prior service as officers, men between 34 and 45 will be barred if in Class 1-A or Class 2. Exceptions will be made only in cases of critical need for a partticular individual.

The army Specialist Corps was created last February, and since early summer had partially duplicated the army's own procurement activities. The corps had its own uniform, which differed from that of the army only in certain insigni.

GEN. HENRY USES 'ASSEMBLY LINE' TRAINING METHODS

World's Greatest Technical School at Fort Knox Had Humble Beginning.

BY MARC PURDUE

FORT KNOX, Ky., Oct. 31—(AP) In a little more than two years, an area on this post, the home of the Army's armored force, which was just a vast stretch of clay overgrown with blackberry bushes and weeds has become one of the world's greatest technical schools.

The school is housed in 500 buildings. It has a staff of more than 2,000 instructors. Each week it graduates more students than the average college does each year.

This institution, the armored force school, is the "baby" of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry.

General Henry arrived here July 25, 1940, to be commandant of the school. He had no officers, no staff, no buildings. Three months later he was assigned five officers and 21 enlisted men from Fort Benning, Ga., set up headquarters in an old kitchen which had been used by national guard encampments. The armored force school was on its way.

The commandant was a Colonel then. He was advanced to his present rank last year—at the age of 47.

General Henry has spent a lifetime in the study of machines and men, traffic and transportation.

One summer while he was a captain in the Army Tank school at Fort Meade, Md., he got a furlough and took a job in a garage just for the experience. He had worked up to shop foreman before his employer found out he was an Army officer.

Worked for Circus

He also took summer jobs in Detroit automobile plants where he engaged in such varied occupations as fuel researcher and test driver. Once he even worked for the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus to learn its efficient methods of moving men, animals, machinery and equipment.

He regards his employment in automobile plants as logical. "There is a constant interchange of ideas between the Army and industry," he says. "We borrow and improve on each other."

One day, while riding in a taxi, he began wondering how operators of taxi fleets handled personnel training and maintenance. He got a job with such an operator and learned. Then he went to work for a bus line to study the same subject.

As the armored force school began to expand, the commandant remembered that on factory assembly lines production on a second unit does not wait for completion of the first unit. So the school, which originally operated on a conventional class and term basis switched to the "phase" system.

Speeds Up Training

Under this plan, a department of the school can start a group of students every six days, taking a new group into the first phase as the old group advances to the second phase, and can handle eight times as many students as under the old system.

A second advantage is that a man forced to be absent from classes for several days by illness or a call home can pick up his work where he left off by joining the new group in his phase.

A psychological advantage of the phase system is that the student is advanced from mastery of one simple thing to study of another simple aspect of his work. He learns quickly anti easily and gains confidence. He never is confronted by the whole subject—which would terrify him at the start—until he has completed his course. Then he discovers he has mastered a specialty.

But the Army continued to grow and production of armored equipment mounted and the commandant was faced once more with need for a speed-up in production of trained men. Again he took a page from industry's book. He started a two-shifts-a-day schedule in the school, the first shift from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m., the second from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m., six days a week.

In the armored force school there are nine departments: tank, communication, wheeled vehicle, motorcycle, gunnery, tactics, clerical, officers' candidate and teacher training.

Soldiers Eligible To Join Legion

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt signed legislation yesterday making members of the armed forces serving in the present world war eligible for membership in the American Legion.

American citizens serving with any country allied with the United States also would be eligible.

30.24-19623

30.24-19623

Overseas Force Of U. S. Now Put At 800,000 Men

NOV 1 1942

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—United States armed forces overseas now total 800,000 men, it was disclosed today in an exchange of correspondence between Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleets.

The figure was included in a letter written by Marshall extending Navy Day congratulations to King.

CALL FOR WOMEN TO REPLACE RAID WARDENS ISSUED

New Workers Needed as Defense Aides Give Up Posts.

BOSTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) —A call for replacement of air raid wardens lost to military service and industry—"at least 50 per cent should be women"—was sent out tonight by Regional Civilian Defense Director Joseph M. Loughlin.

He urged re-establishment of a state-wide school system for wardens, training in war-time traffic control and competitive programs for wardens to stimulate interest in recruiting, training and drilling.

In a message to the heads of the six New England State Defense councils, Loughlin said:

"The schools will provide an opportunity for obtaining new wardens including women who should number at least 50 per cent of the wardens organization.

"New wardens have to be instructed as replacements for those lost to military service or industry."

He said wardens should be given knowledge of other major phases of civilian defense such as the civilian war service program.

"This (phase) will be operated by the civilian service corps," he added, "and will use the block plan organization for complete coverage of every house.

"The civilian war service branch will use this machinery to assist all programs which are essential to the war drive."

In urging training in war-time traffic control, Loughlin said such training would give the wardens a general description of war-time transportation problems, with the function, equipment and other details of state and local transportation programs enumerated.

The purposes, methods and agencies of control of emergency traffic, would be presented, he said.

EMPLOYMENT AT PEAK

NOV 1 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — (AP) Secretary Perkins reported today employment in industry had reached an all-time peak of 38,203,000, but that at least another 4,500,000 workers—including 3,000,000 women—would be needed by December of next year.

She told a press conference that the time at which the women would be needed would depend upon the speed with which jobs were opened and the speed with which the draft operates between now and December, 1943.

ROOSEVELT MAY NAME FOOD BOSS

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has under consideration the appointment of a national food administrator, but has reached no decision.

Stephen Early, a Presidential secretary, told reporters today that he had an idea that the President would work the question out with James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, has recommended setting up an Office of Food Director within his organization with a status similar to the Office of Rubber Director, a WPB official who preferred to remain anonymous disclosed last night.

At the same time, other sources said that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, informed of Mr. Wickard's move, voiced no objections.

REICH'S FOOD LOW, HOOVER BELIEVES

Occupied Countries Near Starvation, Says Former President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—(AP) Germany is suffering from a shortage of food while inhabitants of the occupied countries are facing near starvation—but Japan is living better than before Pearl Harbor, Herbert Hoover said tonight in a radio interview.

The former President said the food situation in Europe could easily be checked through rationing programs. A study of these showed, he said, that Germany had reduced meat consumption from 165 pounds per capita a year to 70 pounds in 1942.

"To maintain even this level, Germany has had to ravage the conquered countries" where "an appalling situation" will prevail this winter, he said.

Japan, he said, has improved her food situation through occupation of Asiatic areas rich in supplies formerly lacking in Japan.

Treasury Okays Bonuses For Christmas

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—Federal agencies assigned to the big job of stabilizing salaries and wages have been swamped with more questions than they have answers for immediately.

Both the War Labor Board and the Treasury are working on outlines of policy and more detailed regulations. The board has jurisdiction over the adjustment of all wages and over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 a year, except those of executive, administrative and professional employes who are not represented by unions. The Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will administer regulations governing all other salaries.

Questions And Answers

A press conference with John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, brought forth these questions and answers dealing with the salary problem:

Q.—What about bonuses? Can an employer be restricted in the amount of a Christmas bonus he can give?

A.—There is no prohibition against customary Christmas bonuses and payments of that type to employes, except where the $25,000 net income limit is involved.

"Normal" Bonus Defined

Q.—Some corporations regularly give bonuses of a week, or two or three weeks' pay. Would that be a normal bonus?

A.—Yes, if they have done that customarily in the past.

Q.—Suppose they do it in good years and are unable to do it in bad years?

A.—Assuming this is a good year, it is still a customary bonus.

Q.—How about a company that has never paid a bonus but has offered an incentive plan to its workers prior to October 3?

A.—That probably would be all right.

Embraces State Salaries

Q.—What about the salaries of State and municipal employes?

A.—They are subject to the regulations, except those fixed by statute.

Q.—Is a municipal ordinance a statute?

A.—No.

Q.—How would you enforce it?

A.—We could go after the employe.

Professional Fees Unlimited

Q.—Regarding this $25,000 net salary limitation, what about the doctor, the lawyer, the professional in business for himself who from a number of fees gets an income considerably in excess of $25,000?

A.—He is not covered by the act.

Q.—Suppose the lawyer or doctor works for a single concern and devotes all his time to that concern.

A.—He is covered.

Q.—In the case of a moving-picture actor, for example, who works for several different companies and his total salary exceeds the limit, which employer is penalized?

A.—All will be regarded as participating in the violating of the act. It is up to him and the corporations to get together and adjust the salaries among themselves.

Backs CIO Plea For Conference

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah) said he had asked President Roosevelt today to call a man-power conference to plan a sound war mobilization policy that might aver the compulsory drafting of workers.

He was acting, he said, on the suggestion of President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that the President summon leaders of Congress, Government, labor and agriculture within the next few days.

This "conference committee of the nation," as proposed by Murray, would plan for the establishment of the necessary machinery for the integration of procurement, production and man-power agencies and resources "under a unified directing and planning body."

Letter To President

"If there is a conference on man power and it settles one or two factors, that much will be out of the window when the time comes for us to make legislation," Senator Thomas said. As acting chairman of a Senate subcommittee to which Murray made the suggestion yesterday, he requested the conference in a letter to the President.

A precedent for such a meeting was set by the Education and Labor Committee, when, at Thomas' suggestion, it brought about a conference last December that "guided the nation," Murray said, "toward a sound labor relations policy in the war."

President Roosevelt has let it be known that man-power legislation still is in the study stage, as far as the Administration is concerned, with an effort under way to meet a possible crisis in 1943.

Labor's Viewpoint

Labor leaders, headed by Murray and President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, have opposed compulsory national service, with labor drafting and job freezing, advocating instead a volunteer system of meeting the labor needs.

Green, urging that benefits be made uniform, said a worker hesitates to leave a State where the benefits are higher and go to a State where they are lower. Thomas suggested that this could be done by "a broad understanding" and voluntary agreements instead of legislation.

TEN SHORT-WAVE STATIONS TO OWI

Leases For War's Duration Will Expand Government Facilities

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—The Government has leased ten short-wave broadcasting stations for the duration of the war, the Office of War Information announced today, to transmit its own short-wave programs to the world.

The stations, leased from five companies, will form the nucleus of a Government short-wave expansion which contemplates the construction of twenty-two additional transmitters.

Two Reasons Given

Two reasons were given for the action. "First, it will materially improve reception of United States short-wave broadcasts all over the world, thereby effectively increasing the listening audience," OWI said. "Second, it will improve the quality of short-wave programs by the coordination of news and other broadcasts for international consumption.

The leases were negotiated by OWI and the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The broadcasters will continue to operate their facilities without profit, the Government paying the cost of operations.

Broadcast Time Bought

"In effect, the Government is buying the short-wave broadcast time from the five companies for the duration of the emergency," OWI stated.

The stations taken over are Columbia Broadcasting System's stations WCRC, WCBX and WCDA, all in New York; Crosley Corporation's station WLWO, in Cincinnati; General Electric Company's stations WGEO and WGEA, in Schenectady, and station KGEI, in San Francisco; National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI, both in New York, and Westinghouse station WBOS, in Boston.

Ickes Supports Second Highway Link To Alaska

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—A proposal before Congress for authorization of a second highway linking the United States and Alaska won the support today of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

This was made known by Delegate Dimond, of Alaska, whose bill authorizing a $25,000,000 appropriation to pay for construction of the second road previously had been frowned upon by the War and Navy Departments and the Director of the Budget.

Writing to Representative Cartwright (Dem., Okla.), chairman of the House Roads Committee, Ickes said:

"Although a military highway now is being constructed by the War Department from St. John (British Columbia) to Alaska, in my opinion it is still necessary that President Roosevelt be authorized to proceed with construction of a direct highway connection between the West Coast and Alaska. Accordingly, it is recommended that HR 7284 be enacted."

In reporting adversely on the legislation, the Budget Director had said it would not be in keeping with the program of the President at this time.

American Ship Sunk Off South America

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine during the latter part of September in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America. Survivors have landed at an East Coast port.

Pacific Coast Alert Proves a False Alarm

San Francisco, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Unidentified planes later found to be friendly caused the sixty-five-minute air-raid alert before noon in the San Francisco bay [illegible]

area yesterday, the Army announced. It was the first alert here since August 13 and the twenty-fourth of the war.

Since the alert did not reach the stage where sirens were sounded, most persons were unaware of what was going on. Civilian defense machinery functioned smoothly. Traffic on the big bay bridges was stopped, main downtown arteries were cleared and some schools were dismissed.

FORD PRAISES FBI ON EDUCATION ROLE

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Edsel Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, said today that through educational efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation "the American people as a whole have been enlisted for law enforcement—not only morally enlisted but intelligently and actively."

Speaking at the twentieth graduation of the FBI National Police Academy, Mr. Ford said he remembered that not many years ago "it almost seemed that, practically, the United States was destitute of law enforcement."

"Then—almost suddenly, it seemed—the FBI entered the picture," he said. "Its men began to move in on the gangsters with a most refreshing determination and force, and in a surprisingly few months the country was entirely rid of its spectacular criminals."

Senator Mead, Democrat, of New York, told the forty graduates that their job was as difficult and dangerous as that of the men in the armed forces at the fighting front.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, told the officers that it was their duty "to protect the home front, not only from surges of lawlessness but from any national foe that penetrates our gates."

The graduating class included police officers from twenty States. The N. P. A. was founded by Mr. Hoover in 1935 and offers an intensive fourteen-week course similar to that given to FBI agents.

Production Gain Reported By WPB for September

Nelson Says Arms Output Now Four Times Rate of Last December.

NOV 1 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(AP) The rate of production increase in four major armament categories—warplanes, ordnance, merchant ships, and naval and army vessels—improved in September, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board reported today.

In his fourth production communique, Nelson declared that "we now are producing war goods on a scale which approaches four times the rate at the time of Pearl Harbor."

The WPB chief disclosed that four-engined bomber output was "very nearly on schedule" and gave the first official hint that new aircraft factories have come into production this fall.

New Plants in Production

"Some plants that have come into production recently are making an exceptionally good showing—much better than early experience had led us to anticipate," Nelson said.

"And the number of months in which these plants were under construction before they turned out a plane was much less than the time taken to construct and bring into operation the first new plants in the war effort."

Over-all munitions production was seven per cent over August. This showing, not particularly impressive as compared with the eight per cent August gain over July, was caused by the tapering off of motor vehicles, clothing, medical supplies and other "miscellaneous munitions."

Large Supplies on Hand

"Large supplies of these now are on hand," Nelson reported, with the result that the "miscellaneous" arms category held steady for the month.

In view of the emphasis on heavier weapons, the report actually presents "a definite improvement" over the August production communique, a WPB spokesman said. Airplanes were up 10 per cent, as against a five per cent increase reported in the month previous; ordnance was up seven per cent as against three per cent in the last communique; naval and army shipbuilding went up 22 per cent, compared with a seven per cent gain in Navy construction in August; and merchant ships were up a record-breaking 10 per cent, as against six per cent.

Ordnance production, the report stated, "continued to move slowly and unevenly." Tank output advanced three per cent and the production of tank guns was ahead of schedule.

Moreover, September was "a good month" for anti-aircraft gun output, but the report declared that ammunition production was spotty, some areas turning in excellent records and others showing disappointing results.

12 Major Warships Launched

Twelve major combat vessels were launched in September, a record better than forecast, "but deliveries of other types of naval vessels did not measure up to expectations." These apparently included small craft for use against submarines.

Brightest spot in the entire program was merchant ship construction. Measured by the value of new construction in shipyards, cargo vessel construction gained 10 per cent over August. In terms of tonnage of vessels delivered it rose 34 per cent and was 12 per cent ahead of forecasts made at the first of the month.

The 92 cargo ships placed in actual service—21 more than in the previous peak month of July—"approached the total output of American merchant shipyards last year," Nelson's report showed.

The report on heavy bombers reflected the new trend toward concentration on harder-hitting weapons mentioned by President Roosevelt recently in his disclosure that the numerical 1942 goals in tanks and planes set in January would not be attained. The President indicated the country would not produce 60,000 planes or 45,000 tanks but would convert the equivalent amount of raw materials into heavier fighting machines.

$960 in CERTIFICATES STOLEN

Martin Cannarozzi, of 1539 Stratford avenue, reported to the police last night that a bank book and $960 in United States Post Office certificates were stolen from his home on Friday. The police are investigating.

Lack Of Funds Blocks Wide Farm Subsidies

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31—The Administration will have to get funds from Congress before it can launch any extensive program for subsidizing price control of agricultural products and low farm wages, authoritative officials said today.

Funds for existing subsidy programs are being taken from $2,750,000,000 which Congress already has made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for financing the Agriculture Department's commodity loan and other price-stabilization programs.

The officials said virtually all the CCC funds were either tied up in commodities owned by the Government, stored under producer loans or earmarked for loans yet to be made this season.

Fought By Farm Bloc

The Administration, at President Roosevelt's direction, turned to CCC funds to finance price control subsidy programs after Congress refused last spring to vote money for such usage. The fight against subsidies was led by the farm bloc, whose members now are pressing for a Senate investigation of such programs.

They contend that price-control legislation does not authorize use of subsidies, particularly when coupled with ceilings on farm products at less than parity prices.

Applied To Oilseed Crop

This use involved the 1942 record production of oilseed crops, such as soybeans, peanuts, cottonseed and flaxseed. To encourage maximum production, the Agriculture Department assured farmers certain designated prices. It turned out that these prices would not allow processors sufficient margin to comply with price ceilings imposed by the Office of Price Administration on oilseed products.

The CCC, which has authority to buy, sell or make loans on farm products, arranged to buy the oilseed at the assured producer prices and sell them to processors at lower prices designed to enable them to comply with OPA price ceilings. Losses involved, which constitute the subsidy, will be taken from CCC funds.

A similar program has been set up to handle milk in the metropolitan New York milkshed.

PAPER OUTPUT IS RESTRICTED

Joint U. S.-Canadian Control Imposed on Mills.

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The papermaking industry of North America, producing more than half the world's supply, went under joint United States-Canadian restriction today, in the first wartime continental conservation plan embracing an entire civilian industry.

In parallel orders, effective at midnight tonight, the War Production Board here and the War-time Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa have forbidden manufacturers of paper, including newsprint, book and magazine papers, to produce more than their average rate of output in the six months ended September 30.

At the same time, both Government bodies warned that this was a preliminary step to the curtailment of production in the near future. Paper industry authorities estimated that rates at which production is being frozen are substantially at the current rate of consumption.

Plan to Regulate Use.

Further curtailment, paper sources estimated, would bring production below demand, and begin to eat into stocks. Although inventories are well above prewar levels in most lines of paper—American newspapers have an average of sixty-six days' supply—plans to regulate inventories and use are in the making.

The joint orders, announced here and in Ottawa yesterday, already forbid a manufacturer to deliver to a consumer, or a consumer to accept, a shipment which would boost his inventory above a ninety-day supply.

Representatives of the paper industry said that no rationing among United States users of newsprint appeared necessary as the order now stands, but that plans for such steps would probably be taken up shortly.

The situation in the United States, so far as producers are concerned, involves largely paper board, container, wrapping, and tissue papers. Only about 16 per cent of the domestic output is printing paper, only 6 per cent newsprint.

In Canada, it is largely a newsprint situation. The Dominion supplies some three-quarters of United States newsprint, and exports the bulk of its paper.

Production Cut Predicted.

"Many factors beyond the control of the paper industry," said the WPB, "inevitably will diminish the production of paper in Canada and the United States. Both countries have more than adequate forest reserves. The trees to make the pulp are there, but every other factor, from the man power behind the woodman's ax to the transportation to the paper consumer, is becoming increasingly scarce as the requirements for America's all-out war effort develop."

The order specifically exempted six paper products: Building papers, building boards, vulcanizing fiber stock, resin impregnating stock used in plastics, sanitary napkins, and hospital wadding stock.

It was explained that the restriction order is a step toward concentration of the production of paper in mills located where their operations will interfere least with the war effort.

In view of Canada's relatively low rate of operations, and the need for electric power for aluminum-making and other purposes, the Dominion had already started allocating production away from certain mills to others. It had been expected that Canada, with her large unused capacity, would thus be able to meet all United States requirements for newsprint.

CEILING ON REPAIRS

Washington, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Office of Price Administration will step into the nation's construction industry next Thursday and erect a price ceiling over all building and repair service-sales jobs.

Drawing its blueprint in terms of prices in existence last March, with slight variations to allow for April, May and June wage increases, the OPA plans to set up the specialized ceilings strictly on a by-the-job basis.

The OPA said that the new regulations will cover all jobs which call for either equipment or materials, plus labor, but will not affect cases where only labor is needed.

The ceiling will cover all work from the smallest household repair job to the biggest constructive project, and all contracts over $50 must be filed with OPA within ten days after being awarded.

HAITI STARTS RUBBER TRACT

Island Government Develops 100,000 Acres Of Vine Native To Section

Plant, Said To Yield High Grade Latex, Matures In Few Months

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Oct. 31—The Haitian Government has started development of a 100,000-acre plantation to grow *cryptostegia grandiflora*, rubber-producing vine.

Under terms of a contract signed this week between Washington Government agencies and Shada, the Haitian-American development corporation, 100,000 men eventually would be employed on the project.

It was understood here that $5,000,000 would be allocated for production and expenses by the Import-Export Bank.

Vine Grows Wild

Thomas Fennel, chairman of Shada, explained the vine grows wild in Haiti and is well known by natives as a plant with small violet flowers which grows along roads.

He said laboratory tests revealed *cryptostegia* yielded a high-grade latex, or liquid rubber, and grew to maturity in Haiti in six months. He said the rubber was second in quality only to that of the heva tree, source of the world's supply until the Japanese captured the Far Eastern rubber plantations.

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Could Buy Seeds

Fennel said millions of pounds of seeds from the vines could be bought from islanders, constituting for them an occupation they had not known before. He said it had been observed *cryptostegia* grew better where rainfall was nearly level. For that reason the valley of Grandanse was chosen by Shada as the best location for a plantation.

[The New York *Daily News* at present is growing *cryptostegia* as an experiment on a forty-acre ranch near Brownsville, Texas. The *News* said the plant matures in ninety days under certain conditions, while others suggested rubber-producing plants, such as guayule, take from four to five years to develop.]

SABOTEUR'S FUNDS WERE GIVEN TO FBI, WITNESS ASSERTS

Government Tries to Link Haupt's Activities with Six Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. — (AP) The government today began its attempt to link the activities of Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington last Aug. 8, with six Chicagoans on trial in Federal court on charges of treason.

Haupt was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, who are on trial with Walter and Lucille Froehling, young Haupt's uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the Haupt family. They are accused of aiding the German Reich by assisting young Haupt, safeguarding his money for him, and helping him to purchase a motor car.

Gave Him $900 to Hide

Carl Eggert, a Chicago plasterer, and one of the prosecution's witnesses, told the jury that the elder Haupt gave him $900 in bills of $50 denomination to hide last June 28, the day after the arrest of eight Nazi saboteurs landed in this country from submarines. Previous testimony was that money of this denomination was carried by the saboteurs to aid their plans of destruction in the United States.

Eggert, who said he was born in Germany, testified the elder Haupt handed him the $900 in the back room of a tavern. He quoted Haupt as saying:

"Carl, I have $900 of my own money, and I am expecting the FBI to search my home. I want you to hold it for me because I don't want the FBI to get it."

Gave Money to FBI

But the FBI did get the money, Eggert said, because four days later he turned it over to two Federal agents who visited his home.

Gustav Zermer, another government witness who also said he was born in Germany, admitted he had agreed to receive mail from young Haupt and relay it to his parents. He said, however, that he answered "No" when the elder Haupt asked him if he had a room in his home for young Haupt.

Young Haupt's fiance, Mrs. Gerda Melind, a widow, said Haupt appeared rather nervous when she had a date with him last June 23. She said she first met him in 1939 and that he left Chicago in June of 1941. He told her, she said, that he had been in Mexico digging gold.

SAYS HAUPT SIGNED LATE IN THE DRAFT

Chicago, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified before a United States Court jury yesterday that five days after the secret arrival in this country of Herbert Hans Haupt and three other Nazi saboteurs, the former Chicagoan discussed with him his failure to register for the draft on July 1, 1941.

Haupt's visit to the FBI agent was disclosed by Ralph J. Gregg, special agent, at the treason trial of three middle-aged Chicago couples, including Haupt's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt.

Testimony also disclosed that before going to the FBI offices here Haupt had registered for the draft—on June 22 last—almost a year late, and had explained his failure for the delay by stating he had been in Mexico digging gold.

The Government, seeking to establish that the six defendants gave aid to the 22-year-old Haupt, one of the six Nazi agents executed in Washington on August 8, also offered testimony intended to prove that Haupt also carried out other instructions he received at a German sabotage school with seven other saboteurs.

Willkie Under Fire In Canada For "Empire Sabotage" Idea

NOV 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Oct. 31—Viscount Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, in an address here today said there is resentment in Canada against Wendell Willkie because "he proposed to sabotage the British Empire" in his broadcast last Monday night.

"I think it is a great mistake," Viscount Bennett continued, "for any man to say he proposes to destroy the British Empire. The greatest tribute to British greatness is the government of India. The aim of the Pax Britannica has always been self-government.

Defends England's Imperialism

"India has been told she must make her own constitution, as Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand made theirs. Britain is still waiting for India to make her constitution. Do the voices of a dozen people represent 400,000,000?"

The imperialism of England, "so often misunderstood by so many people," he said, "has consisted of giving to the people of this and other lands the right to govern themselves."

Viscount Bennett, just returned from a tour of western Canada, said that between the Great Lakes and the Pacific "there is a growing number of men and women who say they would prefer to be governed by the United States than be governed by a minority." He did not amplify this statement.

Willkie's Reference To India

Willkie in the address referred to by Viscount Bennett said people of the East cannot understand from the United States Government's "wishy-washy attitude toward the problem of India what we are likely to feel at the end of the war about all the other hundreds of millions of eastern people."

He said also that "in Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system."

Willkie emphasized that he was talking about the colonial system "wherever it exists, under whatever nation," and added: "We Americans are still too apt to think and speak of the British Empire. We must recognize the truth that in vast areas of the world there is no longer any British Empire but instead a proud commonwealth of free nations."

CANADIANS REPEL A MOCK INVASION

NOV 1 1942

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 31 (A. P.).—This St. Lawrence River port on the United States-Canadian border became for a day a "German-occupied" key point which was attacked by combined Army, naval and air forces to smash a make-believe German campaign for the conquest of North America.

By midafternoon the "battle of Brockville" was in full swing. For the armed forces it was just a bit of training; for the populace it was a glimpse of what happened in the Canadian-led Dieppe raid last August.

Guns firing blank ammunition popped all over town, machine-guns rattled, and guns roared aboard naval vessels in the river. Flashes were set off ashore to simulate the explosion of shells and bombs from attacking dive bombers.

The operations were based on a theoretical Nazi invasion which aimed at seizing control of two northeastern main waterways, the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers.

For purposes of this maneuver it was assumed that the enemy already had occupied Montreal and was advancing up the Ottawa to occupy Ottawa, the national capital. On the Hudson he had supposedly advanced as far as Albany, and was thus in control of both New York and Montreal.

Everything turned out all right, however, for it was ruled that today's attackers caught the invader by surprise and overwhelmed him. The victors pulled down the swastika from the City Hall and replaced it with the Union Jack.

Willkie to Support Dewey; Asks G.O.P. Congress Gain

He Assails Roosevelt Administration for 'Continued Recognition' of Vichy, Says Election of Republicans Will Curb 'Inefficiency and Confusion in War Effort.'

NOV 1 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP) Wendell Willkie, urging the election of "a large number of liberal and enlightened Republicans," accused the national administration tonight of a "lack of courageous leadership."

This lack, Willkie asserted in a three-page statement released to the press, "is nowhere more plainly illustrated than by its continued recognition of the vicious and subversive Vichy government."

Willkie, who returned recently from a globe-circling tour during which he performed several duties for President Roosevelt, said that he would vote the Republican state ticket, headed by gubernatorial candidate Thomas E. Dewey, on Tuesday.

"Those Republicans who sincerely subscribe to the party's recent declarations of principle on questions of the war and peace and have a liberal approach to our domestic problems, I support," he added.

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate declared that retention of "an effective opposition party" is "of more than normal value at the present time when the administration shows an increasing impatience with criticism, behind a gradually tightening wall of censorship."

Hits "Confusion"

"Anyone who has made any study of conditions at home and abroad must know that the administration of our war efforts is confused and in many respects inefficient," he obsered.

"Nothing can do more to drive the government to correct this state of things than the election of a large number of liberal and enlightened Republicans.

"Those who feel as I do about the necessity of America's taking its true position in world affairs—which incidentally is the tradition of the Republican party—and who were for a while disturbed about the attitude of some members of the party before we entered the war, have reason to be reassured."

Willkie said the declarations of party policy by Republican members of the House of Representatives "become doubly significant now that the administration is apparently losing its grasp on world affairs as evidenced by its stubborn insistence on iewing the problems of war and peace by the formulae of yesterday, instead of by the realities of today and the vision of tomorrow."

His Statement

The text of Willkie's statement follows:

"Since I returned, there have been numerous inquiries from individuals and the press as to my views about the election. In the brief time since I have been back, I obviously have not had time to examine all the various discussions that have taken place.

"However, I do have convictions on the subject. In my judgment, it is inappropriate even to suggest that patriotism resides exclusively in any one party.

"As to the congressional elections I think the first test of a candidate —whether Republican, Democratic or American Labor — should be whether he is whole-heartedly and complete for placing the full resources of the nation behind the national effort to win the war; also, whether he understands that there can be no negotiated peace, and that, in view of modern developments, economic, political, and otherwise, the United States must bear its full responsibility in world affairs both now and after the war is over.

"We in this country have developed one of the most potent forces of democratic action, name-

ly an effective opposition party. I belong to the party which is presently out of power. The retention of such a party in strength and vigor is always an enormous asset to the country.

"It is of more than normal value at the present time when the administration shows an increasing impatience with criticism, behind a gradually tightening wall of censorship.

"Anyone who has made any study of conditions at home and abroad, must know that the administration of our war efforts is confused and in many respects inefficient.

Urges G.O.P. Gains

"Nothing can do more to drive the government to correct this state of things than the election of a large number of liberal and enlightened Republicans. Those who feel as I do about the necessity of America's taking its true position in world affairs—which incidentally is the traditional position of the Republican party — and who were for a while disturbed about the attitude of some members of the party before we entered the war, have reason to be reassured.

"The National committee of the Republican party on April 20, in Chicago, committed itself in its resolution not only to winning the war but to recognizing no peace without victory and stated that 'we will never entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won. There shall be no appeasement or compromise.'

"It went even further. It acknowledged: 'That our nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity, and cooperation among the nations of the world.'

"These principles were reaffirmed in the Republican New York state platform in clear and unmistakable language. It pledged 'to minorities the fullest protection of their inalienable rights as free, human beings.'

"It pledged 'to that end the United States must be prepared to undertake new obligations and responsibilities in the community of natoins. We must cooperate with other nations to promote the wider international exchange of goods and services, to broaden access to raw materials, to achieve monetary and economic stability and thus discourage the growth of rampant nationalism and its spawn, economic and military aggression.'

"Similar language was adopted in other state platforms. Furthermore, I know it must have been as gratifying to many others as it was to me, that on Sept. 22, practically all of the Republican members

of the House of Representatives issued a 10-point declaration of principles once more reaffirming these ideas.

"They pledged 'complete, decisive victory' and no compromise. They recognized that. 'The United States has an obligation and responsibility to work with other nations to bring about a world understanding and cooperative spirit.'

"The Republican party has gone on record. Furthermore, it is transposing its words into action. As an illustration, all but four Republican members of the House voted for the necessary modifications of the Selective Service act to permit the calling of men above the age of 18, while 92 Democratic members voted against that measure.

"These declarations of party policy become doubly significant now that the administration is apparently losing its grasp of world affairs as evidenced by its stubborn insistence on viewing the problems of war and peace by the formulas of yesterday instead of by the realities of today and the vision of tomorrow.

"Its lack of courageous leadership is becoming more and more obvious as is nowhere more plainly illustrated than by its continued recognition of the vicious and subversive Vichy government.

"As far as I personally am concerned, I expect to vote for Joseph Clark Baldwin, the Republican candidate for my own district whose record on labor, and on other domestic as well as international questions has been liberal and farsighted.

"And I of course expect to vote the Republican state ticket anticipating from the state platfrom and from their statements that Mr. Dewey and his fellow candidates will give New York a liberal government."

Roosevelt and Willkie To Broadcast in Forum

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt, Sir Stafford Cripps, Wendell Willkie and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles are among speakers scheduled for the Eleventh Herald Tribune forum on current problems, November 16, 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, will deliver the keynote speech. The forum will have for its general theme: "Our Fight for Survival in a Free World." It will deal with economic, political and social problems which will face the United Nations in the post-war era.

President Roosevelt's talk on "The United Nations—Their Creed for a Free World"—will be broadcast the night of November 17 from the White House. Mr. Welles' talk will be given at the same session.

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Mr. Willkie will talk on "The Economic Freedom of the World" November 16, and Sir Stafford Cripps will talk from London on "Insuring World Order During the Armistice."

Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, will have as his subject "There Are No Frontiers in Production."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT. 31-(AP)-THREE OF FOUR GERMANS HELD FOR INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH A SPY RING WHICH OPERATED A 207 SECRET RADIO AT VALPARAISO WERE RELEASED TODAY. NOV 1 1942

HANS HOFFBAUER, MANAGER OF A MARITIME TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, REMAINED IN CUSTODY, AUTHORITIES SAID. ONE GERMAN PREVIOUSLY SOUGHT FOR QUESTIONING CONTINUED TO TAKE REFUGE IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER EL MERCURIO, COMMENTING ON THE INVESTIGATION, SAID THE MEASURES "SHOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO ACT WITH THE GREATEST ENERGY." #

HAVANA, OCT. 31-(A)-THE CUBAN SUPREME COURT AFFIRMED TODAY THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED N HEINZ AUGUST LUNING, GERMAN SPY, BY A SPE IAL TRIBUNAL ON SEPT. 19. 3024

THE 31-YEAR-OLD LUNING WAS SEIZED EARLY IN SEPTEMBER BY AUTHORITIES WHO DESCRIBED HIM AS "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SPIES YET CAPTURED IN AMERICA." HE CONFESSED TO SENDING SHORTWAVE RADIO AND CODE LETTER REPORTS ON NOVEMENT OF ALLIED SHIPS. #

NEW YORK, OCT. 31-(AP)-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OF JAPAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINISTRY OF GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS AND A FAR-REACHING RESHUFFLE IN JAPAN'S DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION.

A DOMEI BROADCAST SAID THE DRASTIC CHANGE WOULD INVOLVE THE ABOLITION OR ABSORPTION OF 31 GOVERNMENT BUREAUS AND 12 DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT BESIDES THE OVERSEAS MINISTRY, THE CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD, AND THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD AND WOULD AFFECT 170,000 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

TWENTY-FOUR NEW BUREAUS AND ONE NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE CREATED, DOMEI SAID.

THE NEW MINISTRY OF GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS WILL ASSUME ADMINISTRATION OF ALL BUSINESS HERETOFORE HANDLED BY THE DEFUNCT OVERSEAS MINISTRY, THE CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD, THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD AND THE EAST ASIATIC AND SOUTH SEAS AFFAIRS BUREAUS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

NOV 1 1942

SEVENTY-EIGHT IMPERIAL ORDINANCES AND TWO CABINET DECREES WILL BE PROMULGATED TOMORROW TO CARRY OUT THE REORGANIZATION, DOMEI SAID, AND THE MINISTER TO HEAD THE POWERFUL NEW DEPARTMENT ALSO WILL BE NAMED. #

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NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

NEW YORK, OCT. 31--(AP)--A DRASTIC STREAMLINING OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO "STRENGTHEN JAPAN'S FIGHTING POWER" AND PROBABLY FORESHADOWING AN EVEN GREATER DOMINATION OF THE NATION BY THE MILITARY CLIQUE HEADED BY PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY.

NOV 1 1942

MORE THAN EVER PREMIER TOJO APPEARED TO BE EMERGING AS A 20TH CENTURY RECREATION OF THE SHOGUNATE WHICH RULED JAPAN FOR [illegible] THE CREATION OF A NEW SUPER-MINISTRY OF GREATER EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS, UNIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION IN SUCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AS FORMOSA, KOREA AND SAKHALIN WITH THAT OF JAPAN PROPER, AND A SWEEPING REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUS AND DEPARTMENTS WAS ANNOUNCED IN GENERAL TERMS BY PREMIER TOJO WHO DECLARED THE PRESENT CONFLICT WOULD SETTLE THE DESTINY OF EAST ASIA "FOR A THOUSAND YEARS TO COME."

NOV 1 1942

CALLING THE MEASURES "EPOCH MAKING", DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID THE CONSOLIDATION INVOLVED THE ABOLISHING OF 31 BUREAUS AND 12 DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT BESIDES THE OVERSEAS MINISTRY, THE POWERFUL MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD AND CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD AND THE EAST ASIATIC AND SOUTH SEAS AFFAIRS BUREAUS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE WILL PUBLISH TOMORROW 78 IMPERIAL ORDINANCES AND TWO CABINET DECREES AFFECTING 170,000 OFFICIALS AND CREATING 24 NEW BUREAUS AND ONE DEPARTMENT, DOMEI SAID.

NOV 1 1942

THE NEW MINISTER OF GREATER EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS, WHO WILL CONSOLIDATE UNDER HIS CONTROL ALL THE RAMIFIED BUSINESS OF THE DEFUNCT OVERSEAS MINISTRY, MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD, CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD, AND EAST ASIA AND SOUTH SEAS AFFAIRS BUREAUS, WILL ALSO BE APPOINTED TOMORROW, DOMEI SAID.

LATE TONIGHT A TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK SAID MINISTER OF STATE KAZUO AOKI HAD BEEN NAME FIRST MINISTER OF EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS, TAKING OVER THE WORK OF THE DEFUNCT OVERSEAS MINISTRY, MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD, CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD AND EAST ASIA AND SOUTH SEA AFFAIRS BUREAUS.

THE HOME MINISTRY WILL TAKE OVER CENTRALIZED DIRECTION OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN FORMOSA, KOREA AND SAKHALIN AS WELL AS JAPAN PROPER, IT WAS SAID.

PREMIER TOJO [redacted] PERMITTED ALMOST TWO MONTHS TO ELAPSE BETWEEN THE TIME OF DECLARING THAT THE NEW MINISTRY WOULD BE SET UP ANNOUNCING THAT THE CHANGE HAD BECOME EFFECTIVE. PRESUMABLY THE INTERIM HAD BEEN SPENT IN DIFFICULT POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, [redacted] ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO ON SEPT. 1 WAS REPORTED TO BE DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PLAN WHICH REMOVES FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALL AUTHORITY IN CHINA, MALAYA, BURMA, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES AND DEPOSITS IT IN A SORT OF COLONIAL OFFICE.

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"BRILLIANT VICTORIES HAVE BEEN WON AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE WAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA, AND THE BASIS HAS BEEN FIRMLY ESTABLISHED TO SUBJUGATE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THROUGH MILITARY OPERATIONS AS WELL AS THROUGH CONSTRUCTION," SAID TOJO. Paused.

"OUR EMPIRE IS NOW SET TO WIN OUT IN THE CURRENT UNPRECEDENTED GREAT WAR WHICH WILL DECIDE THE DESTINY OF GREATER EAST ASIA FOR A THOUSAND YEARS TO COME BY FURTHER STRENGTHENING OUR INVINCIBLE POSITION, BY CONTINUING OUR BOLD OFFENSIVE AND BY CARRYING ON GRAND SCALE CONSTRUCTION WORK."

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"I EARNESTLY HOPE OUR PEOPLE WILL UNDERSTAND ALL THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT," HE ADDED, IN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE CHANGES THE WHOLESALE SHIFTING OF OFFICIALS INVOLVES.

A SHORTAGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL APPARENTLY WAS ONE REASON FOR THE GOVERNMENT SHUFFLE, FOR TOJO INDICATED A POOL OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WOULD BE CREATED BY THE REORGANIZATION TO BE USED THROUGHOUT JAPAN'S CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

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TRANSFER OF THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD AND CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD TO THE NEW MINISTRY IN ITSELF IS A SHUFFLE OF CONSIDERABLE MAGNITUDE. THESE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, SUBJECT TO THE CABINET, HAVE BEEN THE SPEARHEADS OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY IN DEVELOPING AND SUPERVISING RAILROADS, MINES, STEEL MILLS AND OTHER BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE [redacted] CONQUERED TERRITORIES OF

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MANCHURIA AND CHINA, AS WELL AS HANDLING ~~XXXXXX~~ THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS IN THOSE TERRITORIES.

CIVILIAN OFFICIALS, PARTICULARLY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, HAVE ALWAYS ~~XXX~~ HAD A LARGE FINGER IN THE PIE OF THESE TWO ORGANIZATIONS, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ OFTEN TO THE DISPLEASURE OF THE ARMY ~~XXXX~~ WHOSE INDUSTRIAL NEEDS ~~XXXXXXX~~ OUTDISTANCED THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES. #

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY, OCT. 31)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT 30-(AP)-MERRILL C. MEIGS RESIGNED TODAY AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION FOR THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 15.

NOV 1 1942

WPB CHAIRMAN DONALD M. NELSON SAID THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED "WITH PARTICULAR REGRET." HE SAID MEIGS, WHO HAD BEEN SERVING THE GOVERNMENT FOR TWO YEARS WITHOUT COMPENSATION, HAS BEEN CALLED BACK TO HIS FORMER WORK IN THE HEARST CORPORATION.

OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE RESIGNATION AS A PURELY PERSONAL MATTER, HAVING NO SIGNIFICANCE AS TO AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION POLICIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY, OCT. 31) #

NAVAL AIR UNIT POUNDS FOE NORTH OF GUADALCANAL

Two Battleships and Three Cruisers Struck by Bombs, Torpedoes.

100 JAP PLANES DOWNED

Engagement Costs U. S. Carrier, Destroyer Previously Announced.

MARINES DRIVE AHEAD

American Ground Forces Cross Matanikau River West of Vital Airbase.

NOV 2 1942

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) The golden-winged fliers of the Navy struck a smashing blow at a Japanese fleet in the battle which cost the United States an aircraft carrier and destroyer, the Navy announced tonight, pouring bombs or torpedoes on two enemy carriers, two battleships, and three cruisers.

And, after this action one week ago in waters some 260 miles northeast of Guadalcanal island in the Solomons, American warships returned to the fray Friday off Guadalcanal itself whence Japanese ships have withdrawn.

Two Hour Assault

They blasted the foe's positions there with a two-hour cannonading which blew up artillery, buildings and boats. The American defenders ashore at Guadalcanal also hit the Japanese by land and by air.

The sea engagement apparently represented a fight by the planes of opposing aircraft carriers like that in the battle of Midway last June when the carrier Yorktown was lost while her planes sank the Japanese carrier Hiryu and blasted opposing battleships and cruisers.

The Navy claimed no sinkings in the current battle, which was fought east of the Stewart islands Oct. 26, but its account of the pounding given the Japanese made it appear likely that one of the carriers was definitely put out of action and that other targets were heavily damaged.

Heavy Aerial Toll

The definite destruction of more than 100 Japanese planes and the probable destruction of 50 more was reported. How many of these were shot out of the sky and how many blown up on the carrier decks was not specified.

The number of planes destroyed indicated that the Japanese had more carriers in action than the two which were damaged. Both of these were of the Zuikaku class of at least 17,000 tons, mothering 45 planes apiece. The two which were bombed are believed to be the only ones of this class—the Syokaku (Crane) and the Zuikaku (Lucky Stork), both launched in 1939 and completed last year.

Identification of the United States carrier which was sunk is being withheld until the next of kin of the casualties are notified but after the loss of the Wasp Sept. 15 the fleet was left with only four in commission so far as has been disclosed—the Saratoga, Hornet, Ranger, and Enterprise.

Each of these carriers about 85 planes and if the blasting of the Japanese force was done entirely by these airmen, they exacted heavy vengeance tor their ship. It is possible, however, that the United States had another carrier in action beside the one that was lost.

Pound Two Battleships

In adidtion to laying four to six heavy bombs on one carrier and two medium ones on the other, the American fliers landed heavy bombs on two battleships, two torpedoes in a heavy cruiser, torpedo and bomb hits on a second heavy cruiser and five medium bombs on a Tikuma (second) class cruiser of which there are two, the Tikuma and Tone. One of the battleships, hit by two heavy bombs, was of the Kongo class, the same type as the battleship Haruna which Capt. Colin Kelly and his Army bomber crew were originally credited with sinking.

NOV 2 1942

In announcing the sinking of the United States carrier last night, following earlier reports that she had been damaged, the Navy said that this ship and the destroyer Porter were the only American vessels lost in the engagement.

The detailed report on the damage done the Japanese was made to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations, only this afternoon by Vice Admiral William Halsey, who recently succeeded Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley in command in that area.

Capture Two Jap Guns

In land fighting late last week American ground forces drove west of the Matanikau river and captured two enemy 75mm guns during minor operations. The river has been the western boundary of the positions defending Henderson air field.

In the air seven Grumann "Wildcats" attacked the Japanese base at Rekata bay, a frequent target northwest of Guadalcanal, and shot down three Zero float planes and two biplanes and set afire buildings and a fuel dump.

In other air actions, dive bombers twice attacked destroyers with inconclusive results. One American bomber failed to return.

The scene of the attack on two

U. S. NAVY STRUCK 7 MAJOR SHIPS IN BATTLE EAST OF THE SOLOMONS; M'ARTHUR'S PLANES HIT 7 OTHERS